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GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE

REVIEW

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH JR

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE

[illegible]

TORONTO 1881

[illegible]

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.,

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS, AND
KNITTED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SPECIALTIES.

IN THE DRESS DEPARTMENT All the newest Fabrics and latest designs and shades in Plain and Fancy Dress Materials.

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Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, and Staple Cotton Goods; Denims, Ticks, Bags, Yarns, Shirtings and Sheetings.

AMERICAN DUCKS, DENIMS AND SHEETINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

OUR LEAF

SAMSON,
KENNEDY
& GEMMEL.

OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS

OUR purchases are coming to hand daily and shortly our Warehouse will be literally crowded with goods purchased at the Fountain head of Supply

This Season we will offer one of the **LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS** of

AMERICAN GERMAN FRENCH AND
ENGLISH PRODUCTS

OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CANADA

The Spring business is fairly commenced and already February 1881 promises to greatly exceed in volume of sales that of February 1880.

Travellers orders are coming in freely and almost every English mail takes home repeat-orders, in addition to the use of the Cable.

[PLEASE TURN OVER].

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KENNEDY
& GEMMEL.

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Embracing Prints, Cottons, Denims, Ducks, Linens, Linings, Towels, &c.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

One of our Largest Departments, and receives our unremitting attention.

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Our Stock is REPLETE and FRESH.

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Includes Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, &c.

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This Department continues to expand, and each season adds the most recent novelties.

STUFFS and FANCY DRESS GOODS

The Bradford market has been thoroughly gone through, and selections made from the stocks of leading producers.

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Embraces Quilts, Toilet Covers, all kinds of Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

TWEED DEPARTMENT

Buyers visiting Toronto will do themselves great injustice if they leave the City without seeing our Stock.

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32146
25/3/14

TORONTO
GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY PRINTERS
1881

PREFACE

We present to the public in this convenient shape a review of the several departments of trade carried on in this city during 1880. It is now some years since the last review was published, and as our commercial interests are growing rapidly we think it necessary to keep pace with them. We have labored under a disadvantage in making comparisons with the past two or three years, in the absence of any accurate information regarding the trade of those years. In a work of this kind inaccuracies are apt to creep in, but in arriving at the conclusions given it has been the earnest purpose of the publisher to get as near to the truth as possible. To accomplish this we have visited the majority of houses engaged in each branch of trade and taken special pains to have erroneous impressions rectified so as to make our work reliable.

Our report embodies many details that were never attempted to be given before. We give in as concise a form as possible the prominent features in the year's business and the extent to which it has grown. There are some who consider retrospects of this kind of little value, but we are glad to find many who think the contrary. Every city of importance has its trade review published in most instances by its Board of Trade, which shows at a glance the city's progress or retrogression. As with individuals, so with cities, a systematic review of past business must materially aid in pointing out the channels into which future development may most profitably be directed. How we have succeeded in carrying out our intentions we must leave to the decision of an indulgent public.

The aggregate Wholesale Trade of the City of Toronto during 1880 is estimated at $31,250,000. Produce, $28,604,000. Manufactures, $10,000,000. Total trade of city in first hands, $69,854,000.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET

Banks during the year were singularly free from the disasters that culminated in the closing of many doors in the preceding years. The severe lessons taught by injudicious discounting, loaning on insufficient security, and sometimes on no security at all, have been remembered, and a different course has been pursued. Business has been transacted on a sounder basis, many institutions preferring to keep their money locked up or employed at a low rate of interest on undeniable security rather than to incur risks.

The year 1880 has been marked by numerous changes in the monetary world. The renewal of bank charters for ten years from July 1881, has occupied the attention of bankers. This measure, which deprives banks of the right to issue any notes of a smaller denomination than $5 and makes all their issues a first charge upon the assets of the banks in case of insolvency is on the whole satisfactory although not meeting with general approval. The legislation authorizing an increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions on a slender coin basis is of considerable importance, and has caused much discussion. The revival of the lumber trade has been favorable to a number of our banks that became deeply interested through advances made during the depression. Realizations on this class of security were greater than even the most sanguine anticipated. The good harvest of 1879, coupled with the bountiful one of 1880 has produced beneficial results. Farmers have met their store-bills promptly, and the storekeeper in turn has been able to take up his notes. Under these favorable circumstances renewals have been the exception rather than the rule.

The business of the banks is steadily increasing and their present condition is highly satisfactory to stockholders. The expansion of circulation during the year has been the largest ever known and is now $27,398,358. The increase in discounts is indicative of more extensive commercial transactions. They however show a decrease as compared with 1879, owing probably to business being done on a closer cash basis. Deposits show a very large increase during the year being $92,237,797 against $79,342,057, and this, too when interest is lower. While this may be accepted as an improved condition of the people it also shows a want of confidence. It is impossible to find profitable employment for the large sums of capital offering for investment. If capitalists were assured of the continuance of low rates of interest, it would undoubtedly result in stimulating new industries. A large amount of money has found its way to New York, where remunerative employment has been had. In December bank returns the amount under the head of "Due from other banks in foreign countries" is placed at $27,041,408, against $19,313,409 in December, 1879, and $5,800,000 in December, 1878. The bill introduced into the Albany Legislature last April, taxing foreign bank capital, caused a temporary scare. The agents of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Merchants Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce called in loans amounting to several millions of dollars. The Bill however having passed in a modified form, operations were soon in order again, and as a result $5,000,000 more have gone there since April. The last two months of 1880, money in New York was stiff, and as much as ½ to ¼ of one per cent. per diem was paid in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Canadian banks cannot, according to the State laws, accept more than the regular rate, but that was better than they could get at home. This, however, induced a safer business being done, and brought a desirable class of customers. The following is a comparative statement of the position of Canadian banks for the past three years:—

	Dec. 1880.	Dec. 1879.	Dec. 1878.
Capital authorized	$ 66,705,666	$ 67,306,665	$ 72,706,666
Capital paid up	58,819,009	60,351,587	64,967,010
Circulation	27,388,368	22,252,799	21,405,644
Deposits	95,287,727	79,302,947	72,019,357
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]	112,750,[illegible]	134,397,996
Specie	5,961,270	6,609,028	6,625,608
Dominion Notes	10,400,302	9,356,430	8,048,806

RATE OF INTEREST

The chief feature of the year was the decline in the rate of interest on secured investments. The depression in business during previous years had been great and the process of liquidation going on caused a large accumulation of money which has been seeking investment at unprecedentedly low rates. The current rate allowed on deposits by banks is now 3 per cent. subject to notice while 5 per cent. used to be the common rate. Call loans which have largely superseded time loans, are now to be had at 4 to 4½ per cent, and time loans at 4½ to 5 per cent. These are from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the general run of rates in previous years. Low rates have not been confined to Canada, but they appear to be general. United States bonds are selling higher than ever before and at prices which yield the investor only 3½ per cent. English consols rose above par for the first time in thirty years. Investors seem to have learned the lesson that high interest rates mean bad security and have determined to make none but the most reliable investments.

THE STOCK MARKET.

BANKS.

The past year has been an eventful one as reflected by the course of stocks. The advance in prices has been attended with a corresponding increase in transactions. The lowest sales of the year were, as a rule, made the first few months, and the highest prices were reached in November and December. The profits arising from the purchase of any stock on the list were large, and realizations of "bulls" have even exceeded expectations. The movement was greatest the latter part of the year, and the excitement in August and November was at times intense. During the first six months the market showed a slow but steady improvement, the only check being in April, caused by the introduction into the Albany Legislature of the Bill for the taxation of foreign bank capital. This measure affected the larger banks that were doing business in New York, and holders offered their stock freely, the result being a sharp decline in values. Confidence was soon restored, however, and the advance continued.

The abundance of money and low rates of interest are the chief reasons for the high prices ruling at the end of the year. The current rates of interest allowed by banks have a tendency to force investors into securities yielding 5 to 6 per cent., and the securities offered on the Stock Exchange are considered the safest. Notwithstanding the great advance made in bank stocks, the closing prices of the year yielded from 5 to 5½ per cent. in these securities, and as indications point to a continuance of an easy money market, it would not be surprising if higher prices should follow. As compared with the lowest prices of the year, the highest prices show a gain of 38 per cent. for Bank of Montreal, 36½ for Federal, 36 for Merchants, 33 for Ontario, 32½ for Standard, 32 for Molsons, 31 for Commerce, 27 for Dominion, 26 for Imperial, and 23¼ for Toronto.

The following table shows the market value of the stocks dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening and close of the year:

	January	December
Montreal	$18,320,000	$[illegible],186,000
Toronto	2,410,400	2,640,000
Ontario	2,100,000	3,000,000
Merchants	4,892,000	[illegible]28,000
Commerce	4,570,000	6,600,000
Dominion	[illegible]225,000	1,307,000
Hamilton	1,040,000	1,176,000
Standard	378,000	435,000
Federal	1,[illegible]00,000	1,370,000
Imperial	900,000	1,200,000
Molsons	[illegible]20,000	2,140,000
Totals	$38,490,000	$48,360,000

	January	December
Canada Permanent	$ 3,540,000	$ 4,080,000
Freehold	1,630,000	1,930,000
Western Canada	1,380,000	1,676,000
Union	640,000	718,000
Canada Landed	1,930,000	2,115,000
Building and Loan	600,000	712,000
Imperial Savings	640,000	714,000
Farmers' Loan	1,150,000	1,270,000
London and Canadian	5,240,000	6,000,000
Dominion Savings	688,000	893,000
Ontario Savings	1,250,000	1,330,000
Hamilton Provident	1,120,000	1,330,000
British America	682,000	785,000
Western Assurance	1,824,000	1,800,000
Dominion Telegraph	830,000	920,000
Montreal Telegraph	3,000,000	2,740,000
Totals	$24,427,000	$35,963,000
Totals, banks	38,430,000	42,380,000
	$62,857,000	$78,343,000
Increase in value during year		$15,486,000

LOAN COMPANIES.

Loan companies have been at a disadvantage on account of the ease in the money market during the year. A larger amount of foreign capital than usual has been brought into the country by mortgage companies. With an increased accumulation of capital offering for investment from all quarters, rates could not be maintained, and the farmer came in for his share of benefit. The majority of the companies, however, by observing a cautious policy have come out unscathed, and show good statements. The stocks of the different companies have risen in the general advance. With the exception of Building and Loan, prices were at their lowest at the beginning of the year and at their highest in December. The stock mentioned has been remarkably firm the past four months, and touched 99½, the highest figure, in November. Canada Permanent advanced 23 per cent during the year; Freehold, 10½; Western Canada, 4; Union, 14½; Canada Landed Credit Co., 11¼; Imperial Savings 14½; Farmers' Loan 14½; London and Canadian, 22½; Dominion Savings and Ontario Savings, 5; Hamilton Provident, 12½; National Investment, 3; and People's, 8. People's was added to the list in September and Manitoba and North-West Investment Co. in December.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The companies doing business here all report an increased business. Of fire and marine risks the greatest profit has been on the former. The disasters at sea have been unusually large, and income from that source is small. The British America is the oldest company, it being incorporated in 1833, and ever since the new management in 1873 there has been a steady increase in the net surplus. This company pays a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., and has a capital of $500,000, which is all paid up. The stock of this company has steadily advanced since January, when it was at 116½, until the end of the year, when it sold at 157¾, a gain of 40¾ per cent. The Western Assurance, with a capital of $400,000, pays a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent. It was established in 1851, and transacted a large business during the year. The advance in the stock has been extraordinary, and shows the greatest gain of any stock on the list. It opened at 153 in January and sold up to 228 in November, an increase of 75 per cent. The closing price of the year was a little off, at 210 ex-dividend. Confederation Life still retains its popularity, and after selling at 142 in March, changed hands at 200 in December. Canada Life continues to experience an increased prosperity, having transacted a larger business last year than in any former year. It opened at 308 bid on January 5th, 1880, and closed at 316 bid on December 31st, 1880, with no sales reported.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

There is probably nothing that is a better index to the state of trade than the telegraph. When business is good the wire is used freely, commercial men considering the extra expense trifling as compared to despatch and convenience. The past year has been a most favorable one for both companies. The Montreal Company, the oldest and best patronized, has been taxed to its utmost, and in fact has suffered some for want of facilities. The company is engaged in making extensions and increasing their facilities to comply with increased requirements. They have now a total of 1,618 offices in the Dominion, half of which are in Ontario. The business during November was the largest ever done at the Toronto branch. The total number of messages sent by this line during 1880 was 2,122,101, against 1,724,030 in 1879, an increase of 398,071. Their last dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The stock of this company has rapidly risen during the year, it being quoted in January at 87½, and in December at 139, an advance of 51½ per cent. During the last two weeks of the year, however, it declined several points, and closed the year at 133. The Dominion Telegraph Company has also benefited by the improved state of trade. Their business is in a highly satisfactory condition, and the management are extending to meet the wants of growing trade. The line is leased to the American Union Telegraph Company, who are about laying two transatlantic cables. The Dominion has 500 offices, a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, and a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. annually. There were few sales of the stock the first part of the year, but in November it was active, and advanced 19 per cent. The lowest price was in March, when it sold at 62, and the highest in November 95—a gain of 33.

CONSUMERS' GAS.

In a financial point of view, with which we have only to deal, the above-named company has been successful the past year. The num ber of consumers on their books is 4,100, an increase of 400 since the beginning of the year. The company light some 2,144 street lamps, including those of Yorkville. As all citizens should know by this time, they use a large quantity of petroleum. This they get from Petrolia, Ont., the annual cost of which is $30,000. In addition to this they use 4,[illegible] tons of hard coal, 1,000 tons of steam, and 1,000 tons of bituminous. Formerly their consumption of coal was 14,000 tons. Considering the present high price of coal, there is a great saving by the use of petroleum. By its use also a large amount of capital is spent in Ontario instead of going to the States in payment for coal. The capital of the company is $800,000, and they pay a limited dividend of 10 per cent in quarterly instalments. At the beginning of the year the stock was much depressed on account of the electric light scare, and it sold down to 128 in April. Since then there was a gradual advance up till November, when 155½ was reached. During December there was a reaction and the stock closed at 145.

DEBENTURES.

The better condition of trade, and the restoration of confidence has also had a marked effect on debentures. There were a few sales on the Board in the beginning of the year, but none for some months. City 6's sold at 10[illegible] and 104½ in January, and 10[illegible] in February, and Dominion 6's at 101 in February. The demand was steady but few sellers appeared. The following are the bids at the opening of the years 1880 and 1881:

	Jan. 1880.	Jan. 1881.
Dominion, 5 per cent	108½	104
County Ontario, 6 per cent	102	106
Township Ontario, 7 per cent	99	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANK STOCKS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Bank Stock were made during each month of the past two years. The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Ontario, Merchants, and Commerce

	Montreal		Toronto		Ontario		Merchants		Commerce		Dominion		Hamilton		Standard		Federal		Imperial	
1879.	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
January	39¼	136	118½	116	[illegible]	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	108	95½									98	97
February	137¾	33½	119½	117	64	55	89½	76½	102½	100	110½	110			73	73	99½	99	99	99
March	140½	132	118	[illegible]	63	58	88½	76½	104	99½										
April	42½	33½	119	[illegible]	66	62	86½	84	104½	104	111	110					99	98		
May	42	34	109½	[illegible]	67½	[illegible]	82½	77	106½	105	109	109½			70	70	99	99	97	97
June	[illegible]	136½	107¾	106	62	61½	79½	75½	107	[illegible]						—	97	96	96½	94½
July	37½	35½	111	[illegible]	63½	61	76½	72½	108½	107½	109½	109½					97½	97½		
August	136½	125½	122	[illegible]	63	55½	79½	71	110½	108½	110	109½			66	68			96½	92½
September	133½	128	14	[illegible]	57	56½	81	77½	113½	110	110½	109½			67½	67	97	97		
October	144	13[illegible]	20	11[illegible]	70	55	89½	81½	115	112½	116	116	108	100	67	67	102½	102½	96½	96½
November	150	14[illegible]	123½	116	73½	[illegible]	96	88	120½	117	117	116½	101	[illegible]	74	71	105	102	100	98
December	147½	122	122	115	73	[illegible]	91½	82	120	112	116	114			73½	71	101½	100½	99½	99½
1880.																				
January	138½	130½	122½	21¼	73½	70	89½	84	115	113½	118½	116			74	73	101½	100½	96	95½
February	39	30½	122	12[illegible]	74½	70	96½	[illegible]	119	114½	126	114½			75	74	106½	106	96	93½
March	39½	34½	120	12[illegible]	73	74	98½	98½	118½	117½	125	123	101½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106½	103	97½	96½
April	44¼	134½	130	12[illegible]	81	78	88	85½	121	118½			106	10[illegible]	83	80½	107	105½	100	99
May	38½	130½	129	12[illegible]	80½	7[illegible]	86½	83	122	120½	122	122	101½	101½	84	82	108	107	99½	99½
June	38	34½	28	12[illegible]	78½	73	94½	88	121	122½	127	125½	103	100			112½	107	[illegible]	100½
July	43½	136½	130	[illegible]	84½	70	98½	95	125½	120½	129	127			84½	84	114½	114	104½	98
August	153	143½	[illegible]	[illegible]	86	64	108½	100	132	126	134½	128½	105	104	94½	92	127½	1[illegible]	108½	105
September	55	151½	138	134½	65½	58	105½	103½	130	127	134	133	104½	104	94½	92	128½	12[illegible]	107½	107
October	55½	150½	136	13[illegible]	80	65	111	106	134	127½	13[illegible]	*13[illegible]	105	106	95	[illegible]	12[illegible]	121½	107½	106
November	64½	55½	144	13[illegible]	88½	80½	120	111	144½	134	140	[illegible]	107	107	104½	95	132	*127	121½	107½
December	165½	162	144½	[illegible]	90½	80	119	114	142	135	143	141	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	102	137	136	121	110

* Ex-dividend. † Fully paid up stock.

LOAN COMPANIES.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Loan Companies Stock were made during each month of the past two years.—

	Canada Permanent		Freehold.		Western Canada.		Union		Canada Landed.		Building and Loan		Imperial Savings.		Farmers' Loan.		London and Can.		Dominion Savings.	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
1879.																				
January	4	73½			145¾	145			125	125	111½	107	[illegible]	105	113½	113½	106½	127½		
February	178	174			146½	145	142½	142½	130	124½	109	104	106	105	113½	113½	128	128⅜	128	130
March	1 2½	73½					136½	108	130	129	104	101½			111	111	124	[illegible]		
April	173½	173½	[illegible]	148	145	144½	135	135½	129½	129½	101½	101	106½	106			126	[illegible]		
May	174	174			145	144½					102½	102½	106½	106						
June	17	71			144½	144½					104½	100	100	103½	108	106				
July	172	171	141	141			130½	130½	124½	124½	[illegible]	102½	104	103½	106½	106½	125½	123	128	130
August					143	141			125	123	100½	100½	103½	103½	109	107½	130	127		
September	175	175	142½	142½					125	122½	99	98			111	110				
October			144	144	148½	148½	123	125	124½	124	104½	99	109	109	110	113	129	127½		
November					152½	152	130½	129½			105	104½	110	110	109	108	126½	126½	130	133
December	182½	182½					129½	127			95½	95	114	114					136½	135½
1880.																				
January	177	177					128½	126½	134	130½	80½	77	108	106	105½	106	127½	127		
February	180	180					132½	129	130½	124	80	76½	108	108	114½	112½	126½	126	121	120½
March	185½	185	[illegible]	162	153	153	131	130½	129½	124½	78	78½	112	112	117	116	124	127½	123½	121½
April	187½	187½	[illegible]	164½	158½	158½	132½	130	136	136	75½	74½	112	112	118½	117½	134	130		
May	196	196			156	153	135½	136½	134	134	72	72	113½	111½	114	116½	136½	136½	121½	121
June	184	184	[illegible]	162			132½	132½	136	136	76	73	116½	112½	116½	116½	132½	132½		
July	185½	185					132½	130½	136	134	80	80	114	114	117½	117½	133½	132		
August	183	183½	[illegible]	156			*130	*130	136½	134½	88½	88½	120	118½	120½	118	145½	144	118	119
September							135	125	132½	136½	92½	88½	118½	118½	122	122	145	142		
October	198	192½	[illegible]	169½	168	168	138½	134½			96	92½	120½	117	120½	122½	160	144	121½	121
November	198	193	[illegible]	*158			140	137½	153	135	90½	90	118½	118½	121½	121	150	147½	123	122½
December	200	197			167	165	148	146	141	133	98	94	119½	119	121½	121½	160	145	124	124

LOAN COMPANIES INSURANCE TELEGRAPH, and CONSUMERS GAS.

The following are the highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of the undermentioned Stocks were made each month of the past two years.

	Ontario Savings		[illegible]		National Invest.		British America.		Western Assurance.		Consumers' Gas.		Montreal Telegraph.		Dominion Telegraph.	
1879.	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
January			11[illegible]	1[illegible]					116½	140			107¾	96		
February							110½	110½	118	119½	140	141	106½	96	58	53
March					102	101½			150	149			100½	100	66	64½
April					107¼	101½	111	111	106½	149	120	120	106	103		
May							111	1[illegible]					106	102		
June					106	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	154			102½	85½	76½	60
July									45½	111			85½	85		
August			1 2½	1 2½			108	108	149	147			96	17		
September					103½	103⅝	109	109					14	96		
October					103½	100	11	1[illegible]	55	155			82	31	58½	63½
November							130½	130	159	160	130	138	94½	16	33	65½
December	136	131			104	101½			160½	59	125	125	100	66½	65	60
1880																
January			113½	112½			130	116½	155	[illegible]			98½	97½	66	63
February	126½	126							98	160½			96½	96½		
March	39	39	117	1[illegible]6			128	128	63½	63½	31	131	94½	96½	87	89
April	39	39	117	117			130	29½	106	98	133	128	97	88½		
May			117	117	105½	105½	121½	122½	60½	165	130½	129½	85½	88½		
June							134	130			22½	128	109½	88½	80	64
July	50	56			106	108			151	53	45	132	11¼	101	37	60½
August	133½	140½	20½	120½					160½	180	144½	41½	130	111	50	71
September	125	120¼	22½	22½			142	144	198	90½	45½	44½	35½	131	73½	73
October	140	130	24	23			160	140	201	91½	45	40	34	127	73	71
November	138	13[illegible]	125	24	107	107	168	152	208	206	134½	46	39	103	00	71
December			25	25	108	101	167½	140½	207	210	1[illegible]	145	137½	131	11	67

Ontario [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sold at 45 in November. Anglo-Canadian Mortgage at [illegible] in September. Peoples at 10[illegible] in September 10[illegible] in October 1[illegible] in November and 107 and [illegible] in December. Confederation Life at 141 in March 176 in November, and 200 in December. London Loan at 12[illegible] in November. No sales reported in Canadian Savings. [illegible] Individual.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS

([illegible] day Sales made in Montreal.)

	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		1877		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal	187	180½	160	25	179	138½	[illegible]	[illegible]	190½	18 ½	195½	179½
Toronto	111½	121½	131½	106½	110½	117½	74½	48	190	171	179½	77½
Ontario	08½	70	73½	55½	8 ½	66	104½	16½	106½	101	113½	[illegible]
Merchants	190	84	95	71	99	77	90	13	99½	69½	113½	90½
Commerce	114½	119½	98½	95½	113	00½	122½	3	125½	113	187½	118
Dominion	148	116	117	105½		2	13	113	120	119	99	111
Hamilton	†116	140	101	100	99		00	17	97½		95	90
Standard	66½	73	74	67								
Federal	137	90½	145	95	104½	100½	1021	110	10 ½	41	95	92
Imperial	12 ½	95½	100	00								
Molsons	08	76	84	66½	161	80	1 3	102	111½	104½	7½	111
*Consolidated			37½	2½	81	57	95½	77	109	98	106½	99
Montreal Telegraph	99	87½	107½	91	184	106½	195½	104	79	115	184	135½
Dominion Telegraph	95	92	75½	18	85	74½	11	88	95	90	00½	90½

	1874.		1873.		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal	106½	151	184	174½	100	177	203	202	23	154	168	120
Toronto	105½	30	212½	189	220	119	115	95	160	125	123	117
Ontario	1 3½	108	10	96	116	96	124	90	108	99	101	95
Merchants'	24	100½	119½	107½	157	106	148	116	130	115	11	104
Commerce	138	90	118½	116½	139	1 1	150	17	123	108	11	100
Dominion	116	148	107	164	12	104	111	103				
Hamilton	67½		85		00	00						
Molsons	117½	93	114½	100½	116	150	123	108	111	85	113	101
*City Bank	100½	3 ½	95	32½	90	72	100	80	93	98	04	89
Montreal Telegraph	206½	171½	202	189½	234	130	200	170	240	140	140	134
Dominion Telegraph	107½	100										

[illegible] ty Bank and Consolidated Bank from 1871 † Fully paid up Stock.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1879

Name of Company	Total Cash Income.	Net cash rec'd for Premiums.	Gross Amount of [illegible] Policies.	Net Amount at Risk [illegible]	Net Amount of Losses incurred during the Year	Net Amount paid for Losses.	General Expenses.	Amount of Unearned Premiums [illegible] and Liability under other Contracts.	† Excess of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital Stock.	‡ Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
British America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London Mutual Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Fire											
Ontario Agricultural											
Quebec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Royal Canadian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guardian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lancashire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool and London and Globe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London Assurance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North British	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phœnix of London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scottish Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scottish Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ætna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural of Watertown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phœnix of Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Fire business in Canada only.

† Re-insured Ontario Agricultural business $20,500 [illegible] April.

‡ This sum 170,848 is for re-insurance of [illegible] risks in the U.S.

§ Including reserve for guarantee $4,[illegible] and accident [illegible] 150.

Résumé of the Affairs of the principal Loan and Savings Societies of

		Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto. 31st December 187[illegible]	Western Can. do Loan and Savings Society, Toronto. 31st December 187[illegible]	Freehold Loan and Savings Society, Toronto. 30th April 187[illegible]
	LIABILITIES.			
1	Capital Stock	$[illegible],000,000	$[illegible],000,000	$[illegible]
2	Reserve Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Contingent Fund and unappropriated profits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Liabilities to Stockholders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Debentures payable in Canada	[illegible]		
7	do do Britain or elsewhere	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Interest on Deposits and Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Liabilities to the Public	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Total Liabilities—1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	do 1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	do —1876	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	ASSETS.			
13	Mortgages or Loans secured on real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	do do do stocks or other securities			
15	do do do Government or Municipal do			
16	do do to shareholders on the stock	50,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	[illegible]
17	do otherwise secured			[illegible]
18	Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Property owned—Real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	do —Cash in Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Property owned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Total Assets—1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
23	Date of Company's or Society's establishment	March, 185[illegible]	March, 18[illegible]	May, 18[illegible]
24	Amount of stock subscribed	[illegible],000,000	[illegible],000,000	1,0[illegible]
25	do paid in upon such stock	[illegible],000,000	1,[illegible]00,000	[illegible]
26	do borrowed for the purpose of investment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	do invested and secured by mortgage deeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Dividend declared during the year—per cent	1[illegible] per cent.	[illegible] per cent.	10 per cent.
29	do do do —amount	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Amount loaned during the year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Amount received from borrowers during the year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	do do of principal do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	do repaid in do do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	Average rate of interest paid for money borrowed — Debentures per cent	[illegible] per cent	[illegible] p. cent	[illegible] to 6 p. cent
35	Average rate of interest paid for money borrowed — Deposits—per cent	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent.	[illegible] to 6 p. cent
36	Mortgages upon which payment is being enforced — No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Mortgages upon which payment is being enforced — Amount	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	Amount of mortgages payable by instalments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	do do at a fixed period	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Present cash value of mortgages and other securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	Rate per cent at which the future repayments are discounted to ascertain such present cash value.	Same rate as loan is made at.	Same rate as loan is made to pay	Same rate as they bore

Ontario, condensed from statements made to the Prov Treasurer

	Union Loan and Savings Company Toronto. 28th February 1880.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto. 31st December 1879.	Farmers Loan and Savings Company Toronto. 30th October 1879.	The People's Loan and Deposit Company Toronto. 31st December 1879.	The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co., London. 31st December 1879.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co., London. 31st December 1879.	Dominion Savings and Investment Soc., London. 31st December 1879.
1	$468,310	678,370	461,[illegible]	465,990	$987,[illegible]	[illegible]	$850,828
2	48,032		45,[illegible]	17,000	[illegible]	100,[illegible]	25,640
3	1,000		2,[illegible]	2,100	[illegible]	2,140	5,088
4	468,[illegible]	800,000	640,[illegible]	480,000	1,385,330	[illegible]	310,000
5	[illegible]	827,000	304,[illegible]	500,357	208,[illegible]	[illegible]	548,497
6		26,300			82,000		
7	48,[illegible]	432,000			1,122,734	47,[illegible]	308,830
8			3,343		86,847		60,[illegible]
9	457,[illegible]	867,[illegible]	385,000	[illegible]	1,440,442	1,077,8[illegible]	630,095
10	1,073,568	1,888,[illegible]	848,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,613,366	[illegible]	1,446,795
11	735,490	2,194,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,658,545	2,[illegible]	1,458,062
12	884,367	384,[illegible]	47,[illegible]	95,543	1,196,[illegible]	2,315,[illegible]	663,868
13	864,000	[illegible]	802,[illegible]	600,000	2,480,740	2,14[illegible]	1,000,000
14		[illegible]					
15		12[illegible]			10,443		
16	10,250	8,[illegible]	22,[illegible]			[illegible]	1,950
17				13,245			
18	801 742	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,477,[illegible]	2,148,845	1,258,[illegible]
19	15,[illegible]	106,000		8,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	40,954	1,813
20	406,[illegible]	34,400	21,2[illegible]	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	139,[illegible]	76,739
21	438,[illegible]	[illegible]	38,380	67,[illegible]	901,742	[illegible]	78,545
22	1,068,[illegible]	1,345,603	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,678,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,663,796
23	Cash [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	760,000	350,000	600,000	[illegible]	1,403,100	800,000
25		735,814	321,350	400,000	[illegible]	910,000	900,[illegible]
26	457,440	440,130		104,13[illegible]	418,354	1,029,671	[illegible]
27	874,000	300,845		800,867	5,000,[illegible]	1,874,40[illegible]	[illegible]
28	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
29	30,978	54,000	40,000	26,71[illegible]	90,95	88 14	45 000
30	223,834	66,046	48,[illegible]	153,346	645,[illegible]	238,704	300,070
31	355,905	206,004	91,830	[illegible]	700,743	724,840	227,200
32	41,[illegible]	580,083	304,400	197,05[illegible]	457,108	842,[illegible]	802,800
33	346,500	577,000	108,387	78,[illegible]	808,518	900,500	983,044
34	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.			5 to 6 p. cent.	5½ per cent.	5 to 6 p. cent.
35	6½ per cent.	6½ per cent.	6½ per cent.	8 per cent.	6 & 8 p. cent.	6½ per cent.	6 per cent.
36	12	8	12	11	14¼	7½	6¼
37	50,000	80,300	9,[illegible]	58,306	408 73	88 597	308,670
38	800,000	943,213	15,446	273,878	5,000,000	900 183	800,000
39	375,000	50,000	40,80	136,436	300,000	1,546,840	801,120
40	150,000	388,[illegible]	318,[illegible]	540,461	2,71,407	2,376,100	1,370,090
41	Same rate as they bear.	Same rate as they yield.	Same rate as they bear	8 to 12 p. ct.	8 to 12 p. c.	8 to 12 p. c.	Same rate as loans is made at.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

1881.

HENRY PELLATT, *President.*

WILLIAM HOPE, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE

H. R. Forbes, W. J. Baines, C. S. Gzowski, Jr.

MEMBERS

William Alexander,
Robert Beaty,
James Browne,
Philip Browne,
Ewing Buchan,
W. J. Baines,
W. G. Cassels,
W. Gibson Cassels,
Robert Cochran,
H. R. Forbes,
C. S. Gzowski, Jr.,
H. L. Hime,
William Hope,
W. Kerstemann, Jr.,
Herbert Mortimer,
Edmund B. Osler,
Henry Pellatt,
R. H. Temple.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The following represents the gross earnings of a number of Canadian railway companies during the calendar years 1880 and 1879 and the increase of traffic :—

	1880	1879	Increase.
Grand Trunk	$10,462,287	$8,772,314	$1,689,973
Great Western	5,004,288	4,515,867	488,421
Canada Southern	3,150,000	2,410,000	740,000
Northern and North-Western	1,238,837	1,039,327	199,510
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	312,296	302,218	10,078
Toronto and Nipissing	[illegible]	151 [illegible]	18 239
*Credit Valley	174 910		
Midland Railway	336,154	258,396	77 758
Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	90,293	72 368	17 925

*In operation part of the year only.

HOPE & TEMPLE

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE,

STOCK BROKERS,

18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

[illegible]

Stocks Bought and Sold for Cash, or on Margin

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing

And solicit a visit from buyers visiting this market,
or letter orders, which will always receive
prompt attention.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

ALL THE LEADING COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS OF THE
DOMINION ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR STOCK

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY

REPRESENTATIVES:

Quebec and Lower Provinces
JAMES McGILLIVRAY
Office 236 St. James St. Montreal.

Great Western Railway
A. R. AULD

Niagara District and Lake Shore
S. M. STERLING

Grand Trunk Railway West and Northern Counties.
R. W. PENTECOST

Grand Trunk East,
J. L. SNIDER

Northern Railway
GEORGE McLEAN

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

TORONTO

THOMAS LAILEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Clothing Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH,

AND BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

NO 14 FRONT ST WEST,

Opposite Custom House. **TORONTO.**

DRY GOODS

Intending purchasers would do well to
Examine our Stock before
placing their orders

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON INSIDE
OF FRONT COVER

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c.

18 and 20
Wellington Street, TORONTO

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto. In all branches of business there has been a steady growth, and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career. The trade of the latter part of the year especially has been wonderfully free from speculative booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal in April left the field comparatively clear of weak houses. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits. Although they have but partly succeeded, this step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system, or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants.

Competition has been very keen in many of the leading departments of trade, and profits have, in consequence, suffered. During previous years a strong rivalry existed in certain lines between the merchants of Montreal and those of the "Queen City" but it is apparent to all that we have held our own and added somewhat to our trade. In dry goods especially during 1880, Montrealers confined their efforts to their own and the Lower Provinces, and where three or four of their travellers used to be seen in Ontario, there is but one now. Our numerous dry goods, millinery, hardware, grocery, crockery and drug houses, are sufficient evidences of our increasing prosperity. The erection of new warehouses, and improvements and additions to old ones, within the past year have been many; and our leading retail thoroughfare, King Street, will vie with any other in a city of the same size. The natural advantages of Toronto should not be overlooked—for it is to these that her citizens are greatly indebted. She is situated in the midst of the most fertile and wealthy Province of the Dominion, and accessible by seven railway lines. These roads, running to the north, east and west, give country merchants doing business within a radius of one to two hundred miles, an opportunity of visiting our wholesale houses and returning home within twenty-four hours. The more general spreading of small orders over a longer period without being confined to certain seasons, and their increased number are partly due to rail facilities.

The progress of the city during the past year is gratifying. The assessment of real and personal property and income for 1881 and 1880 was as follows:

	1881	1880.	Increase.
Real	$44,648,[illegible]50	$42,300,958	$2,347,297
Income	3,330,[illegible]	2,000,[illegible]	1,330,548
Personal	6,2[illegible] 500	6,212,128	4,636
Total	$54,185,2[illegible]5	$50,633,270	$3,652,105

The growth of population is a surer test of the city's progress, and the following figures show what this has been during the past twelve years:

1869	49,906	1875	71,696
1870	54,736	1876	67,996
1871	57,000	1877	70,967
1872	62,617	1878	73,913
1873	67,965	1879	75,110
1874	68,379	1880	76,334

In these twelve years the population of the city has increased 26,428 or 59 per cent. During the same period suburban villages have sprung up in every direction, largely peopled by business men and laboring men of the city whose total population is, at a moderate estimate, 10,000 more. Such progress during a period of adverse circumstances is an evidence of healthy and favoring conditions which are a good omen of future greatness and prosperity.

Decrease.

FAILURES IN THE CITY DURING 1880.

The following is a detailed statement of the number of failures that occurred in this city during the year, with liabilities and assets:

FIRST QUARTER.

		Liabilities.	Assets.
1	Auctioneer	$8,750	$1,270
4	Builders	13,899	10,370
4	Dry Goods dealers	31,879	27,277
1	Furniture dealer	1,237	113
5	Grocers	12,212	672
1	Hardware dealer	4,347	2,000
3	Hat dealers	6,493	2,210
4	Hotels and Liquor dealers	37,244	10,750
1	Lumber dealer	7,960	700
1	Photographer	9,600	9,200
1	Printer and Publisher	15,000	7,500
2	Shoe dealers	5,038	2,645
3	Miscellaneous	21,136	7,908
30		$204,957	$180,[illegible]43

SECOND QUARTER.

2	Bakers	$ 5,144	$2,613
1	Dry Goods dealer	10,720	3,000
	Grocer	2,[illegible]	650
	Hat dealer	1 600	500
1	Hardware dealer	12,000	2,000
2	Shoe dealers	4,500	1,500
1	Tobacco dealer	6 600	
9		$42,364	$16 463

THIRD QUARTER.

1	Auctioneer	$ 300	$
	Builder	2,[illegible]	3,500
	Cigar and Tobacco dealer	1 400	420
	Confectioner	250	100
	Crockery dealer	1,800	500
	Grocer	5,200	1 200
1	Hat dealer	1 20	400
2	Shoe dealers.	1 270	400
	Tailor	60	50
	Tavern	3,[illegible]	
1	Undertaker	1 000	200
12		$16,[illegible]	$6,520

FOURTH QUARTER.

6	Builders	$38,000	$42,000
4	Dry Goods dealers	54,000	3 200
2	Grocers	21,500	18,500
1	Miscellaneous	4,000	4,000
[illegible]		$110,500	$66,700

RECAPITULATION

2	Auctioneers	$ 12,200	$ 1,270
2	Bakers	5 144	2,6 3
7	Builders	206,789	146,670
	Confectioner	250	100
	Crockery dealer	800	500
2	Dry Goods dealers	146,000	61 677
	Furniture dealer	237	1 3
5	Grocers	85 042	33,022
3	Hardware dealers	16,347	9,000
4	Hat dealers	9,026	2,150
5	Hotels and Liquor dealers	40,206	9,750
	Lumber dealer	7 000	700
	Photographs	9,500	8,300
1	Printer and Publisher	18,000	7 500
6	Shoe dealers	10,806	5,030
1	Tailor	60	50
2	Tobacco dealers	7 500	420
1	Undertaker	1 000	250
4	Miscellaneous	20,133	1 300
40	Total.	$669 721	$300, 25

Total Failures in city—1880	40
1879	131
1878	112

2

The total number and amount of failures among Canadian traders in recent years are as follows

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1880	907	$7,947,063
1879	1902	29,347,937
1878	1415	23,152,262
1877	1890	25,510,167
1876	1728	25,517,981
1875	1968	28,843,967
1874	966	7,696,768
1873	994	12,334,191

DRY GOODS.

This branch of trade continues to grow steadily, and was fairly profitable to dealers during the year. Prices did not fluctuate so rapidly as in the previous year, and cotton goods were well sustained throughout. Towards the end of the season there was a slight reduction in some lines, which was caused by readjusting lists, and the production of a lighter article. The quantity of Canadian goods manufactured was much greater than during former years, and sales also increased in like proportion. These goods are sold at an average credit of three months from dating, and foreign goods will average four months. The year has been characterized by an unusually small number of bad debts, and the profitable business is mainly attributed to this fact. On account of considerable competition and shorter credits, profits have been small. The field in Ontario is chiefly operated by Toronto houses. A few years ago Montreal travellers were very numerous, but in many sections they are now seldom seen. The growth of the staple dry goods business of this city has been steady, and the turnover is now large. Some twelve years ago the business was of small proportions, but to-day there are no less than 25 regular wholesale dealers, of which 18 deal in staple goods. The amount of sales during the past year aggregated some $9,000,000, being an increase of about fifteen per cent. on the previous year. Notes have been met more promptly than for a number of years, and prospects are considered very encouraging. There were only nine failures in the retail trade during the year, with liabilities at $146,095 and assets at $61,677. The largest was of an old established house with $50,000 liabilities and $30,000 assets.

The movement of goods was fair at the commencement of the season, the advancing prices of both cotton and woollen goods tending to produce this result. Manufacturers, who had been in receipt of large orders, became more independent than in previous years, and adopted measures for a strict adherence to prices. Stocks, as a rule, were comparatively small to begin with, and for a time manufacturers were unable to supply the demand. Up till about the 1st of March business had been somewhat slow on account of the mild weather and bad condition of roads. During this month, however, there was considerable activity, and a large number of country merchants arrived to give their personal attention to orders. On account of strikes in Great Britain, dealers experienced some difficulty in getting their supplies. The prints from there were of beautiful patterns, and much superior to those from the United States. The chief trade with the latter country was in sheetings, ducks, and denims, which goods are apparently better adapted to the wants of the Canadian trade. The demand in May was not as active as was expected, which may be attributed to the small movement of goods in the country, the open weather and high prices being the chief drawbacks. Strenuous efforts were made by American manufacturers to rid themselves of their large stocks of prints, which had a depressing effect on this market for a few weeks. However, it was of short duration, and prices became firmer. The decline in the price of wool during the summer caused some uneasiness among the trade, and a number of houses began to cut prices to rid themselves of stocks of tweeds bought at the highest figures. The decline in woollens was about fifteen per cent. during the fall, but prices continued steady thereafter. Prices would probably have declined more had not some of the large manufacturers come to the aid of the weaker firms and taken their stocks. The movement of tweeds was inactive during the early part of the season, buyers no doubt holding back in anticipation of a decline as the result of lower prices for the raw material. Towards the close of the season manufacturers disposed of surplus stocks at a reduction.

Trade assumed a much more active appearance in the fall, based more or less on the good condition of the crops. The demand for all descriptions of staple goods tended to run up sales to a large amount. Factories were unable to supply the demand for flannels, and merchants much preferred to sell small quantities than large ones to their customers. In many instances they were oversold. The demand for Ulster cloakings and velveteens was also very great during the fall and prices were unusually firm. At the close of the year the stocks of Canadian goods remaining on hand were small, especially such lines as shirts, drawers, &c. The tone of the market has been generally healthy, there being little or no speculative movements observed. There has been a more general sorting up trade, and the seasons of activity and dulness have been less marked. This feature no doubt is owing to the easy access to the city by rail from different quarters, and to the more cautious policy of country purchasers. Our importers too, we are glad to learn, are making their purchases in Europe with more discretion than formerly. Taken altogether, this branch of business is on a better basis, and has a more cheering outlook than for a number of years.

Leading wholesale dealers: John Macdonald & Co., Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel, Hughes Bros., Wyld, Brock & Darling, A. R. McMaster & Bro., W. J. McMaster, McClung & Co., Ogilvy & Co., Gordon, Mackay & Co., R. Smith & Henderson, John Robertson Son & Co., Peter Ryan, Dobbie & Carrie, D. Arnott & Co., Bryce, McMurrich & Co., Hodgson & Boyd, Caldecott, Burton & Co., Darling, Cockshutt & Co.

Leading retail dealers: R. Walker & Sons, W. A. Murray & Co., Thos. Thompson & Son, Thos. Woodhouse, A. R. Flint, James W. Gale; James M. Hamilton, J. C. Hurst, John Kay, Keown & McAllister, C. Page & Sons, Petley & Co., Robert Simpson, T. Eaton & Co., John Catto & Co.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the quantity and value of goods entered for home consumption at this port for the calendar years 1879 and 1880 and the goods remaining in bond at the end of the year 1880:—

	1880		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, '80
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Carpets, yds	936,787	$ 36,406	$ 23,734	[illegible]
COTTONS.				
Bleached, unbleached sheetings, yds.	1,770,305	137,048	135,458	8,754
Ginghams, plaids, etc., yds	6,920	767	638	
Jeans, denims and drillings, yds	2,396,108	200,857	98,085	10,156
Wadding batts, unbleached, lbs	94,436	11,247	7,325	576
Wadding batts, dyed, lbs	5,838	1,672	1,172	
Knitting yarns, etc., dyed, lbs	48,881½	13,507	13,139	
Knitting yarns, undyed, lbs.	3,101	1,732	2,[illegible]	238
Seamless bags, lbs	8,513	1,696	1,659	513
Hosiery, shirts, etc		96,221	90,05[illegible]	542
Sewing threads		37,334	12,365	2,094
Clothing and corsets		64,482	48,706	875
Duck for ship sails		41,456	2,230	—
Other cotton goods		1,591,171	1,359,343	39,086
Crapes	—	36,[illegible]		
Linens, lawns, duck, clothing, etc		368,[illegible]	242,026	[illegible]
SILKS.				
Braids, laces		[illegible]	5,418	
Dress goods.		360,286	159,841	
Parasols and umbrellas		36,446	[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ready made clothing		7,116	[illegible] 707	
Ribbons		61,848	65,305	
Sewing, lbs	4,785½	20,406	[illegible] 358	
Shawls	1	[illegible]	3,087	
Manufactures of silk		245,596	236,[illegible]	[illegible]
Velvets		33,2[illegible]	28,149	
WOOL.				
Blankets, lbs	90,455	25,467	5,788	[illegible] 043
Cassimeres, cloths, etc., lbs	1,012,311	749,010	318,705	1,024
Flannels, lbs	56,654	17,230	32,757	809
Hosiery, shirts, drawers, etc., lbs	43,624	71,963	37,300	281
Shawls, lbs	34,723	26,415	28,256	3
Yarn, knitting, etc., lbs	40,968	47,721	30,588	481
Dress goods, yds	4,960,580	644,957	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing, ready-made, lbs	108,789	99,874	62,650	39
Carpets, yds	459,414	249,167	14,452	5,108
Felt, for gloves, lbs.	2,030	783	471	
Other wools		110,725	521,344	[illegible]

PATERSON BROS.,

IMPORTERS

Straw Goods, Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods

PROMINENT DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES STRAW HATS
MEN'S AND BOYS STRAW HATS
MILLINERY SILKS
MANTLE TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
RIBBONS AND LACES,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS
FRINGES, CRAPES AND
MILLINERS' REQUISITES &c.

ALSO

Berlin Wools, &c., &c.

58 AND 60 WELLINGTON ST WEST
TORONTO
32 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

D. McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Millinery

and

Fancy Dry Goods.

---

51 YONGE STREET

TORONTO

MILLINERY.

Among the numerous wholesale branches of trade in this city none have a better standing than the millinery houses. The trade dates back many years, and Toronto has been considered the headquarters of the Dominion in this line for a dozen years. Our importations have always been selected with the greatest of care, and they have found ready sale among the best classes of society. The field of operations is a large one, extending from the Ottawa Valley to the far North-West. Prices show considerable fluctuation from year to year, many lines having to be marked down as the demand varies with the fashions. During the season there is a large business transaction in straw goods.

The movement in this branch of business is generally in advance of others in the spring and fall, but trade was fairly distributed over a longer period during the past year. Taken altogether, there is quite an increase in the cash sales, and merchants experienced a profitable trade. The demand set in early at the beginning of the year, and kept right along up to midsummer. The fall openings were on a grand scale, and during September and October sales were heavy. Collections, as in other branches of trade, were unusually good, and the number of bad debts remarkably small. The stocks to choose from were large and well assorted, and gave general satisfaction. The aggregate business is large for a city of the population of Toronto, it having amounted to $1,500,000 last year. The trade in this line in Chicago, with its large population and thickly settled country round about, aggregates only a little over $5,000,000.

Wholesale houses: Paterson Bros., McKinnon, Proctor & Co., McCall & Co., G. Goulding & Son, James Brayley & Co., Alexander & Reid, Thomas May & Co.

CLOTHING

The demand for ready-made clothing is increasing year by year. There are some large houses in the Dominion, and the merchant tailors' trade has been injured to a great extent by them. There are but two regular wholesale dealers in this city, but several dealers make specialties of certain lines of clothing, such as overalls, shirts, &c. The trade of Toronto houses is largely confined to the Province of Ontario, although there have been numerous orders received from Manitoba. One of our retail firms is supplied for the most part from Hamilton. There is considerable competition with Montreal houses, and although profits have been narrowed down, the result of the year's business has been satisfactory. Our houses turn out goods that compare favorably with the best custom make, and it is perhaps due to this fact that sales are increasing. There are a large number of workers employed in the manufacture of these goods, and labor-saving machinery is being added as the wants of the trade require. The manufacturing establishments of Toronto are now supplied with steam knives, which are driven by the new gas engine—a step in advance of Montreal houses.

There was no advance in prices during the winter of 1879-80, and values since that time have been pretty well sustained. Trade in the spring was brisk, after which there was a period of quietness. In the fall the demand was good for all classes of goods. Particularly was this the case with overcoats, the demand for which was greater than the supply. In this business six months' credit is the rule, and during the past year there were few notes renewed, and no bad debts. The total turnover in this department of trade during 1880 was $1,000,000, or about 20 per cent. over that of the previous year. Messrs. Livingston, Johnson & Co. and Thomas Lailey & Co. are the wholesale dealers of the city. Retail: P. Jamieson, Oak Hall, Petley & Co.

FANCY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

In the several departments that come under this heading, business during the year just closed has been pronounced good. There are a variety of goods included in these branches, some of which are to be found in millinery houses. Included are embroideries, silk fringes, trimming goods, buttons, corsets, girdles, brushes, toys, satchels, notions, etc. We also include the only house that deals in laces. The demand for these classes of goods has increased, and the business done in Toronto is greater than in any other city in the Dominion. There are twelve or thirteen houses engaged in the trade, and they report an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in sales over 1879. The trade has been a profitable one, and but few bad debts have been incurred. Ontario is the best field for Toronto dealers, although some large sales have been made as far east as Montreal and as far west as Winnipeg. There are a few houses that have been able to do a cash business, but with the majority four months is the rule. During the fall there was considerable activity, and many country dealers took advantage of cash payments. The estimated value of sales during the year amounts to $1,000,000.

The following represents the value of goods entered for home consumption at this port during the years 1879 and 1880, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31st, 1880.

	1880.	1879.	In bond Dec. 31 1880.
Alabaster, bronzes, &c., manuf. brass, iron, &c	15,725	10,387	$ 91
Embroideries	20,107	1,762	470
Fans	8,407	4,334	2,517
Flowers, artificial	35,530	4,662	
Feathers, ostrich, &c.	114,531	40,207	
Toys	25,568	4,490	
All others	21,405	133,375	11
Millinery	4	68,944	
Lace thread		23,202	
Parasols and umbrellas	98,735	26,625	65

Fancy dry goods dealers: Tackaberry, Joselin & Co. Clinton E

THE

Lace Warehouse

—IS SHOWING FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

There is not one novelty introduced this season which cannot be obtained from our Stock

WE SHOW ALSO THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Curtains, Lambrequins and Curtain Nets

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

The Lace Warehouse

Has been refitted throughout, enabling us to display our goods at less inconvenience to our customers.

NOTE THE ADDRESS

WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

HEAD OF SCOTT STREET

N.B.—Our Stock of EMBROIDERIES will be replenished by regular weekly shipments throughout the season.

WHITE & COMPANY

NOBBY **GOODS**

Briggs & Dunnet,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

GLOVES, MITTS, &C.

34 Front Street West, - TORONTO.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Brush & Bro.; James Shannon; Flett & Lowndes; Williams, Levian & Hamburger; J. F. Ruppert; Dingman, Stickney & Co.

Fancy goods dealers.—M. A. Nelson & Sons; Nerlich & Co.; W. M. Bloomdell & Co.; Carrer, Marshall & Co., and Smith & Fudger; Leese, White & Co.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The hat, cap and fur trade of Toronto has now attained to large proportions, and is increasing every year. For good samples and assortments this city is acknowledged to be the headquarters of the Dominion. As a consequence, travellers from Montreal find it very difficult to do any business in the West, and have to look to the Maritime Provinces for the most of their trade. Some five or six years ago there was only one wholesale house in this line of business located here, but there are now no less than six engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade. The aggregate sales last year amounted to $1,250,000, and the business is constantly extending.

The increase in the fur branch of the trade is particularly noticeable. Several of the houses started the manufacture of furs lately, and large quantities are now being made here. All the factories had orders ahead the whole season, which was a good indication that the goods were very acceptable to the trade generally. The trade of Toronto in this line extends to all parts of the Dominion, particularly to Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories. Owing to our central position as a distributing point, the trade is destined to develop to immense proportions as our Western Provinces become settled. The increase in this business opens up a large market for raw skins, and collectors and trappers will now find Toronto the most satisfactory place to dispose of their furs.

Wholesale dealers.—Gillespie, Mead & Co.; A. A. Allan & Co.; T. Christie; D. H. Dastedo & Co.; Briggs & Dunnet; James Langdon; W. & D. Dineen, retail.

IMPORTS.

	1880.	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
Hats, caps, and bonnets of beaver, silk, felt, straw &c.	$260,264	$271,668	66,300
Hats, caps, and bonnets of fur	14,300	14,722	
Hatters' plush	810	186	
Furs, manufactured	26,230	7,084	

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of this city is large; our merchants are conspicuous as prominent citizens, and take considerable interest in commercial matters. Goods were paid for during the latter part of the year with a degree of promptness never before known in the his-

tory of the trade. There were numerous instances where country merchants availed themselves of the advantages extended to prompt buyers, and discounted their bills. The country trade is increasing steadily, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and order sparingly. The failures are comparatively small, and no bad debts to speak of were contracted. The number of houses doing business is about the same as last year, there being twenty. There are several firms who do a business of about half a million, and one will exceed that considerably. The aggregate business during the past year amounted to $6,000,000.

The spring trade was rather quiet, which was partly due to the bad condition of the roads; the movement of grain was impeded, and travellers had considerable difficulty in getting about. The dulness of the former months turned into some activity in May, when numerous large orders were received from the North West. The two staple articles are sugar and teas, and the movement in each has been large.

SUGARS.

Low grades of yellow sugar opened the year at 9¼c.; they declined to 8¾c. in April and 8c. in June. In August an active trade was done and the prices were firm at 8½c., but the last three months of the year values were easier at 7¾ to 8c. The bright grades sympathized with the dark. In January granulated opened at 10¼c., rose to 10¾c. in February, declined to 10½c. in June, rose to 10⅝c. in August, and declined to 10¼c. at the close of the year. As will be noticed in the following table, our importations have materially fallen off the past year. The heavy duties put upon the high grades prevented the importation of those qualities. The comparatively small duties on raw and the additional advantages gained by refiners by importing direct to their works, gave the two Canadian refiners the control of this article.

The Customs return, showing the quantity of sugars of all kinds imported at Toronto during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880	2,914,458	1876	16,370,[illegible]70
1879	7,920,092	1875	10,4[illegible],922
1878	18,077,470	1874	8,[illegible],265
1877	15,457,287	1873	9,434,536

TEAS.

The tea trade has been good the past year and the movement larger than for some years. We have several houses who make this trade a specialty, and some are confining themselves exclusively to it. The demand was unusually large for low grades, and at times stocks were run pretty low. Prices have not fluctuated much, but there were numerous periods of firmness and easiness in sympathy with outside markets. Our importations during the year were the largest at this port. The total quantity of teas, as per Custom House returns, imported into this city during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880	2,763,[illegible]	1876	2,300,512
1879	2,242,246	1875	2,255,4[illegible]
1878	2,006,062	1874	2,437,275
1877	2,292,128	1873	1,605,402

Wholesale dealers Frank Smith & Co Smith & Keighley, Perkins, Ince & Co. Wm Ramsay & Co, John Morison W. J Ramsay & Co, Hall, McIntosh & Innes, John C. Fitch Eby Blain & Co. Geo. Michie & Co., Moore & Warren Bros. Crump, Torrance & Co. James Lumbers; J. & F G Sinclair; Sloan, Jardine & Mason; Kinnear & Co., J Burns.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of imports for the past two years, and the goods in bond Dec. 31, 1880

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Arrowroot and tapioca, lbs.	55,467	$ 2,095	$ 1 740	$ 607
Baking powder		487	40	-
Black Lead		6,311	3,840	437
Blacking		4,206	2,699	23
Candles, paraffine wax, etc., lbs	11 300	1,737	995	-
Chicory dried, roasted, or green, lbs.	2,802	292	243	62
Cocoanuts, No	32,700	1,049	086	
Cocoa paste, lbs	12,640	2,092	1,843	137
Coffee, green and roasted, lbs	270,930	30,392	40,632	22,324
Fruits and nuts,		148,[illegible]	105,735	[illegible]
Jellies		65		
Macaroni, lbs.	8,415	445	810	46
Molasses, galls		[illegible]	3,442	296
Pickles and Sauces		12,[illegible]	7,944	4,023
Sausage casings		2,102	2,3[illegible]	
Salt, in bulk, lbs	24,040	112	426	
Soap		5,831	6,944	194
Spices, lbs.	109,519	11,[illegible]	33,290	1,712
Starch, lbs.	96,6[illegible]	6,[illegible]	3,006	388
Sugar, above 14 d. s., lbs	750,327	20,[illegible]	73,895	1,423
Sugar not above 14 d. s. lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	506,[illegible]	10,2[illegible]
Sugar equal to No 8	683,459	34 666	55,479	
Syrups, refined, glucose, etc lbs	348,454	30,921	17 780	1 173
Tallow, lbs	297	1		
Tea, black lbs	339,293	96,702	[illegible]	52,911
Tea, green, lbs	1,085,065	401 303	315 140	68,289
Tobacco, cigars, snuffs, etc. lbs.	13,709	50,170	42,045	2,294
Vinegar, galls	2,685	58	046	30
Vermicelli, lbs	1 825	106		
Fish, preserved in cans		6,335	4,171	645
Rice, lbs	609,856	7,333	25,397	3,469
Ale beer etc galls	1 818	6,743	4 780	2,375
Spirits, brandy gin rum and whiskey galls	96,356	33,895	30,288	37 917
Spirits, wine and champagne, galls	42,097	40,016	31,582	29,837
Spirits, cordials, Cologne water etc galls	621	7 63[illegible]	1 277	49

HARDWARE.

The wholesale hardware trade of Toronto has grown considerably of late years. Its houses have a high standing in the commercial community, and are well known throughout the Dominion. Our merchants have displayed a more than usual amount of enterprise during the past year, and notwithstanding the decline in many lines of merchandise, they have succeeded in securing fair profits. A great deal of keen competition has existed the whole year and had our dealers not been alive to the necessities of the trade and to their own interests, they would undoubtedly have fared badly. This city from the central position it occupies in the most populous and wealthy section of the Dominion, offers greater advantages as a distributing point than elsewhere. It is perhaps to this one thing that the gradual development of this trade is mostly due. Our railways branching out in seven different directions, cannot but attract business. Travellers can come and go frequently, and the interchange of ideas with merchants as regards the requirements of trade is beneficial. The dealer is made aware of many details which would not otherwise come under his notice. In this way it often happens that serious mistakes are avoided, and there is better harmony between purchaser and seller. The inducements offered purchasers of light hardware are unsurpassed, stocks in this city being large and well assorted. Prices also are as low as the lowest, and as many lines of goods come from the United States they can be laid down here as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in Canada. The difference in freight on English shelf goods laid down here, as compared with Montreal, is insignificant. Our warehouses extend from [illegible] street, and are within [illegible] distance of railway depots and wharves. There is an increase in the manufacture of heavy goods in the west, and a company is now being formed here for the manufacture of barbed fence wire. The manner in which stocks are kept is worthy of note, and the orderly system adhered to in this particular by certain young houses in the trade is commendable. There are some five wholesale houses in the city and we believe that another will be added shortly. The sales of the year aggregate ten to twenty per cent more than those of the previous year and for 1880 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The trade at the beginning of the year was fairly active, with advancing prices. The demand for iron was brisk from the foundries, and the outlook was most encouraging. The States markets governed prices and a number of establishments that had been closed for some time started up anew. The advance during the first two months was so rapid that a number of houses kept their travellers in, thinking that they would be the gainers by so doing. When they did go out, sales were not made freely, and were chiefly confined to small parcels. Trade was active in the fall and dealers were highly pleased with the promptness with which notes were met. The aggregate sales of October and November were much larger than at the corresponding periods for a number of years. Up till December business continued [illegible] and packers were kept on the jump. The demand for skates set in early, and the trade in these was of unusual dimensions. A number of houses were unable to supply the demand. During the first six months of the year the demand for nearly all classes of goods was checked by the high prices, and payments were not as satisfactory owing to the slow movement of produce. The latter half of the year however, there was little cause for grumbling, as the volume of trade was proportionately larger and payments better than ever before. The following prices current at the first of each month in the year will give a good idea as to the course of values

	Nails	Bar Iron	Pig Iron	Char. Tin
January	$3 25	$2 90	$34 00	$9 00
February	3 75	2 75	31 00	10 00
March	4 00	2 75	28 00	10 50
April	4 00	2 75	30 00	10 00
May	3 75	2 75	24 00	8 50
June	3 75	2 65	22 00	8 00
July	3 50	2 45	20 00	7 25
August	3 35	2 25	20 00	7 25
September	3 15	2 25	21 00	7 25
October	2 80	2 10	21 00	6 50
November	2 75	1 85	21 00	6 25
December	2 75	1 95	23 00	6 25

Wholesale dealers: Wm. Thomson & Co., Rees Lowes & Son, M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., H. S. Howland Sons & Co., A. & T. J. Darling & Co. Retail: P. Paterson & Son, Aikenhead & Crombie, J. Foster & Son, Ross & Allen, J. B. Ryan, Hatch & Bro.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec. 31, 1880.

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Brass, tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufactures of		$36,662	$24,986	$1,486
Copper, tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufactures of		26,205	21,985	100
Gun and pistol cartridges, No	1,242,770	3,384	6,191	
Powder of all kinds—gunpowder, blasting, etc., lbs	88,791	3,396	404	5,03[illegible]
IRON, MANUFACTURES OF				
Agricultural implements		3,89[illegible]	704	
Anvils, cwt	97	688	[illegible]	
Band and hoop, cwt	5,625	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bars, rolled, etc., cwt	48,500	66,367	59,988	
Bedsteads, etc		31	226	
Boiler plate, cwt	3,[illegible]	3,063	2,774	
Bolts, washers, rivets, etc., cwt	2,706	3,967	14,213	
Canada plates, cwt	4,106	2,538	6,190	
Car wheels and axles, cwt	985	742	29	
Castings		21,636	40,4[illegible]	
Cast-iron water pipe		11,481	6,67[illegible]	
Chain cables, cwt	2,828	8,[illegible]14	3,106	

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Cultivators, ploughs		$ 930	$ 66	
Engines and boilers		470	27 130	$12,000
Hardware, builders etc.		83,[illegible]	87 000	
Hollowware, enamelled etc		18,841	11 665	
Locks, all kinds		8,684	5,730	
Machines, sewing, No	5,450	70,800	62,422	
Machines, all others		94,447	45,069	
Malleable castings		7,266	2 865	
Mill irons and cranks		1 632	300	
Nails, Hungarian and clout lbs	3,820	312	271	
Nails points, spikes, etc., lbs	30,194	2,000	5,484	
Nuts, lbs	29,947	1,363	1 023	
Old and scrap, tons	69	880	203	
Pig, tons	1,275	28,962	7 640	6,455
Rolled beams, angles, screw, fish plates, etc		13,450	9,718	
Sheet iron cwt	10,982	43,873	30,630	1,476
Skates, pairs	5,190	3,087	6,324	
Stoves	229	1,436	1 055	
Tacks, brads, etc.		672	854	
Tin plates, cwt	9,010	47 654	22,863	301
Tubing, cwt	10 251	78,668	20,224	1 900
Wire, etc		46,392	37,000	
Iron and steel manufactures, cutlery etc		85,058	68,572	1,954
Lead, manufactures of, pig, bars, etc		27 748	10,703	
STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF				
Files and rasps		8 604	7,[illegible]	
Muskets, rifles, etc		14,265	11 752	
Knitting needles		6,667	7 236	
Shovels, spades		3,148	4 700	
Surgical instruments		2,686	2 932	
Saws, scythes, axes		1,666	2,216	
Tools, carpenters etc		36,498	25,078	
All others		20,734	42,800	
Sand paper		3,604	2,508	
Tin, manufactures of		36,680	42,[illegible]	512
Zinc, including manufactures, cwt	1,600	5,436	3 251	
METAL.				
Babbit		1 415	[illegible]	
Manufacture of		63,078	38,151	
German silver		4,567	2,966	
Stereotypes, etc		5 793	3,102	

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Some general observations on this branch of trade will be of interest. The general amount of business done by the leading wholesale houses in the city in 1880 is said to have been greater than in 1879. In some quarters it is said that the trade in higher priced goods was better in 1880 than in 1879 others said there was not any appreciable difference. These remarks are made with regard to the whole amount of trade, and without respect to the operations of competition The profits of the trade are said to have been cut pretty

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY,

18, 20 and 22 Front Street, Toronto.

Hardware and Earthenware Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE SPADES AND SHOVELS,
FORKS, HOES, SCYTHES SNATHS,
ETC ETC.

EARTHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

Lorne, Oak and Wheat Patterns White Granite Ware,

C C. Ware English and Canadian,

French and English China,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS KEROSENE FIXTURES &c

AMERICAN GEM FRUIT JARS

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY.

William Thomson, [illegible]

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Metals, Tin Plates, Chemicals, &c., &c.

56 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Lamp and Lamp Goods Department No 9 Jordan Street.

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SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,

No. 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

Consignments of Canadian productions to our Liverpool friends will have their special attention.

M. & L. S. B. & Co.

JOHN MORISON,

35 FRONT STR. EAST,

TORONTO,

Begs to call attention to his large stock of fine

TEAS GENERAL GROCERIES WINES AND LIQUORS.

As these goods have been well bought, the Retail Trade would do well to inspect them before buying elsewhere. Special inducements to Cash and Prompt-Pay ag[illegible]ers

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ONTARIO ENVELOPE FACTORY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

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THE TRADE

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK

Nos. 14 Jordan and 15 Melinda Streets,

TORONTO.

less in 1880, owing to competition, both in Toronto and Montreal. The Montreal competition especially is said to have been keen, and prices had to be put at figures to meet it. The trade east of Toronto by merchants here has also the old standing drawback of higher freight rates on the Grand Trunk than what are paid by Montreal dealers. Payments are said to have been more regular and better altogether in 1880 than they were in 1879 and fewer bad debts are reported. Altogether the trade has been good, although somewhat cut up by competition, and the merchants in this city believe they can offer as good a market as can be found further east. The prospects for trade this season are believed to be good, and remuneration will be fair if the business be not further cut up by competition. The estimated sales in this department of trade are placed at $400,000 and the number of wholesale houses is four.

Wholesale: Wm. Thomson & Co. Chas. E. Thorne & Co. Gowans, Kent & Co. Patton & Co. **Retail**—G. Harrison. John Edgar & Son.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond, Dec. 31st, 1880.

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880.
	Q'nty	Value.	Value	
Earthenware, br'n, colored, white, granite, &c.	..	$61,254	$41,358	$4,084
China and porcelain	..	30,369	36,760	1,[illegible]
Glass, manuf. of—including window		140,990	132,449	2,961
Plate Glass, silv'd, sq. ft.	10,496	6,727	7,856	......
Plate Glass, not silv'd, sq. ft.	70,135	13,843	18,171	

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

The year under review has witnessed a marked revival of trade, the total turn-over being estimated at $3,000,000 at this point. Owing to the weeding out of weak houses payments have been better met, though there are still too many who have not learned the full value of the adage "The best investment for money is to pay your debts." Profits show a constant tendency to diminution, and it is doubtful if any branch of business is carried on with smaller margins after paying interest on capital invested and expenses.

The following figures show the variations in some of the leading drugs during the year. The values are those at the beginning of each month.

Month	Opium.	Quinine.	Iodide Potash.	Glycerine No. 30.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
January	4 75	4 40	6 40	20
February	6 00	4 00	6 00	20
March	7 00	4 00	6 00	20
April	8 50	4 40	6 00	20
May	9 00	4 00	6 00	20
June	8 75	4 40	6 05	20
July	8 50	3 90	4 75	20
August	8 50	3 75	4 75	25
September	9 00	4 00	4 50	25
October	9 35	3 90	4 50	25
November	9 35	3 90	4 00	30
December,	8 00	3 40	3 75	30

Opium commenced at the low price of $4 75, but under reports of damage to the growing crop by frost, a "syndicate" was formed to control the article. Their operations have been quite extensive, and at present they hold nearly half the supply of good opium. However there have always been enough outside lots to keep the prices from going to the figures anticipated at the commencement of the movement.

Quinine remained very steady during the greater part of the year but towards the close there was a considerable drop, which, however has been partially recovered in January

Iodide Potash depending on a combination of producers of Iodine was sold at steady rates until about July 1st. At this time the Peruvians were obliged to sell, or lots belonging to them were sold to cover advances. Immediately a war of prices broke out, and rates were forced much below cost of production. The article remains in this position but as the Scotch makers have closed their operations for the present, it is only a question of working off existing stock and then prices must advance

Glycerine was sold low for the first half of the year but has lately advanced fully 50 per cent The raw material is mainly derived from a by product in the manufacture of "adamantine" candles, largely used for domestic light, and in Roman Catholic churches in Southern Europe. Of late paraffine candles have been introduced, displacing the adamantine. Crude glycerine is wasted largely in the manufacture of soap as the process of purification has been too tedious and costly from this source.

Balsam Copaiba has had the usual sale at prices showing a constant advance.

Mercury and Mercurials have been steady at low rates throughout the year Production has been small but gold and silver mining have not taken the usual quantity

Borax was sold low until the large surplus stock of California was worked off. Prices then jumped 50 per cent and at the close a further advance has been made.

Bromide of Potassium still maintains a large sale, and in the autumn was quite scarce, and an advance was secured.

Castor Oil has been sold at declining and unremunerative prices throughout the year.

Sulphur, Soda Salts, Epsom Salts, Copperas, Sulphate Copper and heavy chemicals generally, have remained pretty steady throughout the year.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, and Perfumery form a considerable percentage of the trade in this branch in Toronto.

Miscellaneous Drugs offer little occasion for comment.

Gums.—Arabic has got cheap toward the close, and Tragacanth dearer. Shellac has fluctuated considerably, but is well maintained at the end of the season.

Essential Oils.—American are rather weak, but Lemon and Bergamotte have been sold at advancing prices.

Linseed Oil commenced at 70c., sold down to 63c., and may now be quoted 64c. One of the four oil mills in the Dominion is located here, and it is pleasing to note that Canadian oil, from being considered inferior, now outranks the best English brands. This is especially true of oil made from seed grown in Manitoba, which is particularly fine in color and body. A great drawback to increased production is the very high rate charged on flaxseed by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway, being about three times as great as on lines where competition exists.

White lead and colors are ground by four mills in this city, and all speak of steadily increasing trade.

Fine Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Elixirs, are manufactured to a considerable extent in Toronto.

Dealers in Drugs, Paints, and Oils: Elliot & Co.; Lyman Bros. & Co. Drugs: J. S. Evans & Co.; Lowden & Co.; E. B. Shuttleworth. Patent Medicines: Northrop & Lyman; T. Milburn & Co. Flavoring Extracts: J. F. Lyon & Co. Paints: Jas. Henderson & Co.; A. Somerville; E. Harris; Macdougall, Logie & Co.; Brandon & Stewart; S. Pearcy & Co.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31, 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Acetic acid, galls	860	$ 841	$ 1,940	
Asphaltum, lbs	415	30		
Sulphuric acid, lbs	570	41	95	
Other acids, lbs	5,631	2,227	63	
Collodion, lbs	800	579	106	

	1880		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Gelatine, lbs	2,361	$1 960	$ 795	$ 30
Glue, lbs	49,236	5,307	5,087	
Glycerine, lbs	22,654	2,747	2,308	
Gum-arabic			411	
Gums, opium, lbs	418	3,274	394	
Liquorice and paste for manufacturing purposes, lbs	90,272	2,634	085	1
Magnesia, lbs	347	138	79	
Malt, extract of		887		
Milk food		364		
Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, and bicarbonate of soda, lbs	213,753	6,485	5,384	307
All others		65,260	9, 69	239
Patent medicines		21 307	20,462	32
Perfumery, tooth powder, etc		4,805	2,357	16
Oils, mineral coal, kerosene, etc., galls	96,214	1[illegible]	0,626	
Oils, product of petroleum, galls	21 586	5,856	9, [illegible]	
Oils, cod liver, neats-foot, and sperm, galls	5,000	3,760	3,810	
Oils, castor, galls	1[illegible]902	6,277	6,408	
Oils, linseed, galls	66,735	34,677	12,277	
Oils, essential, galls	479	4,006	4,265	
Oils, all others, galls	14 618	13,440	6,681	313
Paints and colors, ochres, dry ground, etc.		42, 45	28,416	174
Sponges		4 567	[illegible]088	
White and red lead, dry, lbs	764,865	25,180	21 695	
Turpentine, galls	4[illegible]748	14,556	1 885	
Varnish, galls	5,320	10,828	2,096	
Wax		2,967	1,436	

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c

This branch of business has been fairly satisfactory during the past year. There have been few failures in the trade throughout the Province, and notes have been met promptly. It has been particularly noticed that the demand for watches has been for the cheap manufacture, the sales of which were considerable. The profits on goods are small, and manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that they have to bear the increased duty imposed in 1879. The retail trade are supplied at about the same figures as when the duty was less. Some dealers would like to see alterations made in the tariff in certain descriptions of goods in this line. Smuggling, they say, will always be carried on in the most valuable articles if heavy duties are imposed. This class of goods is so easily concealed about the person that large quantities are smuggled in, to the injury of the trade of the legitimate dealer. The bulky goods are those that should pay the highest duties. There has been an increased supply of partly made-up goods brought in from the United States, a number of which were silver-plated at the Montreal factories. The business is almost wholly done by travellers, and orders are apparently increasing for the cheaper kinds of watches and jewelry. The greatest volume of business was transacted the last six months of the year, and few bad debts were incurred. There are a number of houses in the city who do a small jewelry trade along with other branches of business, but when we give the aggregate sales as $350,000 the past year we include the watch and jewelry trade proper.

Dealers: Wolte Bros. & Co.; Zimmerman, McNaught & Co.; Smith & Fudger; Carrier, Marshall & Co.; E. Goulding; Lee & Chillas; J. Segsworth & Co.; S. Stern.

The following represents the value of goods imported the past two years:

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec. 31st. 1880.
Clocks, and parts thereof	$27,597	$17,924	
Electroplated ware	44,022	41,618	
Jewelry	[illegible]	62,316	
Watches, movements, &c	44,305	41,962	
Gold and silver manufactures	[illegible]	17,322	845

BOOTS AND SHOES

The trade is now in a more healthy condition than for several years past. During the late depression, perhaps no other branch of business suffered more. The disappearance of the weak houses, together with the improved state of merchandise generally, has had a beneficial effect, and our merchants report a large movement at fair prices during the year. The descriptions of goods manufactured are so varied in style and finish that it would serve little purpose to give prices, but they have been as a rule steady. The continuous demand for hides and the ruling high prices of leather has been felt on the manufactured goods, and buyers ordered liberally. It is worthy of note that the trade did not hesitate in taking hold of the higher priced goods, and larger quantities of this class were sold during the year than for some time past. Prunella boots, which used to have a large sale, are now little called for. The goods made here embrace all grades from the coarsest brogans to the finest class of ladies' hand-sewed work. Remittances were fair the year throughout, but during the latter part they were all that could be desired. The seasons of activity are not so marked as in former years, they running more into each other on account of travellers being on the road with goods for the succeeding season. Toronto has several firms that do a large business and numerous small ones. The production here ranks the city as the third in extent in Canada—Montreal coming first and Quebec second. Sales in rubbers have been large and profitable. They are manufactured and brought here from Montreal and Quebec. The spring the year aggregate $1,800,000, or from 15 to 20 per cent. more than in 1879.

Wholesale dealers: Cooper & Smith; King & Brown; W. B. Hamilton; Childs & Charlesworth; W. Damer & Co.; L. J. [illegible]; John Currie & Co.; J. F. Rogers; P. J. Weston; W. C. Young.

LEATHER.

The past year has witnessed a large business in this staple, and upon the whole is regarded by the trade as a prosperous one. The demand from local and outside manufacturers materially increased; even custom shoemakers evidently felt the dawn of better times, for they purchased more freely and met their payments with a promptitude not experienced for years. There has been a better trade with the North West, and the demand on European account has helped to keep prices steady. While the sales of leather have increased it cannot be said that tanners' profits have proportionately increased. The prices of hides ruled higher in proportion than leather, and consequently tanners suffered. Prices in January and February were at the highest points touched during the year. Since spring the course of the market has been regular—well sustained prices and small stocks, particularly in sole and harness, being the rule and not the exception. Large quantities of American hides are imported, they being much better than native stocks for the manufacture of certain lines of leather. Our dealers find Montreal the best market for sole leather, the hides for which come principally from South America. Large quantities of black, uppers, and calf are sent to Montreal from this Province. In this trade there are seven or eight wholesale dealers, three of whom do a large business, and the combined sales during 1880 are estimated at $1,000,000. The year 1881 opens with comparatively light stocks of all kinds, and dealers are of opinion that they are on the threshold of another prosperous year, and that the good old adage will still hold true: "There is nothing like leather."

Wholesale dealers: Beardmore & Co.; D. W. Alexander; Daniel McLean; Charles Parsons & Co.; T. Dixon Craig; John Hallam; James Pepler; R. G. Bell; E. Currie; P. Jacobi.

The following represents the value of goods imported during the past two years:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Sole, all kinds, lbs.	9,129	$ [illegible]	$13 631	
Upper, dressed, waxed, etc., lbs.	2,843	935	21 3[illegible]5	$[illegible]
French kid, lbs.	100	7	829	
Japanned, patent and enamelled, lbs.	10,050	7 492	12 [illegible]	
All other tanned leathers, lbs.	[illegible]	24 047	38 478	3,417
Belting		13 420	6 939	
All manufactures of leather		30 558	68 317	62
Boot and shoe counters, pairs	34,967	572	554	
Boots and shoes, pairs	36,981	27 338	27 468	
Harness and saddlery		17	10 808	

STATIONERY

The wholesale stationery trade throughout the year 1880 was good. In the early part of the year the prospects were not favorable, and up to the month of August the trade was not more than moderately active. In August, however, the business increased to a wonderful extent, and the greatest activity continued throughout the fall to the end of the year. During the week preceding and the week following Christmas business was remarkably good not only in the city but all through the country. Trade has during the past year been extremely profitable and payments have been highly satisfactory—far more so than they have been for some time past. Prices were good and the demand was large. The increase in the amount of trade done in 1880 may be safely estimated at about 33⅓ per cent. better than that done in any of the preceding five years while the number of failures throughout the past year have been few compared with the number in 1879 or during the four years preceding.

There are at present seven leading wholesale houses in this trade in Toronto and the amount of transactions by these houses in 1880 may be estimated at $1 750,000. The manufacture of envelopes has also largely increased one firm in the city alone reporting that they manufactured them at the rate of one million per week while in the years preceding 1880 the trade in this line did not amount to more than one million per month. Dealers report that the trade in articles of luxury was largely augmented and the public seemed more disposed to purchase in this line than during the years when the depression was so great. The prospects for the year 1881 are exceedingly bright, and a prosperous business is confidently expected by those in the trade.

Wholesale dealers Barber & Ellis Buntin Brother & Co. Copp, Clark & Co. Wm Warwick Robert McPhail W J Gage & Co. Brown Brothers Toronto News Company James Campbell & Son J A. Donnelly

The following represents the value of imports during the past two years

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Books printed		$826,433	$281 542	$ 67
Blank books		12,309	9,540	
Bills, lithograph pamphlets, maps, and music		46,442	31 193	
Bookbinders' tools		14,672	7 026	
INK.				
Writing		6 397	7 129	
Printing		4 928	3,161	

	1890.		1889.	In Bond Dec. 31 1890
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Cards for playing, packs.	35,125	$ 2,364	$ 1,064	
Calendered, including writing		10,344	95,133	$ 44
Ruled		5,008		
Boxes open, paper-made, etc		35,415	43,782	
Printing		6,641	12,475	
Wrapping		1,623	1,574	
All others		1,125	98,947	36
Pencils, lead, gross	4,203	9,380	4,049	
Stationery		27,875	42,380	94
Valentines, etc		23,023		

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of miscellaneous imports paying duty entered for home consumption during the past two years

	1890.		1889.	In Bond Dec. 31 1890
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Animals		$ 12,114	$ 2,433	*$22,800
Bagatelle boards			70	
Beans, bush	21	15		
Bird cages		394		
Blacking		13,82		184
Brick fire, drain tiles, etc		90,302	9,554	8
Brooms and brushes		19,028	8,678	
Buttons		69,179	61,885	178
Candy and confectionery lbs	90,505	12,765	15,417	1,706
Carriages railway sleighs and waggons		2,354	12,040	
Chalk, lbs	1,946	108	283	
Cider galls	960	309	03	
Coal, anthracite, tons	114,151	406,67	247,200	149,290
Coal, bituminous, tons	27,394	98,67	102,415	72,087
Coal tar and pitch, bbls	2,7 9	2,572	940	
Coke, tons	276	1,142	34	72
Combs, all kinds		5,003	1,306	363
Cordage, lbs	23,430	4,41	251	
Corks and corkwood		11,074	5,723	
Crucibles No.	8,406	424	127	
Emery wheels		450		
Enamelled cotton		1,817		
Fishing rods		16		
Gloves and mitts, all kinds		188,362	12,861	
Grease and grease scraps, lbs.	110,738	4,177	2,306	

* To be slaughtered in bond for exportation.

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Gutta percha, belting, hose, clothing, tubing, etc	—	$64,261	$39,945	$2,622
Hair curled, hair cloth etc		8,036	9,313	
Hops, lbs	8,000	1,624	1,365	
Ivory		796	977	2
Jet, manufactures of	—	9,106	3,894	
Jute, manufactures of		28,602	18,253	2,463
Marble blocks, slabs, etc		7,338	5,068	
Mats, matting of cocoa, etc		2,734	945	
Mineral waters		1,880	1,279	
Optical wares		—	4,526	
Sails for boats, ships, etc		66	242	—
Haberdashery			14,563	
Small wares			201,217	
Musical instruments, organs No.	53	1 276	9,859	
pianos,	267	51,600	62,578	
pts. of		29,787	7 473	
Mustard seed, ground and unground, lbs	32,445	8,059	7,216	750
Oilcloth for floors, yds	183,129	92,880	12,427	99
tables, carriages, etc.		12,106	7,069	
Paintings, engravings, and prints	—	72,453	36,104	
Paper hangings or wall		20,180	18,240	
Paper, mill board	—	4,566	3,080	
Collars, cuffs, etc. of all kinds		16,145	539	
Paper cuffs collar cloth		3,836	2,401	
Packages		10,450	13,934	5,611
Pouches, bush	24,270	27,440	—	
Provisions, cheese, lard, pork, bacon, etc		28,606	65,720	1,000
Seeds, flax, bush	461	779	358	
large parcels		54,432	45,941	
small		216	5,760	—
bulbous roots		1,140	905	
Slate, roofing, school, and writing		5,764	6,409	
slabs, etc.		604	480	
Stone, manufactures of		16,340	11 571	221
Straw manufactures of		643	939	
Plumbago, manufactures of		543	437	
Plants, etc.		4,270	14,749	
[illegible]	[illegible]	730	946	
Printing presses, No	39	30,620	7,004	
Pumice stone		236	268	
Twines		7 464	2 808	
Tobacco pipes, etc		12,002	5,420	
Trunks, satchels, etc		10,100	4,123	
Type printing		28,190	18,058	
metal		2 066	10	
Unenumerated articles		30,122	19 726	185
Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, etc		10,30[illegible]	7 806	
Whips		7 063	3,448	
Wood, furniture, tubs, pails, etc		7 [illegible]	6,856	206
lumber and timber		664	1,180	
Willow ware		1,978	412	

IMPORTS AND DUTIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following is the comparative statement (by quarters) of the value of the total imports of Toronto for five years ending Dec. 31st; also, value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption, duties and free goods

	Total value of imports including free goods.	Dutiable goods entered for home consumption.	Duty	Free goods entered for home consumption.
1880—1st quarter	$ 3,801,[illegible]	$ 3,066,440	$ 331 023 [illegible]	$ 307,064
2nd "	2,475,[illegible]	2,010,420	472,081 [illegible]	254,802
3rd "	4,399,[illegible]	3,913,406	967,713 [illegible]	254,205
4th "	2,726,[illegible]	2,225,716	602,158 [illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1880	$13,300,461	$11 493 048	[illegible] 01	$ 1,244,737
1879—1st quarter	$ 3,342,[illegible]	$ 3,508,444	$ 730,784 [illegible]	$ 208,451
2nd "	1,668,674	1,490,[illegible]	370 999 24	188,748
3rd "	3,330,9[illegible]	3 046,[illegible]	[illegible] 140 28	135,056
4th "	2,460,7[illegible]	1,858,[illegible]	480,093 [illegible]	268,101
Total, 1879	$11,378,41[illegible]	$ 8 812 21[illegible]	$2 308,928 65	$ 811,350
1878—1st quarter	$ 3,496 601	$ 3,166,1[illegible]	$ 646,810 20	$ 280,590
2nd "	2,441,0[illegible]	1 979 383	419,[illegible] 28	332,401
3rd "	4,060,8[illegible]	3,649,51[illegible]	723,326 98	628,116
4th "	2,836,[illegible]	2,024,547	406,784 34	603,122
Total, 1878	$12,835,0[illegible]	$10,80[illegible]	$2,[illegible] 920 33	$ 1,786,920
1877—1st quarter	$ 3,446,3[illegible]	$ 3,272,54[illegible]	$ 838,353 [illegible]	$ 333,396
2nd "	2,718,[illegible]	1,969,[illegible]	[illegible],268 05	405,812
3rd "	4,097 41[illegible]	3,563,873	700,059 24	517,645
4th "	2,473,3[illegible]	1,[illegible]	417 626 7[illegible]	527 984
Total, 1877	$12 474,0[illegible]	$10,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]	$ 1,[illegible]
1876—1st quarter	$ 3,154,871	$ 3,365,051	$ 642 621 27	$ 179,080
2nd "	2 395,876	1 927 040	[illegible] 926 11	344,497
3rd "	4,214,660	3,079,843	719,604 [illegible]	479,253
4th "	2,272,309	4,102,340	317 321 00	727,078
Total 1876	$ [illegible]	$10 [illegible]	$2,143 478 55	$ 1,297 4[illegible]

FREE GOODS, 1880.

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Produce of the Mine—Brimstone, chalk, diamonds (uncut), pumice, nickel, salt, etc.	$ 13,430
Fisheries—Cod, oysters, lobsters, salmon, etc.	75,471
The Forest—Cork-wood, logs, mahogany, pitch-pine, walnut, white-wood	43,226
Animals and their produce	447,221
Agricultural products	42,846
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles	368,946
Miscellaneous Articles	164,280
Total	$ 1,1[illegible],376
Leaf tobacco, for excise purposes	$ 64,821
Wool and [illegible]	7 3
Coin and bullion	22,976
Grand total free goods, 1880	$1,244,737
Grand total free goods, 1879	811 258

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE, 1881

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THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The movement in produce during the year has been fairly active, with the profits largest in coarse grains. The quantity of flour and wheat handled here was smaller than for several years, and the trade was to a great extent of a local character. One of the chief features in flour was the direct export from the mills on orders from British houses. The stocks held here throughout the year were comparatively small in consequence. It may be that the small export of Canadian wheat results from the same cause, the produce being sent in the shape of flour. Exporters of wheat have found this an unprofitable market the past year. Through the high prices, owing chiefly to the slow movement and probable scarcity of wheat, as well as the discrimination of freight rates in favor of points farther to the north and west, shippers have been unable to purchase here on an export basis. Their books show that about three-fourths of the trade has been done with Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Transactions in this city have been confined to small lots of one to ten cars of wheat, and holders have been able to sell these small quantities to millers at high prices on account of the comparatively limited supply.

A much larger quantity of grain was received by rail the past year than hitherto. Farmers along the different routes joined together and filled cars that were furnished. This was done at points but a few miles from the city, and our street receipts have suffered in consequence. During the fall dealers were somewhat inconvenienced by the scarcity of cars, and in many instances it was weeks before the consignee received his produce. Our railroads are apparently making their best efforts to the securing of through freight, to the detriment of local traffic. The business done in the storage of grain by the small warehouses at the different wharves is decreasing in proportion to the decrease of street receipts and the railway elevators are necessarily doing a larger business. The Queen's Wharf Elevator is in course of rebuilding and when that is completed the elevator capacity of the city will be some 1,250,000 bushels.

In addition to the grain inspected into store, we give the total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway at this point, and the estimated receipts of corn, wheat, etc., by the Northern and North Western for transhipment here. The estimated value of the latter is $2,500,000; flour, $871,250; and the balance of grain received, $5,000,000. By this it will be seen that the value of flour and grain received at this port during 1890 was $8,371,250. This amount however should not be taken as the total amount of business done here in grain and flour. Our shippers of barley, for instance, purchase cargoes all along the lake, and they are sent direct to American ports, never touching this point. In the same way our exporters of flour, wheat, and peas buy at outside points and ship through. The total business in flour and grain in this city during the past year is estimated at $20,000,000. (For list of dealers see page 60.)

FLOUR.

The trade in flour during the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one. This is more particularly the case with the local business, the receipts being small and the demand throughout the greater part of the year light. There are several causes to which this state of things may be attributed. An important one is the discrimination in freight rates. Exporters have been able to get much more favorable rates from points west and north of this, and particularly at stations on the line of the Great Western Railway. Our exporters, therefore, are forced in buying at these outside points to the injury of our own market. Another reason why our trade in this product has not assumed larger dimensions is owing to the greater activity of flouring mills in the interior from which flour is exported direct. These are, as a rule, so situated that they command a lower rate of freight. During the entire year prices in this city have ruled from 10c. to 15c. a barrel higher than at outside points.

A large quantity of wheat has been ground in bond at mills on the frontier, which has given rise to lengthy debates on the bonding system. The demand for winter wheat flours for export has been more active than for spring grades. This is mainly owing to the relative cheapness of the former as compared with the latter, on account of the scarcity and greater value of spring wheat. During the year there have appeared on the market considerable quantities of American wheat flour, and although selling at a higher price than Canadian grades, it met with a fair demand.

The highest prices of the year were in March and the lowest in September. Trade in January was dull, but the next two or three months it was fairly active. In May there was little or no demand as the Lower Provinces were heavily supplied from New York and Boston, prices ruling in their favor. During the last two weeks of July there appeared to be a scarcity, none offered, and as a natural consequence, prices showed a slight advance. September and October were the best months of the year; millers sold large quantities ahead, and with difficulty filled their contracts. Country millers at nearly all points shipped considerable quantities on direct orders from Britain and prices here advanced about 40 cents per barrel. There were no special features in the market the last six weeks of the year except that as the year gradually drew to an end the demand did likewise.

We have but two mills in the city limits, those of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore and the Citizens' Milling Co. They turned out some 60,000 barrels during the year, consisting chiefly of flour for baker's and family use. The quantity of wheat used was 225,000 bushels. The first-mentioned firm, although doing a fair city trade, ships considerable quantities to different sections of Canada. The number of men employed by these firms is 20. The milling capacity of the Province has increased, and indications lead us to believe that there will hereafter be a larger export of flour and a less export of wheat in the berry. The receipts by rail at this port during the year were 141,900 barrels, which, together with the product of our own mills, amounts to 169,900 barrels. Taking the average price of flour as $5.25, the value would be $871,260.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales of flour were made (100 brls. and over) during the respective months of 1880:

Months	Superior Extra		Extra.		Spring Extra.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	$5 80	$5 50	$5 65	$5 45	$5 55	$5 40
February	5 80	5 60	5 70	5 50	5 65	5 45
March	5 85	5 70	5 65	5 60	5 55	5 50
April	5 75	5 40	5 55	5 50	5 40	5 32½
May	5 60	4 50	5 50	5 40	5 50	5 40
June	5 25	4 90	5 30	5 00	5 25	5 00
July	5 15	4 90	5 25	4 75	5 30	4 80
August	5 40	4 90	5 10	4 75	5 30	5 15
September	4 67½	4 25	4 65	4 00	5 10	4 80
October	4 90	4 70	4 78	4 60		
November	5 50	4 90	5 10	4 70	5 25	4 90
December	5 10	4 90	5 07½	4 85	5 00	4 85

WHEAT

The business transacted in this grain during the year has been small and unprofitable to those who confined themselves to Canadian wheat. During the latter part of 1879 prices advanced rapidly in Chicago under the purchases of Keene and his followers. Our farmers and dealers were led to believe that high prices would rule, and $1 23 and $1 25 for No. 1 spring and fall wheat in January and February were common prices. As it afterwards turned out many serious losses were incurred the result of the "break" in the West and the unsettled feeling generally. The few Canadian dealers who were able to hold did so and probably came out without much injury.

The surplus wheat crop of Canada in 1879 was the largest in many years. This arose from the increased acreage of fall wheat, the average yield per acre of which is much greater than that of spring wheat. The total exports from Ontario of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30th 1880 equalled 6,586,66 bushels, against 3,998,917 bushels the previous year and 3,567,140 bushels in 1877-78. The crop of 1878-79 was only an average one, and that of 1879-80 was below the average, more particularly the spring wheat. The section of country lying to the east and north of Toronto yielded poorly the

past year. The largest crop grew in the belt of country from the Detroit River to St. Catharines, which is noted chiefly for its red winter and white wheat. The current prices of the past year have ruled high in comparison with United States markets on account of a short supply. Since April the prices of spring wheat have ranged above those of fall—a very unusual circumstance—owing to the scarcity of the former grade.

Our Canadian export trade has suffered seriously the past season. Whether it is owing to the fact that farmers and country dealers are holding, or to an insufficiency of stock, it cannot be denied that business at this point has materially decreased. As is the case with flour, no business of any extent has been transacted. Buyers of round lots for export have been obliged to seek markets where they could compete with American shippers. The result has been that about three-quarters of our wheat export business has been done with Detroit, Toledo and Chicago grain. The small crop has been in the holder's favor this year, as he has been enabled to sell a car or two at a time to a local miller at several cents above the export basis. Had the yield been large the reverse would have been the case. Freight rates have also had their effect, and until some move is taken to equalize rates, there is but a slim chance of us extending this important trade.

The course of the market has been variable. The year opened with high prices, but from the 10th of January to about the 20th of February the market was unsettled. High prices then ruled for about a week, and spring wheat was in good demand for millers. After the 1st of March prices declined some, and the market continued dull and depressed up to the second week in May. The great break in Chicago occurred about the middle of April, and a number of our mills closed about that time. Towards the latter part of May there were large shipments to Great Britain, in anticipation of lower prices in the future on favorable crop prospects.

The new crop came in early, the first load appearing on the street July 2[illegible]th, and selling at $1 08. In 1879 the first load came in on August 7th, and sold at $1. The first sample offered on 'Change July 21st, at $1 12, by Thos. Johnson & Co. It was of the Clawson species, graded as No. 2, and was grown on the outskirts of St. Catharines. The first rail receipts arrived by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway the last week of August. The receipts continued comparatively small, which is attributed to the fact that farmers wanted to market their barley first, and to the low prices of wheat. From 98c., which was paid in August for No. 2 fall, prices gradually advanced until November on limited offerings. A fair business was transacted that month, and the closing month of the year brought lower figures.

Below will be found the receipts of wheat inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon, during each month for 1880.

	By Rail.		By Wagon	Total bush
	Fall.	Spring.	Fall and Spring.	
January	44,400	40,000	14,400	114,800
February	40,600	72,900	13,300	126,100
March	20,000	65,000	12,100	103,000
April	1,200	31,400	3,500	36,100
May	5,700	60,000	4,500	70,200
June	23,900	11,800	100	42,100
July	5,800	40,300	2,550	48,310
August	7,850	11,200	7,000	26,054
September	15,000	19,300	8,500	42,700
October	20,800	36,400	2,800	56,000
November	23,400	73,000	7,700	10,100
December	26,800	34,000	8,800	69,600
Totals, bush	236,450	481,800	99,750	890,960

Total receipts, 1880	1,087,584
inspections, 1880	890,960
receipts, 1879	830,403
Decrease, 1880	742,691

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads (f.o.c.) sold during the respective months of 1880

MONTH	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
January				
Highest	33	1 40	1 30	1 20
Lowest	33	26	1 23	1 22
February—				
Highest	33	35	1 35	30
Lowest	30	28	30	1 25
March				
Highest	32	1 32	1 35	1 30
Lowest	32	28	1 30	1 27
April—				
Highest	31	1 22	1 31	1 28
Lowest	1 27	1 21	1 27	1 24
May				
Highest	1 26	1 30	1 28	1 26
Lowest	1 23	1 8	1 25	1 23
June—				
Highest	1 14	1 8	1 27	1 23
Lowest	1 08	1 05	1 11	1 06
July—				
Highest		1 15	1 20	1 17
Lowest		1 06	1 08	1 05

Month	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
August—				
Highest		11	1 21	1 22
Lowest		0 96	1 20	1 [illegible]
September—				
Highest		1 01	1 12	1 [illegible]
Lowest		0 98	1 10	08
October—				
Highest	1 04	1 06	1 1[illegible]	1 11
Lowest	1 04	1 01	1 1[illegible]	1 08
November—				
Highest	1 19	1 10	1 22	1 20
Lowest	1 14	98	1 18	1 12
December—				
Highest	1 19	1 18	1 2[illegible]	1 18
Lowest	1 [illegible]	07	1 18	1 14

BARLEY

The year 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most prosperous in the trade. From the opening of the season up to the close of navigation every one who touched barley could hardly have helped making money. The halt in prices did not come until the 20th of November, when navigation very unexpectedly came to an end. At that time a great deal of the stock in store, about 350,000 bushels, belonged to United States maltsters and brewers. It had been the intention of these parties to have the barley removed by water, but the sudden freezing up of vessels prevented it. On account of brewers having large stocks on hand at that time, as well as the difficulty experienced in getting cars, shipments were slow, and stocks kept consequently increasing until the end of the year. The high prices naturally induced farmers to market their stocks, and it is thought that the supply in the country is now very small.

The course of the market cannot be attributed to speculation, the chief reason for the high prices being the increased consumption and short crop. Erroneous reports were circulated in June to the effect that the growing crop in the Western States would be an exceedingly large one. Brewers and maltsters increased their capacity for the production of larger quantities of beer, naturally thinking from the statements published that the prices of barley would rule low. The manufacture of beer in the United States increased at a rate of over 2,600,000 barrels a year. This would require, at the rate of two and a half bushels of malt each, for 2,600,000 barrels of beer about 6,500,000 bushels of malt or its equivalent in substitutes. To meet the increased consumption there turned out to be a deficiency of about 25 per cent. on the estimated crop of barley. The advance, therefore, could hardly have been otherwise. It will be remembered that great expectations were had of the California crop, but it turned out poorly and stocks in that section were never smaller than at the present time. A large portion of the western barley was stored in a bad condition; it is said that about 5 per cent. of it turned musty, and that not over one-tenth of the western receipts graded No. 2 or over. The past few years malt has been low in price and it is due to this fact that brewers have discarded to a large extent the use of substitutes, such as grape sugar, white cornmeal and rice. The high prices of barley in 1880 will however have the tendency to induce a freer use of these substitutes by brewers; and should there be a large crop the coming year lower prices will naturally follow. The foregoing reasons are, as far as we can learn and are able to judge, the chief causes why barley advanced 35c. to 45c. a bushel the past season. The net exports of barley and malt from Canada, for the fiscal years ended June 30th have been:

	Bushels.
1875-6	10,071 570
1876-7	6,528 400
1877-8	7,851,708
1878-9	6,097,547
1879-80	4,[illegible],120
Total five years	36,477 330

This season Canadian brewers will use 1,250,000 bushels of barley and maltsters 750,000 bushels, making a total of 2,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity Toronto brewers and maltsters require 600,000 bushels.

Toronto is the leading barley port of Canada. Her receipts during 1880 were 2,0[illegible]1,500 bushels, or one-fifth of the entire crop of Canada. Our dealers, however, handle large quantities at lake ports to the east that are shipped direct to Oswego, Ogdensburg and Charlotte. We are within the mark when we state that Toronto dealers handle one-half of the Canadian crop. The receipts during the year were the largest by the Northern Railway with the Nipissing next, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce third. The best grades grown in Canada the past season were along the lines of the two first mentioned roads. The most of it graded as No. 1 and No. 2 choice, and it was unusual to see a No. 3 extra. Large quantities of this barley were taken by Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis brewers, and so rapid were the advances in prices during October and November that before the barley arrived at its destination it was worth from 20c. to 25c. per bushel more than at the time of shipment. It was laid down in Chicago about the beginning of October at 92c. to 94c. per bushel, and in December prices had risen to $1 35 to $1 45.

The opening of the year found a dull and unsatisfactory market; prices fluctuated a few cents in as many months, and until the new crop came there was nothing of importance to note. The first receipts of the new crop arrived on the street about the 5th of August, but from that time up to the 20th of September the movement was slow. The last week of September brought activity and, as will be noticed below, the receipts during October were the largest of the year being 900,000 bushels. Chartering of vessels was in order and every conceivable kind of hull was brought into use. It turned out that the slower the vessel was the more money was made on the cargo to be sold. Prices here advanced 28c. to 34c. the first three weeks in November. On account of the sudden cold snap the last week of that month navigation came to a close, which had the effect of somewhat unsettling the markets. Thus terminated the barley movement of 1880 which proved to be highly satisfactory to all those engaged in it.

We give below the monthly receipts of barley inspected into store arriving by rail and wagon, during the year 1880

Month	By rail.	By wagon	Total
	Bush	Bush.	Bush.
January	46,000	8 100	1 10[illegible]
February	30,600	5 600	36,100
March	20,000	400	28,400
April	8,300	450	9,750
May	000	150	1 150
June		00	100
July		00	100
August	900	3,500	4,300
September	190,000	190,000	3 9,000
October	610 000	290,000	[illegible]00,000
November	300 000	71 000	3 1 000
December	183,500	[illegible].000	200,500
Totals	1 403, 00	147 400	1 [illegible]30,500

Estimated quantity delivered by farmers to breweries direct	0 000
Total receipts, 1880	2,000,000
879	28,229

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which carloads (f.o.e.) sold during the months of 1880, there being no business done in June, July or August.

Month	No.	No. 2 Choice	No	No. 3 Ext.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				
Highest	81½		66	57
Lowest	8		63	5[illegible]
February—				
Highest	4		65	5[illegible]
Lowest	2½		62	
March				
Highest	72		65	
Lowest	[illegible]		60	

Months	No. 1.	No. 2 Choice.	No. 2.	No. 3 Extra.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
April—				
Highest			68	60
Lowest			64	55
May				
Highest			65	60
Lowest			67	59
September—				
Highest	70	67	67	60
Lowest	67	67	63	58
October—				
Highest	78	74	72	65
Lowest	71	67	64	58
November—				
Highest	1 10	1 05	1 00	96
Lowest	76	76	72	65
December—				
Highest	1 05	1 00	96	90
Lowest	96	92	88	82

PEAS.

The trade in peas in this city ranks third among grains. The export is large, but our figures do not show anywhere near the extent of trade done by our shippers. The reason for this is that large purchases made at railway points, north, east, and west of here, went direct to Montreal without transhipment. Our receipts, however, were larger than the previous year, but are not what they should be. Our remarks relative to the discrimination in wheat rates also apply to peas, and until this barrier is withdrawn our importance as a grain centre will be of little account. Receipts by wagon have been small, being only about 44,800 bushels during the year, as against 236,460 bushels by rail. The crop of 1879, as well as that of 1880, was greatly affected by worms; and although both crops were large, prices of inspected peas have ruled firm. Throughout the season there was a good demand, but as shippers could not get their wants supplied on account of limited receipts, they were driven elsewhere. Prices ruled firm the first six months of the year, No. 1 opening at 70c., and after selling at [illegible] in February, gradually rose to 74c. in May. The demand for cargoes at the latter date was active, and stocks dwindled down from 70,000 in April to 2,800 bushels towards the latter part of May.

The first load of the new crop arrived on the street on the 5th of August and sold at 60c. a bushel. Prices had declined some 5c., and No. 1 inspected sold in August at 63c. In September there were no sales of No. 1 reported, but No. 2 sold at 66c. From that point they advanced 5c., and the year closed with No. 2 as high as 67c. The average prices during 1880 were from 5c. to 8c. higher than those of 1879. The receipts were slow up to November, farmers giving their undivided attention to the marketing of barley, which was advancing in price week by week. The month of November shows the largest receipts by rail, while those of February were the largest by farmers' wagon.

The following table shows the receipts of peas by rail and by wagon during each month of 1880

MONTH.	By Rail Bushels	By Wagon. Bushels.	Total Bushels.
January	22,100	1,700	23,800
February	16,800	8,450	25,250
March	28 700	5,050	34,700
April	19 000	600	20,000
May	11 700	700	12,400
June	7 200	300	7 500
July	7,000	200	7 200
August	400	7 200	7 600
September	4,000	3,500	7 500
October	25 350	1,400	26,750
November	54,900	3,700	58 600
December	47 400	1,500	48 900
Total receipts for 1880	233,450	44,350	280,400
1879			247,704

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads sold (f.o.c.) during each month of the year 1880

MONTH.	No. 1.	No. 2.	MONTH	No. 1	No. 2.
	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.
January—			July—		
Highest	72	67	Highest	70	66
Lowest	70	66	Lowest	70	65
February—			August		
Highest	69	67	Highest	68	67
Lowest	69	66	Lowest	69	67
March			September—		
Highest	71	70	Highest		65
Lowest	70	69	Lowest		65
April—			October—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	69	67
Lowest	72	65	Lowest	68	65
May			November—		
Highest	74	72	Highest	77	70
Lowest	72	69	Lowest	76	67
June—			December—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	76	69
Lowest	70	70	Lowest	76	67

OATS.

The movement in oats during the year has been an average one. There is very little shipping in this cereal, and the greater part of the business is confined to local requirements. Very few cars have been inspected, especially since the movement of the new crop, receipts being sold in cars on the track. The offerings of twenty or thirty at any one time would ease prices considerably, and holders necessarily take the precaution to keep receipts within the limits of the demand. The stock in store at the opening of the year was 3,450 bushels, and it increased to some 28,000 bushels in April, which was the heaviest of the year. The stock decreased to 8,000 bushels in August, and to 3,000 in September, and the year closed with elevators empty. The European demand was not good for this grain on account of fair crops there. Freights are also against the export of this grain, charges being per cubic foot. Meal has hitherto been the most profitable for export, and the Canadian millers used to do a large business in grinding American oats previous to the tariff of March 1879. Since then a few mills have been erected across the border, and are doing a profitable trade.

The new crop was a large one, but farmers finding that the market declined quickly on liberal receipts, have kept the grain back. The first load was received at the end of the first week in August, and sold at 35c. a bushel, while old oats were selling at 40c. The heaviest receipts were during September and October. Street prices have ruled from 1c. to 2c. higher than by the car load on track. The year opened with sales of No. 1 Western at 38½c. and 37c., and for the first six months prices did not vary over one cent a bushel. The freer arrival of the new crop in September and October brought prices down to 30c. to 33c., the former being the lowest price since February 1879. The last two months of the year prices were firmer on limited receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to 383,129 bushels, and shipments 276,101 bushels. (For prices see page 86.)

RYE.

The market during 1880 was attended with considerable excitement, prices fluctuating in sympathy with the United States markets. At the beginning of the year there was an advance in sympathy with wheat and on account of the stock being in a few hands. The highest prices of the first six months were in April, and in May there was a decline of five cents. During the summer months no business was transacted, and in September the first sales of car lots were reported. The crop has been a good average one, but on account of the unexpected short crop in the United States, and a good demand from Germany, prices advanced about 20 cents during September and October. Our largest consumers have feared that they would be unable to get enough to put them through, and the lower prices of December were hailed with a certain degree of satisfaction. The high prices for this grain during the past fifteen months will likely result in a larger crop the coming year. The first load of the new crop was received on the street market on July 30th, and brought 68 cents a bushel. One of the largest sales was made on October 16th at 90 cents on track the transfer consisting of twenty cars. The lowest price for a car lot during the year was 73 cents, and the highest 91 cents. In 1879 the lowest price was 60 cents, and the highest 73 cents. Dealers report the trade as highly satisfactory during the year.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads of the following produce sold during the respective months of 1880:

MONTH	Oats on track	Rye f.o.b.	Corn on track	Bran on track
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ c.
January—				
Highest	37	80	60	19 00
Lowest	30½	74	56	16 00
February—				
Highest	37	81	57	8 00
Lowest	36	80	56	11 00
March—				
Highest	37	81	58	14 00
Lowest	37	81	55	14 00
April—				
Highest	37½	80	58	14 50
Lowest	37	83	54	3 00
May—				
Highest	37½	80	57	13 00
Lowest	37	78	54½	8 00
June—				
Highest	37½			8 00
Lowest	30½			7 00
July—				
Highest	37		55	9 00
Lowest	36		54	8 25
August—				
Highest	38		53½	9 50
Lowest	35		53½	9 00
September—				
Highest	35	75		10 00
Lowest	30	72		9 50
October—				
Highest	36	91		11 00
Lowest	30	90		9 00
November—				
Highest	34	90		12 00
Lowest	34	82		11 00
December—				
Highest	35	87	60	11 00
Lowest	30	84	56	13 00

THE STREET MARKET

Grain received from farmers' wagons during each month of 1880

Months.	Wheat. bush	Barley bush	Oats. bush.	Peas. bush	Rye. bush
January	4 400	8,100	2,550	6,700	600
February	3 500	5,500	4,[illegible]	3,450	1 050
March	10,100	2,400	2,500	5,050	750
April	3,501	460	800	1 600	150
May	4,600	150	50	700	100
June	7 100	100	100	350	
July	2,350	140	600	900	
August	7 300	3,500	2,150	1,200	500
September	8,500	30,000	7 550	3,500	1 100
October	12,000	290 000	6,000	6,400	2,300
November	700	500	4,100	6,[illegible]	1,900
December	9 500	2 000	4,500	4,500	1 200
Total bushels	90 750	347 400	38,200	44,650	10,600

HIGHEST AND LOWEST STREET PRICES.

The following are the highest and lowest prices during each month of 1880

Months	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall				
	$	$	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents
January—						
Highest	1 32	1 30	75	40	73	76
Lowest	1 21	18	65	36	60	72
February—						
Highest	1 36	36	67	50	66	60
Lowest	1 25	22	58	37	60	5
March						
Highest	1 31	1 29	60	40	69	82
Lowest	1 25	1 24	56	38	65	78
April						
Highest	1 24	1 26	68	42	0	82
Lowest	1 19	1 18	60	40	67	81
May—						
Highest	1 23	1 27	65	41	70	86
Lowest	15	1 17	64	40	65	78
June—						
Highest	16	1 27	53	40	70	
Lowest	04	1 09	55	36	60	
July						
Highest	1 12	1 6	55	40	60	
Lowest	1 04	1 05	50	35	65	
August—						
Highest	1 16	1 17	57	40	45	60
Lowest	97	1 05	6.	36	55	35
September—						
Highest	1 00	1 0	70	37	60	74
Lowest	90	1 00	65	33	60	65

[illegible]	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
			Cents	Cents.	Cents	Cents.
October—						
Highest	07	15	78	36	69	92
Lowest	96	1 00	65	32	60	5
November—						
Highest	1 6	24	1 06	29	71	94
Lowest	01	1 09	70	33	64	87
December—						
Highest	1 5	1 8	1 06	36	71	68
Lowest	1 03	1 09	75	34	66	84

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

The following are the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the year 1880

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour barrels	140,939	298,720
Wheat, bushels	1,089,534	9[illegible]0,773
Barley, bushels	2,090,800	1,046,[illegible]19
Oats, bushels	390,122	276,101
Peas, bushels	280,400	243,255
Rye, bushels	48,670	34,187
Total, 1880	3,891,636	3,114,081
Total 1879	3,907,122	3,859,661

Estimated quantity of grain transhipped by Northern Railway 4,000,000 bu.

STOCKS.

The stocks of flour and grain in store at this port on the 1st of January for the last three years were as follows

	1881	1880.	1879.
Flour bbls.	6,413	12,060	6,440
Wheat, bushels.	132,434	315,730	132,084
Barley bushels	401,462	176,146	128,150
Oats, bushels		2,850	1,800
Peas, bushels	46,445	40,278	20,142
Rye, bushels	16,923	1,540	
Total bushels	597,314	536,344	290,180

RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at Toronto for the past ten years

	Flour bbls	Wheat. bus.	Barley bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus	Rye. bus.
1880	140,029	1 067,534	2,050,500	569,122	280,406	45,570
1879	159,842	1,320,430	1,526,929	136,066	257,104	22,850
1878	146,420	1,653,052	1,754,783	182,337	13,148	18,452
1877	128,876	1,795,302	1,876,775	[illegible] 135	351,308	7,800
1876	117,309	2,328,[illegible]	2,015,408	116,688	321,643	815
1875	155,935	2,[illegible]	2,104,560	150,788	367,250	......
1874	182,909	1 465,890	1,506,042	47,614	205,785	......
1873	118,670	1 262,905	1,062,895	65,861	100 070	......
1872	80,475	781 689	485,048	98,723	64,871	......
1871	66,326	823,471	1 214 283	195,287	54,000	......

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Toronto for the past ten years.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat. bus.	Barley. bus	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus.
1880	280,729	810,773	1,849,702	276,[illegible]	266,288	34,187
1879	345,[illegible]	1 612,849	1,360,282	117,556	236,353	21 864
1878	252,678	1 511,814	1 582,000	134,327	208,215	10,459
1877	190,416	1 670,313	1,697,204	121,060	145,[illegible]	3,840
1876	218,443	2,369,631	1,790,702	141,126	206,679	1,632
1875	257,708	1 834,474	1 996,287	158,156	231 544	
1874	180,174	1,539,465	1,148,441	48,248	274,783	......
1873	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1,066,842	64,609	98,534	......
1872	84,755	792,320	921 489	98 195	68 868	
1871	63,000	705,368	1,051,098	128,291	44,888	......

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR 23 YEARS.

The following is a statement of the shipments of Barley from Toronto during the past twenty-three years.

	Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
1880	1 849,702	1872	921 489	1864	436,944
1879	1 360 282	1871	1 051 098	1863	378 761
1878	1,582 000	1870	1 212,545	1862	205,[illegible]
1877	1 697 204	1869	1 482,900	1861	251 [illegible]
1876	1 790,702	1868	[illegible] 836	1860	246 100
1875	1 996,287	1867	1 097 647	1859	84,132
1874	1 148 441	1866	21[illegible],432	1858	720
1873	1 066,842	1865	97 297		

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE 1881

WILMOT D. MATTHEWS Jun *President.*

M M LAUCHLAN *Vice-President* GEO. CHAPMAN Se

E. A. WILLS *Assist Sec'y.*

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Buckland G. W
Barr J
Barclay A.
Cannon A. W
Carruthers J
Chapman & Son
Chisholm K & Co.
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Clark, S C D
Coffee L. & Co
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Gibbs Bros.
Godson A. W
Goodall James.
Gooderham Alfred
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Howland P & T A.
Howland W H & Co
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Lukes, W
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E. Slaughter Inman Line

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Provision dealers generally have had a good year. In the spring there was an increased demand from the North West, principally from contractors, and large quantities of bacon, butter, cheese, etc., were forwarded. Towards the close of the year the demand from Winnipeg was active for beef and poultry. It is a difficult matter to get at a correct statement of the extent of this business. We, however, only attempt to give the leading items. In a number of instances we were allowed to inspect dealers' books, and with one or two exceptions they furnished us with the necessary information. The aggregate figures in each article are as follows:

		Value.
Hogs, No.	54,355	$688,560
Butter, lbs., (home trade)	841,030	184,980
(export)	928,008	172,830
Cheese, lbs.	868,621	103,870
Dried apples, lbs.	1,271,408	63,550
Eggs, dozen	250,000	35,000
Beans, bushel.	8,700	6,000
Total value of six leading articles		$1,158,450

HOGS.

The winter and spring of 1880 was not altogether favorable to packers. The prices paid for hogs ruled high at the close of 1879, and up till about February, 1880, when there was a drop of $1 to $1.25. Dealers who had commenced packing early in the season began to feel uneasy, and in some cases transactions were made at a loss to the seller. Those packers who waited until the decline found it profitable. The "corner" created by the Armours in the Western States during the summer helped our dealers and packers wonderfully. Prices of cured meats rose steadily until the end of September, when bacon was selling at 9½c. to 10c. for the Cumberland cut, and 10c. to 11c. for long clear. Pork was selling at that time at $18.50 to $19 and was very scarce. Our stocks eventually ran out and we had to import from the United States. Our hogs do not average over 200lbs. and for the city and export trade these are preferred to heavy ones. The latter are better suited to the country trade. The bulk of the bacon is long clear, which is in best demand for the North West on account of its being of lighter weight, and consequently saves freight. There was none exported during the year, and it appears as if Canada could use all her supply. The total number of hogs cut in this city during 1880 was 54,355, the weight being 10,868,610 lbs., or an average of 200 lbs. each.

BUTTER.

This trade was quiet during the early months of 1880, and until the opening of the season in June, when there was a very large European demand, and prices ruled higher than they have done for a number of years. The high prices remained steady till towards the close of the season, when the supply becoming greater than the demand, the latter was checked and consequently eased off. The highest quotations reached during the past year were 24c. for choice lots, and the lowest prices ranged from 13c. to 14c. The total amount of butter used for home consumption in 1880 was 861,000 lbs., which at an average price of 18c. represents a money value of $154,980; the value of the export trade amounted to about $162,000. The stock of butter on hand at the close of the year was small, there being only about 1,000 packages. The exporting was done chiefly by Thomas Johnston & Co., and D. Gowan & Co.

CHEESE.

The trade in this article during 1880 was active; there were only slight fluctuations in prices. In January the prices ranged from 13c. to 14½c., and in the following month from 13c. to 14c. The lowest price reached during the year was in July, when the quotations ruled at 9½c. to 10½; the highest prices were in April, when choice lots were selling at 15½c. and inferior at 13½c. These prices remained steady throughout the month, but fell to 13½c. to 14½c. in May. The total transactions amounted to about $105,8[illegible] during the year.

DRIED APPLES.

The market was fairly active throughout 1880, and the prices ruled steady; the highest quotation reached was in the month of February, when choice lots sold at 9½c. In March the price fell to 8c. to 9c. for selected barrelled lots. During the fall, the prices steadily declined, and in November the lowest price was reached, when choice sold from 4½c. to 5c. This price continued steady throughout the month of December. The amount of business transacted during 1880 in this article may be estimated at about $43,550.

BEANS.

This trade was moderately active during the past year, the total consumption being estimated at 6,[illegible]90 bushels, which represented a money value of $6,000. The prices were steady and the demand fair throughout the season. In addition to the articles enumerated there are many others that would materially enhance the amount stated. It can safely be put down at $1,500,000.

Dealers: D. Gunn & Co., Davison Scott & Co., Wm. Ryan, D. Gowan & Co., Wm. Monteith, Gibb & Gallow, E. H. Ramsay & Co., James Park, R. Thompson, James & Furness, T. Johnston & Co., J. E. Baillie, Wm. Davies & Co., Hawley Bros.

ONTARIO PORK PACKING ASSOCIATION 1881

THOMAS DAVISON *President.*

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LUMBER.

The trade of the year 1880 has been a very profitable one to dealers. During the few previous years there had been little activity in this business in consequence of the general depression in the United States, which is the chief market for our export. The revival was first felt in the fall of 1879, since which time there has been a steady demand and at times an excited market. Receipts during the first part of the year were large, and the stock in the city considerable. After the first shipments there was a lull for a few weeks, and prices declined slightly on account of the inactivity of building operations in the city The lull, however was only temporary in the export demand, and a good trade continued up til the close of the season. While navigation was open the demand for vessels was good and since then the rail shipments have been large. The advance in prices, as will be seen in the following list, is much greater for clear and pickings than for the common kinds of lumber Our receipts and shipments during the year by the different roads, were as follows

	Receipts ft. b. m.	Shipments ft. b. m.
Northern	96,600,000	41,000,000
Grand Trunk	11,920,000	5,182,000
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	7,088,120	
Midland	6,358,000	
Great Western	1,340,000	8,936,000
	125,292,120	55,118,000

The above figures include lumber lath and shingles. The shipments made by the Northern Railway Company were chiefly to Oswego by water It would appear from the above statements that the quantity left in the city is 69 924,120 ft. We have found great difficulty at getting at the consumption of lumber here, as a number of merchants were unable to give figures without entailing an enormous amount of work. We are, however, able to give an approximate estimate furnished by those well up in the business. It is as follows:

Lumber	40,000,000
Lath	18,000,000
Shingles	10,000,000

The receipts by the Grand Trunk Railway are much smaller than they used to be, the Northern taking away much of their former business on account of the latter's direct communication with the lumbering district. The first cost of lumber handled here is probably $1,500,000 but this amount is but a small proportion of the business transacted by Toronto dealers. Large quantities are shipped from the forest by other routes, which of course do not appear in our receipts. At the end of the season comparatively light stocks were on hand, and the briskness of the Chicago market, together with a decreasing supply from the Saginaw Valley, indicate an active market the coming season. The following table shows the highest wholesale prices in Toronto at the close of the seasons 1879 and 1880:

	1879.	1880.
Clear, 1¼ and upwards	$21 00	$30 00
Pickings, 1¼ and upwards	15 00	20 00
Inch clear and pickings	17 00	20 00
Flooring, 1¼ and 1½	11 00	18 00
10 and 12 inch stock dressing	13 00	18 00
10 and 12 inch common stock	9 00	10 00
Inch dressing, sidings	12 00	15 00
Shipping culls	8 50	10 00
2-inch plank	8 00	9 50
2 x 4 scantling	8 50	10 00
XXX 16-inch shingles	2 00	2 20
XX 16-inch shingles	1 30	1 35
Lath	1 30	1 35
Mill culls	7 00	7 00

The forests of walnut have almost disappeared in Ontario, and what little there is is in the western part of the Province. It meets with ready demand, being largely used in the manufacture of sewing machines, organs, furniture, car building, etc. Among other kinds of hardwood in good demand for domestic or export purposes may be mentioned cherry, butternut, chestnut, white ash, and white oak. It is thought that in a few years these woods will become very scarce, and some of them entirely abolished. This will cause the more common kinds, such as maple, birch, soft elm, and black ash, to take their places.

The depletion of our forests has given rise to considerable discussion, and the sooner that means are taken to supply the growing deficiency the better. Not long ago it was thought that the vast area of forest was inexhaustible, and that the supply should ever diminish never entered the minds of settlers or lumbermen. However the time has come when measures should be adopted for economizing our existing forests and supplying denuded lands with young plants. It is noted that in the land regulations of the North West special privileges are allowed to those who take in hand the planting of a portion of their lands with such trees as may be required for the purposes of building and fuel. Some such inducements held out to occupants of lands of the older Provinces would, we doubt not, result in benefits substantial and lasting. The vast quantities of logs and square timber brought down annually is steadily using up the forests on the Upper Ottawa, in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and on the streams flowing into it in that section, so that operations are being gradually extended farther back. About three times the quantity of square timber was taken out the past season as compared with the previous one, and sent to Quebec. From that point it was shipped to England.

During the fall a company, largely composed of Scottish capitalists, was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 to more fully develop our timber resources. The timber lands over which the operations of this company extend are situated on the Ottawa River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering in all an area of about 1,300 square miles. These lands formerly belonged to the well known firm of Cook Bros. and to Mr Allan Grant, and have been transferred by them to the new company, in consideration of which they will hold about half the capital stock, and will take a leading part in the management of the company's affairs. The head office of the company is in Edinburgh and the principal Canadian office in Toronto. They have commenced operations on the Ottawa, where they will cut about 20,000,000 feet of logs and 1,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and they will also cut from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of the Midland and Wye Mills. They employ about 400 men, and the annual wages and supplies are calculated at between $200,000 and $300,000.

The following are the present prices of the different kinds of Canadian lumber on board cars on the different lines of railway nearest to the mills:

Walnut, best	$60 to $70	Sycamore, best	$— to $ [illegible]
common	50	Balm of Gilead	12
culls	30	Birch best	11
Cherry best	— 22	Black Oak	14
Butternut, best	— 20	Grey Oak	— 12
Whitewood	22	Black Ash	11
Chestnut	— 8	Basswood	10
White Oak	— 17	Maple	— 10
White Ash	17	Birch	— 10
Hickory	— 16	Soft Elm	— 9
Rock Elm	— 13		

Among prominent dealers are the following: Christie, Kerr & Co., Donogh, McCool & Oliver, Bryce Bros., McIntosh & Co., J. E. Smith, John Oliver & Co., Reid & Co., Toronto Lumber Company, James Tennant, Wm. Latch, S. C. Kanady. Thompson, Smith & Son do almost an exclusively exporting business.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

EXPORT CATTLE.

This trade has been one of unusual interest the past year and its development has been extraordinary. In no other branch of business has the expansion been as great as in the cattle export trade. It is only five years ago since it was thought practicable, and the first shipment was made by Toronto parties. With some assistance from friends these gentlemen determined to test the feasibility of ocean transportation for Canadian cattle. The first shipment comprised 15[illegible] bullocks, which had been fed on bruised corn and oats in the stables on the Don. They were sent by rail to Montreal, and then placed on board one of the Allan steamers. The shippers were a little discouraged by the remarks of seafaring men, who contended that the vessel would knock them to pieces as soon as they got outside of the Belle Isle. However the vessel arrived in Liverpool with every bullock alive and in good condition. From this beginning the trade has rapidly grown, until the past season the shipments have reached 55,000 head from Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax. During the season of 1879 the shipments of cattle from Montreal and Quebec aggregated 26,176 head against 18,655 head in 1878.

At the time of the first shipment there were thousands of cattle in Ontario, but really few of such quality fit for export. The success of the first shipment and the likelihood of a growing demand from Britain for choice beef, encouraged raisers to pay more attention to breeding, the results of which have been beneficial. Every head shipped during the past season from the ports named were Canadian bred. Admitting this, however, there is room for great improvement in the quality of our stock. During November and December there was such a scarcity of fit cattle for export that our shippers were compelled to go to Chicago to fill their engagements. There were also a number of inferior cattle shipped from Canadian ports, because exporters had no other alternative, the supply of good grades being exhausted.

This trade is capable of expansion to an indefinite extent, and the inducements it offers are so great that a portion of the unemployed capital we hear so much about is pretty sure to seek the business. The farming community is bound to be benefited by this increasing trade. Their profits will be commensurate with the care and attention paid to the breeding of superior cattle to meet the requirements of the trade. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the cost of feeding stock that will fetch 6c. a pound is no greater than that that will only command 2½c. We look for the continuance of the improvement in this direction as the times demand it. All shippers agree that the higher grades of shorthorns are the most profitable for export. Herefords too are favorites with most of those who have tried them, and are very popular in the Western States.

More than two-thirds of the cattle shipped from the Dominion are raised in Ontario, and Toronto is the headquarters of the movement.

The principals in this trade during the past year were Messrs. Thompson, Flanagan, Frankland, Morse, Mong, Aikens, Lumbers, Shields, Crawford, Moss, Dunn, Halliday, Morgan, Bater, Craig, Lunness, Rogers, and McLelland. The receipts at this point do not include the purchases of these gentlemen. They bought their supplies in different sections of the country, and the cattle were shipped through to Montreal and Halifax for transhipment to steamers. These buyers paid out no less than $1,500,000 during the year, the number of head purchased being about 30,000. There are now in the distillery sheds some 3,500 cattle feeding, which will be shipped on the opening of navigation at Montreal. The choicest stock were bought at Guelph, Fergus, Ailsa Craig, London, Berlin and in Pickering Township. Shippers met with few losses at sea throughout the spring and summer months. Towards the close of the season they were more numerous, but the percentage of losses by the Canadian lines was much less than by those vessels leaving American ports. The demand was good before the opening of navigation, and contracts were made in February for May delivery at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. for steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,[illegible] lbs. An active demand continued up till June, when grass fed stock offered and prices slightly declined. Shippers experienced great difficulties in getting cars, but we believe that the Grand Trunk are adding to their rolling stock to meet the wants of the trade. On account of exporters paying such high prices drovers were obliged to pay more than the ordinary prices for butchers' cattle to supply the market, which in many cases did not turn out profitably for them. On the closing of navigation in November the export demand became small, and prices declined to 4½c. to 5c.

BUTCHERS' CATTLE.

The local cattle market was fairly supplied during the year with average butchers' cattle. Prices opened at 3c. to 4c. per lb., rose to 3½ to 4¾c. in April, were steady at 3c. to 4½c. from May till August, and closed at 3c. to 4c. in December. As a rule the supply was equal to the demand, but for a week or two in November the receipts were insufficient. The heaviest receipts were in October and November. The receipts were as follows:

	No. Head.		*No. Head.*
January	1,300	July	530
February	750	August	875
March	640	September	[illegible]
April	2,095	October	[illegible]
May	1,240	November	3,212
June	60	December	2,940

Total receipts during year at market	22,504
Average weight 1,000 lbs. at 3½c. per lb.	[illegible]

SHEEP AND HOGS.

The demand for export sheep was good during April, and as high as 5c. to 5½c. was paid. A large number were shipped in June and

July, which were bought at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb., but the business during these months is said not to have been profitable, as freights ruled very high. Prices of the ordinary stock for butchers' use were steady at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. About the close of the year large shipments of sheep and lambs were made to New York. Hogs were in steady demand, but receipts at the market were small. Prices during the year ruled at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb. The following are the receipts of sheep and hogs from March till the end of the year, there being but few in January and February

	No. Sheep.		No. Hogs.
March	90	March	99
April	128	April	
May	215	May	20
June	2,062	June	119
July	10,244	July	200
August	7,580	August	214
September	8,010	September	280
October	1,064	October	420
November	9,000	November	1,016
December	369	December	500
Total	31,769	Total	2,879

WOOL.

The trade in wool has not been a profitable one, but as far as Toronto dealers are concerned they were fortunate enough not to hold heavy stocks. The opening prices of fleece were high, many dealers supposing that the active demand experienced in the fall of 1879 would continue. They were, however, disappointed, and no shipments were made to the United States until the fall. After paying 32c. to 33c. per lb. for fleece, many country dealers, later on, accepted a few cents less, but some are yet holding. After the 1st of November our dealers received numerous orders from the Eastern States, and for a time the market was active at an advance of 1c. to 2c. During the summer months prices ruled at 28c. The sales of fleece amounted to something like 1,120,000 lbs., which is considered small. The trade in pulled is estimated at about 500,000 lbs., and that in foreign at 700,000 lbs. Taken altogether the cash value would be about $650,000. The quantity of foreign wool entered at this port during 1880 shows a considerable increase over that of 1879, the amount being 936,656 lbs. against 156,467 lbs. in 1879.

Dealers: E. Leadley & Co., Wiman & Co., John Hallam, P. Strauss.

HIDES.

The year 1880 opened with prices at the highest point reached during the year. Prices receded slightly during February and March when the season for grubby stock arrived, that class of hides being of correspondingly less value. During the summer prices again advanced and remained firm during the balance of the year. Keen competition among local dealers had doubtless a good deal to do with such exprime figures, and old buyers state that they never knew such high prices to rule for such a length of time. Tanners complained that competition kept rates so high that they had no margin on which to work, but notwithstanding this all offered were freely taken, and every dealer was closely sold up during the entire year. The demand throughout Ontario for cattle for export no doubt has a tendency to make hides scarce, particularly steer hides, which are used largely for sole and harness.

Our inspection law requires some attention in order to meet the requirements of both tanners and dealers, for with the exception of the two leading centres, it is very imperfect and far from uniform. Dealers here complain that our inspection is too close in comparison with outside points, and that no country lots can be handled except at a serious loss. This has the effect of diverting trade to other channels where the inspection is not so strict. The appointment of a Supervisor of Inspectors, whose duty it would be to see that a uniform inspection prevailed all over the Dominion, would obviate this, and be hailed alike with satisfaction by both tanner and dealer.

The quantity of hides handled during the year under review numbered 40,000, which at an average price of $5.50 each makes $220,000. The number of sheepskins would amount to 150,000 which at an average of $1.30 makes $195,000. The number of calfskins received during the year was 20,000, which at an average of $1.50 each would give $30,000. Total value of hides and skins handled here during 1889, $445,000.

Dealers: John Hallam, E. Leadley & Co., D. W. Alexander, J. Pepler.

SEEDS

This trade has shown a disposition to centre in Toronto, and has made enormous strides during the last few years. In former years Toronto was somewhat handicapped by high freights, but under the strong competition of the Canadian and American railway systems this city is more favorably situated than any other in the Dominion as a receiving and distributing centre for imported seeds, and also for the export trade. Owing to a careful system of shipping recleaned and uniform samples, Toronto clover seed has attracted of late considerable attention from foreign buyers, who a few years since seemed to be under the impression that nothing but low or poor grades could be procured in Canada. The probability of getting really good uniform samples was so slight that orders were only sent to this country as a last resort, but under the careful system alluded to above there is at present a large number of foreign correspondents who are anxious to keep fully informed of the prospects of the Canadian clover seed crop which they now look upon as a regular source of supply. The quantity of clover shipped from Canada during the past season which ended about the 1st of April, 1890, amounted to some 800 car loads or 120,000 bushels. More than half of this was grown west of here, and Toronto dealers handled the larger part of it. Towards the close of the season a number of dealers bought considerable quantities at $3.65 to $4 to hold over for the present season, and a large portion was sold in London during December at a fair profit. On account of large stocks of old seed in England and high prices asked by farmers and dealers here, the opening of the present season was very backward. Arrangements have been made by which supplies of leading staples, such as turnip, carrot, mangel, sugar beet, etc., may be obtained direct from the leading growers in Great Britain and on the continent, thus insuring customers seeds at the lowest prices at which the finest qualities can be supplied. The extent of the business is estimated at $300,000.

Dealers: Steele Bros. & Co.; G. Keith; Wm. Rennie; Joseph Simmers. The following make clover seed a specialty: Jas. Goodall, Wm. Monteith, N. Weatherston & Co.

HAY AND STRAW.

The receipts of hay by wagon during the year 1880 amount to rather more than those of the previous year. The crop of timothy was very large, while that of clover was small. Out of 9,500 loads received some 3,000 went to the distillery to help feed the cattle fattening there for export. In January prices were the lowest of the year, they being from $9 to $10 a ton. From the beginning of March up till the end of April prices gradually advanced, when a few loads sold at $17, the highest of the year. Prices then became easier, and when the first load of new crop arrived on July 8th, it sold at $11. The next few months prices were steady, and about the second week in November they rose to $12 to $15.50. The market closed in December at $10 to $13.

The receipts of straw by wagon were sufficient for the demand, and amounted to 3,750 loads during the year. The lowest prices ruled the first three months of the year, but in April as high as $8 was paid. From that time up till September, when the fair opened, prices were easy at $5 to $7. The brisk demand for straw by hotel-keepers during the exhibition advanced the price to $10, and towards the latter end of November it sold at $11, the highest price of the year.

Hay would average $12 during the year, there being few sales made at the lowest range of prices. The cost of 9,500 loads would therefore be $114,000. The average price of straw was $8, and 3,700 loads would therefore amount to $29,600. Total cost of hay and straw weighed on city and St. Andrew's scales, $143,600.

The fees collected at the St. Lawrence Market weigh scales amounted to $1,040.75 for the year ending December 31st, 1880, against $1,684.23 for the year 1879 and $1,413.29 for the year 1878. The chief item was hay, which was a little in excess of 1879, but the reduction of 5c. for weighing coal slightly reduces the amount of fees this year.

PRICES DURING 1880.

Month	Hay		Straw	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	$10 00	$8 00	$7 00	$5 00
February	17 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
March	12 00	7 00	6 50	5 00
April	17 00	[illegible] 00	8 00	6 50
May	16 00	9 00	7 50	5 00
June	14 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
July	13 00	7 50	7 00	4 50
August	11 00	7 50	7 50	5 00
September	12 00	9 00	10 00	5 25
October	14 00	9 00	10 50	7 00
November	15 50	9 00	11 00	7 00
December	13 00	8 50	9 00	5 00

THE COAL TRADE.

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this branch of business. The rapid advance in price of hard coal caused considerable discussion, and our dealers were perhaps blamed more than they really deserved. It cannot be denied that prices rose much higher than they anticipated, and it was this fact that drew the consumers' attention. There has been an increase in price of $3 per ton on hard and $1 per ton on soft coal during the year just ended. The opening price for hard coal was $4 75, and for soft $5, but on account of dull trade, which was somewhat affected by the mild weather, prices declined about the first of February to $4 for hard and $5.50 for soft. From the 1st of March to the end of the year there has been a gradual advance, until $7 was reached for hard, and $6 50 for soft. The chief strength is attributed to the united purpose of all the leading producing companies in the United States. There has been little disposition to "cut" prices, and a general desire has been manifested to keep coal production within the limits of actual demand. For two years previous to this the mining companies lost heavily, but with the revival of the iron trade in the fall of 1879 they too shared in the general prosperity. Prices in the United States at the close of navigation in 1880 advanced chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities. The rolling stock of all the railways, which was let run down during the years 1875 to 1879, was insufficient to meet the demand of trade, and in many country districts in the West there is now a coal famine. Our supply by water was from $20,000 to $25,000 tons less than last year, but since the close of navigation the Great Western Railway has brought in considerable quantities. For the sake of comparison the following table of imports into this city for the season ending May will be found interesting to the trade and public generally. Soft coal is in two separate columns, one of which denotes the amount brought in for general use, and the other for the use of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk, Gooderham

& Works, and Consumers' Gas Company. The great falling off in the last column during the past two years is owing to the fact that the Gas Company has imported a less quantity.

	Hard Coal	Soft Coal.	
		City Trade	G. T., G. & W., and C. S.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874-75	75,294	25,000	44,000
1875-76	97,798	25,000	38,000
1876-77	103,000	26,000	48,000
1877-78	85,000	24,000	45,000
1878-79	95,000	27,000	40,000
1879-80	108,000	18,000	35,000
1880-81	132,000	27,000	35,000

Stocks were never run so low as the season of 1879-80, and in consequence of the high prices during the summer and fall of 1880 orders were held back as much as possible. Some 6,000 tons which were to arrive by water were frozen in by the sudden closing of navigation, and will not arrive until the spring. The total amount of soft brought from Nova Scotia this season is four hundred tons. The rail receipts since the close of navigation have been larger than heretofore. In a pecuniary point of view the business has been better than for several years, but profits have not been large. Retail prices did not advance in a corresponding ratio to wholesale prices, and as stocks were small at the beginning of the season, it can easily be seen that no large sums were coined. Dealers were, however, very fortunate in being favored with a rising market, and we are led to believe that a profitable business was done in 1880. The number of importers in the city is six, with numerous small dealers. Taking $6 as the average price of hard, $6.35 for soft, and $5 for manufacturing purposes, the present season's trade will amount to $1,015,750. The following were the course of prices during the year:

MONTH.	Hard Coal per ton.	Soft Coal per ton.
January	$4.50 to $4.75	$5.50 to $6.00
February	4.00 to 4.50	6.00
March	5.00 to 5.25	6.00 to 6.50
April	5.25 to 5.50	6.50
May	5.50 to 5.75	6.50
June	5.75	6.50
July	5.75	6.50
August	6.00	6.50
September	6.00	6.50
October	6.00	6.50
November	6.00 to 6.50	6.50
December	7.00	[illegible]

Dealers: P. Burns, A. & S. Nairn, Elias Rogers, Toronto Fuel Association, P. D. Conger, C. J. Smith.

OIL.

The coal oil trade of 1880 shows a large increase, and while the high prices of the latter portion of the year were hailed with delight by the producer, they gave much dissatisfaction to the consumer. In May last an Act was passed requiring refiners to make an oil of 46 gravity and 115 fire test, whereas it formerly was 45 and 105°. This necessitated many alterations to be made in refineries, the getting of new stills, etc., which made it almost impossible for dealers to supply the trade. It is a question with many whether this new regulation improved the quality of the oil or not. We have heard it said that there was never such poor oil placed on the market as during last fall. This may appear strange to the majority of our readers, but it is accounted for from the fact that Canadian petroleum is too light to get the high test required. The result is that a great deal of smoke arises and but a dim light is cast. The gravity of Canadian oil is 32° as it comes from the ground, while American oil is 45, thereby giving the latter the advantage of cheapness. There is no doubt but that the first test of 105° would have been amply sufficient for safety had the law been strictly enforced. The trouble arose from too little attention being paid to the carrying out of the former regulation. The high prices which were paid for oil during the fall are to some extent attributed to the new law. A greater quantity of crude is required to produce a given quantity of refined. Another reason for the advance is the increased consumption, which is now about 400,000 barrels in Canada, while the total production is only about 375,000 barrels. Crude petroleum is now used to a large extent in the manufacture of gas, Toronto using some 800,000 gallons the past year.

There are some half dozen dealers in the city, but no refineries. The largest dealers are Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., who probably handle about half the oil that comes into the city. This firm is a comparatively new one, has shown considerable enterprise and now stand high in the trade. They are the only house that bring refined oil to the city in bulk. Seeing the great waste that resulted from the transmission of oil in barrels they constructed three underground tanks, as well as four oil cars, and experience has taught them that a great saving of oil is thereby effected. In addition to their own four cars, they have in constant use two others belonging to the Great Western Railway, and these six are kept on the move from Toronto to London and Petrolia and return throughout the whole season. The next largest dealers are John Fiskin & Co., who have been established a number of years, and are well known in the trade. They have an extensive warehouse on the Esplanade, and have handled a large number of barrels during the season. Outside of these firms not much more than 6,000 barrels are sold by small dealers engaged in other lines of merchandise. The trade during the past year amounted to between 22,000 and 25,000 barrels, or about 1,000,000 gallons of refined oil. Sales were chiefly confined to towns along the Northern and Nipissing Railways and as far east as Kingsten. The importation of American refined into the city amounted to about 8,000 barrels. Prices the first part of the year, as will be seen from the following table, were low; but during the fall there were sharp advances, being somewhat stimulated by an active demand. The year's trade has been a profitable one. The total amount of business, together with gasoline, is estimated at $350,000.

In machine oils the Toronto Oil Company are manufacturing an oil called Castorine, which is taking the place of lard and seal oils. For lubricating purposes it is considered superior to others, and finds ready sale in all parts of the Dominion. It is made from petroleum product and sells at a reasonable price. This firm has made a specialty of this oil the last eighteen months, and are now about opening up a trade with England. They also manufacture other kinds of machine oils and report an increased business the past year.

The following are the highest and lowest wholesale prices of refined oil at Toronto during each month of the year, and the average price of crude petroleum at Petrolia.

MONTH.	Refined, per gallon		Crude, per barrel, at Petrolia.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
January	$0 18	$0 17	$1 50
February	0 18	0 17	1 60
March	0 17	0 16	1 35
April	0 16½	0 15	1 18
May	0 15½	0 15	1 16
June	0 18	0 15½	1 35
July	0 20	0 19½	1 50
August	0 23	0 20	1 48
September	0 28	0 22½	1 70
October	0 30	0 27	2 00
November	0 30	0 28	2 05
December	0 28	0 26	2 40

SOAP AND CANDLES.

The manufacture of soap has always occupied a prominent position among the many industries of Toronto. The two large establishments now engaged in this business are widely known throughout the Dominion, and probably with the exception of a house in Montreal, their trade is the largest. The business is confined to Canada, and of late years a large and increasing trade has been carried on with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba now draws about two-thirds of her supply from Ontario, the other portion being imported from Chicago in spite of the duty. This year's business has been found very profitable. There has never been any fear of competition from the United States, as our manufacturers can produce soaps at a much less cost than American factories. The chief reason for this is the consumption of large quantities of chemicals in its manufacture which are entered here free, and on which the United States pay duty. Of late years the number of factories here have not increased, although each factory has increased its capacity. The competition between manufacturers has for this reason been fully as keen as in former years, and prices relatively as low. Many improvements of a labor-saving nature have been introduced, and the facilities for turning out soap are large. The candle trade is apparently decreasing year by year, until now it is of very small dimensions as compared with twenty years ago.

The firm of Geo. D. Morse & Co. make fourteen varieties of laundry soaps and twenty three varieties of toilet soaps, including transparent, glycerine and Castile. An important feature of their business is fulling and scouring soaps for woollen mills. This branch of business has been developed materially the past year on account of the impetus given to the manufacture of woollens. The firm named are the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Ontario, and turn out 500 boxes a week. Besides soaps, an important addition to Geo. D. Morse & Co.'s business is that of lard oil pressing. They have the best facilities, and do the heaviest business in this line in Ontario, their capacity being 60 barrels per week. They employ 43 hands, and pay $300 a week in wages; they have neither increased nor decreased for the past five years.

Our other large manufacturers of soap are Dalton Brothers, whose business has been established forty years, but the present firm have only been in existence ten years. They devote their attention exclusively to the manufacture of family soaps and candles and do a business entirely with wholesale dealers. They use 200 tons of chemicals annually, and report a good business for the year. The demand for candles is becoming less each year, and this firm only turned out about 7,000 boxes in 1886. They employ 20 hands on an average during the year. Their manufacture of laundry soaps amounted to 50 000 boxes during the year. Add to this 60,000 boxes made by the first mentioned firm, and we get 110,000 boxes laundry soap. The production of toilet soap is 25,000 boxes annually. The sales for the year under review aggregated $500,000.

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

The distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, situated in this city, is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The daily production of this concern is 8 000 imperial gallons during the season of eight or nine months. The total production the past season was 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, which represents a revenue of over $1,500,000 to the Dominion treasury during the year, or $7,000 a day. The consumption of this establishment is 500,000 bushels of corn, 100 000 bushels of rye, 50,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of oats, and ten tons of hops. The corn comes chiefly from the Western States, and the other grain is the produce of Canada. The firm employs 100 men, eighty of whom are in the distillery, ten in the malt-house and ten outside. The coal consumed during the year is 8,000 tons of soft, which is imported from Ohio. During the distilling season 100,000 gallons of refuse is produced. This refuse is fed to cattle, and is sufficient for about 5,000 head. The cattle-sheds belonging to the same accommodate 3,125 head, representing in value $125,000. Taking $1.50 as the average price per gallon, the product of this distillery during the past year was $3,000,000.

There are at present eleven brewers and maltsters in this city and the capital invested is from $800,000 to $1,000,000. Together they employ from 300 to 400 men, together with indirect employment given carters and others in shipping, etc. There is over 400,000 bushels of barley used in malting, which would require 20,000 acres to produce it at an average of 30 bushels to the acre, which is a high average. Ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal are used during the season, and about 26,000 to 30,000 tons of ice, which would take nearly 100 teams and 200 men, working steadily for one month, to cut, deliver and stow away. The brewing business has improved very much within the last two years, since the collapse of the Dunkin Act and the introduction of lager beer. Nothing positive can be said as to the extent of the increase in this city, but the amount of increase for the whole Dominion throughout the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, was equal to nearly 400,000 gallons, as compared with previous years. It may be safely said that the greater part of the increase would be represented by Toronto, as it is the main point for the manufacture of lager beer. The prospects for this year are very [illegible] and the increase expected [illegible] will [illegible]. One firm reports that from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January 1881 their business has increased over 100,000 gallons, as compared with the same period of last year. The official returns for the United States for the past year show the enormous increase of 21,000,000 gallons, and there is every indication of a still greater increase during this year. It is found that in Canada for the year ending 30th June 1880, the quantity of spirits produced for consumption has decreased by 1,355,385 gallons. Within the past two years, and since the introduction of lager beer, large sums have been expended by brewers in buildings, plant, etc. It is thought that altogether there has been nearly $200,000 invested in buildings, $75,000 for casks and kegs, and $25,000 for bottles, besides other fixings, machinery, etc.

On account of the high prices of barley and hops the brewing business will not be very profitable this coming season, except to those who were fortunate enough to purchase early when the prices were low. The total quantity of beer manufactured in this city during the past year was about 3,500,000 gallons, which may be valued at $625,000, and in producing which about 160,000 bushels of malt were used.

Brewers: Cosgrave & Sons, Thos. Davies & Co., Robert Davies, O'Keefe & Co., Toronto Brewing and Malting Co., Wm. Copland, Spadina Avenue Brewery, George Severn, John Walz, Thomas Allen & Co., and John Bell.

MANUFACTURES.

REAPERS, MOWERS, AND HORSE-RAKES.

Among the numerous manufactures of Toronto none have sprung into greater prominence within the past few years than those of the Massey Manufacturing Company and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company. These are the only two firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of the above implements. The business of the past year has been larger than was anticipated, which is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, owing to the good harvests and necessarily the better condition of the farming community to meet their bills. Profits have been small on account of the higher prices of iron, which has for the most part been bought in Canada. The demand was so great during the past year that a number of orders had to be refused. In a business of this kind the capital required is large and much greater than the yearly sales.

The first-mentioned firm established themselves here in February 1879 and occupy a handsome building at the west end. It is the largest and best manufactory in the country, is three stories high, 300 feet long, and 50 feet wide. Previous to February of last year this concern did business at Newcastle, Ont. They report an increase in business of fifty per cent. during the past year. Their principal trade is in Ontario, but they also send machines as far as Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. With the latter Province their trade this year amounted to $20,000. They manufactured the past season some 1,500 reapers and mowers and 3,000 horse-rakes. This firm have taken sixty first prizes at fall fairs in Canada during the past year. They have in their factory one of Brown's steam engines made in Fitchburg, Mass., and the finest in the country. They employ from 150 to 200 men, and wages run from $1.00 to $2.50 a day, the first-mentioned price for labourers. Their total sales the past year amounted to $250,000.

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company commenced business in 1876, and is therefore a comparatively young firm. The members of the Company are Americans, and it is to the judicious use of American capital that the business has assumed its present large proportions. The greater number of the workmen are Canadians, and those who are not intend making Ontario their future home. The business of the past season has been most satisfactory, the number of machines turned out being 1,000 more than during the previous season. They manufacture reapers and mowers exclusively. The first year they were in business they turned out 500 machines, the next season

1,000; the next, 2,500; and during the last year, 3,500. It is their intention to make 4,000 the present season, of which they have now completed 500. The busy season is from January to August, and the average number turned out during that period is from 20 to 25 per day. The newest improvement in their machines is the cord-binder and other features will eventually change the character of their reapers. About $47,000 worth of wrought iron was used during the year of which $40,000 worth was bought in Hamilton, Montreal, and Londonderry, N S. This company have the best equipped factory in the country and make their own bolts, rivets, knives, sections, &c. The dimensions of their present factory are 300x70 feet, with but one floor which is insufficient and they have in contemplation the erection of an establishment more suited to the wants of growing trade. They employ 225 men at an average wage of $1.75 per day paying every two weeks. The sales for the past season amounted to $350,000, to which we will add $250,000 for Massey Manufacturing Company making a total of $600,000 for mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.

STOVES.

The manufacture of stoves is an old industry for Toronto, and numerous changes have occurred within the past twenty years. The experiences of the different manufacturers who have been engaged in the trade are varied, and while not a few have succumbed to an adverse fate, there were others who were ready to take their places. The present stove-makers, although few in number, have, through diligence and strict attention to business, attained a good standing in the commercial community. Their manufactures are the best in the country and are fast acquiring a national distinction. We have only two stove works of any extent viz. those of E. & C. Gurney & Co. and John Harte & Co. The first-named is a branch of the Hamilton house which turns out the largest number of stoves and grates in the Dominion. Their extensive works in this city are on King Street West, and they have in their employ some 150 men. They do about two-thirds of the business here. John Harte & Co., whose works are on the Esplanade, do nearly all the remaining portion of the business. They have been established ten years, and report a very satisfactory business the past season. They make stoves, grates, ranges, castings, base burners, etc. There is a good trade done by these houses in the Lower Provinces, and a number of orders have been placed in Manitoba. A noticeable feature during the past year was the manufacture of a greater number of wood stoves, the demand for which improved on account of the high price of coal. The busiest season for this branch of trade is from July to November. John Harte & Co. manufactured some 8,000 stoves and 1,000 grates the past year and have in their employ about 60 workmen. The total amount of sales of both houses during 1880 is estimated at $400,000.

SAFES

This trade during the year 1880 has been remarkably good. There is only one firm in Toronto at present engaged in the production of this line of manufactures, and they have for some years been doing a large and prosperous business. The style of the firm is J. & J. Taylor, who are well known throughout the Dominion. They give employment to from 75 to 80 men, whose wages average $700 per week. This firm makes a specialty of fire and burglar proof safes, and during the past year have filled numerous orders from British Columbia and Manitoba for this important class of goods. They also manufacture, to a large extent, articles in their line, such as vault doors, prison cell doors, prison locks, burglar combination, magnetic and time locks, cast-iron, spiral, and straight staircases, and ornamental gallery railings. They are now busy filling large orders for the Eastern Provinces, and preparing others for shipment in the spring.

SCALES.

There is only one manufacturing and one repair shop in Toronto engaged in this business, that of C. Wilson & Son. They say that 1880 has been altogether the most prosperous year since they have been in the trade. Their busiest season is from July to February, and they turn out on an average from 400 to 500 scales per month. The principal market is in Canada, but in 1880 they commenced sending their scales to the West Indies. The markets, and with one or two exceptions all the coal companies are using scales manufactured by this firm. They have also filled extensive orders from Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

They give steady employment throughout the year to about twenty-five men. In safes and scales the amount of business during 1880 was $135,000.

BOLTS AND NUTS.

The Dominion Bolt Company have gained for themselves a high reputation in the manufacture of bolts and spikes, including carriage, tire and stove bolts. This firm has been in business here about eighteen months, and are the successors of the Canada Bolt Company. In this particular branch of business they are the leading manufacturers in the Dominion. The business of 1880 has been highly satisfactory, and they have been, and are now overrun with orders. To meet the wants of growing trade they are adding new machines to their already large facilities. They supply railroads and merchants with their manufactures, as well as the hardware trade. The business extends pretty well throughout the Provinces, orders being received from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. The Dominion Bolt Company cut up on an average nine tons of iron a day, which they purchase principally in England, the balance being bought in Hamilton. They consume for manufacturing purposes some 1,200 tons of anthracite coal a year, and very little bituminous. On their pay roll at the end of the year there were the names of 106 persons, of whom about 85 were men and the balance boys. The men work by piece, and make from $1 to $2.50 a day

SAW AND LEAD WORKS.

The Dominion Saw and Lead Works were established in Toronto ten years ago, by Messrs. James Robertson & Co. They manufacture shot, white lead, lead pipe, colors, and all kinds of mill, cross-cut and circular saws. The manufacture of shot is an important branch, and they compete successfully with the best English chilled. A large western trade is done in this line by the firm named, and numerous Manitoba houses are their customers. The greater part of their metal and lead supplies are bought in England. Business generally has been very good the past year. The revival of the lumber trade has created an increased demand for saws, and at times it has been difficult to supply the demand. Besides doing a large trade in their own manufactured goods, Messrs. James Robertson & Co. also import large quantities of heavy metal, copper, tin, boiler-plate, tubes, etc., for which to supply the trade. They employ 40 hands, and their sales the past year aggregated some $275,000.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

There are engaged in the manufacture of pianos in this city five firms, and although some are small concerns, the business has assumed larger proportions than ever before. About fifteen instruments are turned out weekly and they are of the square and upright patterns. One firm will shortly commence to make the Grand. The demand is increasing, and Toronto is destined to become the headquarters of this branch of business. The best instruments are made at comparatively low prices. The workmen employed are chiefly from the leading establishments of New York. A full-sized square piano can be made from the best materials at from $300 to $400. Our largest manufacturers, R. S. Williams & Son, turn out about ten a week, and they are about extending their facilities. The others engaged in the manufacture of pianos are Mason & Risch, Heintzman & Co. and Octavius Newcombe and G. Heintzman. About 150 men are employed and the business of 1880 is estimated at $300,000.

The organ trade of the city has also increased with that of pianos, there now being three manufacturers. These turn out about 600 reed organs and 18 pipe or church organs a year. The demand has been active, and competition keen, which has led to many improvements. The result is that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully with Americans. Daniel Bell & Co. are reed organ manufacturers and their business has increased to such an extent that they are building a much larger factory. At times they have been unable to supply the demand. Messrs. S. R. Warren & Son, and Edward Lye are manufacturers of pipe organs, the former having removed here from Montreal about two years ago. The busy seasons

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

253 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD

LEAD SHOT

LEAD PIPE

PUTTY COLORS IN OIL

SAWS

CIRCULAR, MILL, GANG, CROSS CUT, &C

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE

GALVANIZED IRON

TINNED IRON,

CANADA PLATE

WIRE

IRON TUBES

BOILER PLATE

BOILER TUBES

BOILER RIVETS,

COPPER, ETC., ETC

are during the summer and just before the Christmas holidays. Together these establishments employ about 75 hands, and the sales will amount to something like $30,000 a year.

TOBACCO

It is some years since the manufacture of this article was first commenced in this city, but under adverse circumstances and want of appreciation manufacturers here never gained that distinction that has been bestowed upon others in other parts of Canada. The company that is now engaged in manufacturing here commenced by furnishing the trade with a superior article, and during the few months that they have been in business they are greatly encouraged by the increased demand for their goods. The Virginia Tobacco Company is a joint stock corporation, chiefly composed of gentlemen from Virginia. They commenced business in September, 1880, and turn out some 2,000 pounds of plug a day. Their trade has grown to such an extent that they cannot keep up with their orders, and are forced into adding additional facilities. A better evidence of the superiority of their manufacture could not be desired. All their leaf, with the exception of black, is imported from Richmond, Va., where members of the company reside. They are thus in a better position to get supplies than most manufacturers. At the Industrial Exhibition last fall they received two silver medals, two bronze medals, and two first prizes, although having numerous competitors. At present the business is local, the largest part of their goods being sold to the trade here and in London, Ont. They employ from 90 to 100 hands. Some knowledge of the extent of the city trade may be had from the fact that there are some 240,000 pounds taken out of bond monthly by our merchants.

FURNITURE.

There are several manufacturers in this city who do a large business, and several branch offices for the sale of goods manufactured elsewhere. The most extensive establishment here and in the Dominion is that of R. Hay & Co. As regards the trade of the past year this house reports a satisfactory one, but the number of men at present in their employ is less than formerly. They manufactured less furniture in 1880 than during the few previous years. This, however, is not due to the falling off of trade, but is accounted for as follows. Of late years, the sale of furniture was restricted on account of the general depression of trade throughout the country. Instead of discharging their workmen they kept them working through the dull season, and filled up every conceivable space with manufactured goods. When this was done they let a large number of men go, and at the end of the year 1880 they had only some 300 men, whereas they had a year or two previously from 500 to 600. As considerable stock has been worked off they are beginning to increase their force, and expect to have the full number again before 1881 closes. This business was established some forty years ago, and it has grown to such dimensions that ten acres is hardly sufficient for their present works. All descriptions of furniture here are made, from the cheapest up to the most expensive suits. They are constantly getting out new designs. A new branch is the manufacture of a superior mirror and mantel, which has been favorably recognized. Among other manufacturers are Jas. H. Samo, Godard & Callister and Jolliffe & Co. The Oshawa Cabinet Co. do a large trade, but their factory is in Oshawa.

BILLIARD TABLES.

The manufacture of billiard tables has been carried on in this city for a number of years. The firm of Samuel May is favorably known as the only one manufacturing these goods here, and we believe it is the only one in Canada. During the past year a satisfactory business was transacted with a slight increase in the demand. The largest number are sold in Ontario, while orders from other Provinces are frequent. The tables in most demand for public use cost from $230 to $260, but a much cheaper article is also manufactured. This house employs twelve men constantly and turned out one hundred tables of three different styles during 1880. Mr May has patented an improved cushion which is meeting with much favor. It is produced by an ingenious and scientific combination of pure elastic rubber and fine spring steel manufactured expressly for the purpose, and combines strength with great elasticity and an improved shape.

BISCUITS.

The manufacture of biscuits has for many years been a large and well known business in Toronto. There are a number of small firms engaged in it along with other lines, but we have but one house that makes biscuits exclusively. This firm, Messrs. Christie Brown & Co. have been known to the trade and almost to every household some thirteen years. They manufacture a great variety of biscuits—over three hundred and their establishment is the largest of the kind in Canada. They give steady employment to about 160 persons, and the number is increased in the busiest part of the year. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that they keep six travellers on the road. Their city trade however forms about one-third of their entire business. During 1880 their manufacture was larger than for some years but profits were small. They have a branch house in Montreal for the sale of their goods.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

The following represents the exports from this [illegible] to the United States during the year 1880

	First six months.	Second six months.	Total.
Animals	$ [illegible]0,466 55	$ 58,021 44	$ 98,490 84
Animals for breeding		86,074 70	85,074 70
Barley	345 914 07	348,[illegible] 36	[illegible]4,131 96
Books		2 436 79	[illegible]633 74
Beans, etc.	11 402 60	11 896 48	23,398 [illegible]
Bran	3,2[illegible]1 31	5,333 00	8,641 57
Eggs	181 51	1,031 [illegible]	5 314 63
Fresh fish	289 25	72 20	441 45
Furs, raw	877 37	9,[illegible]07 00	14 481 67
Hay	842 50	4,[illegible]2 09	5,554 54
Hides	18,084 60	[illegible],351 28	34,448 59
Hops		352 94	352 60
Horns	89,453 05		[illegible],1[illegible] 06
Leather	2,950 00		3,250 00
Machinery	110 00	4 331 00	4,794 00
Malt	72,4[illegible] 5	[illegible] 445 40	200,744 28
Peas, for [illegible]	47 5[illegible] 14	1 370 16	43 483 31
Peas, [illegible]	3,6[illegible] 37	1 806 21	[illegible] 490 04
Lumber	336,174 66	338 229 90	341 403 45
Timber	7 305 00		7 300 00
Saddlery		806 12	809 12
Scrap iron		3,221 45	3,238 42
Sheep skins		424 12	624 12
Rags		1 455 89	489 90
Rye	3,540 00	13,475 36	16,011 20
Spirits	2,241 60	581 16	2 509 53
Telegraph poles	644 55	5 858 74	6,[illegible]01 74
Tobacco		553 00	1 553 48
Tobacco [illegible]		292 01	[illegible]22 [illegible]
Wool	42,[illegible] 56	55 [illegible]15 48	97 709 63
Sundries	46,1[illegible]7 05	10,236 45	56,335 50
Totals	$1 468,748 40	$1 094,576 50	$ 2,[illegible] 346 19
Totals for corresponding period of 1879	584,879 81	$1 558 645 92	$ 2,141 295 35
Increase, 1880	$ 184 [illegible] 7	$ 737 430 63	$ 921,[illegible] 26

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of goods exported from Toronto, as per Custom House returns, during the year 1880

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
The Mine.	Value. $	Value. $	Value. $	Quantity	Value. $
Oils, mineral refined, galls.		270		861	270
Phosphates, tons		281		41	281
Silver ore, tons		60		2	60
Fisheries.					
Herring, pickled, brls.		40		37	40
Cod oil, haddock, &c. brls		30		10	30
Fish, fresh, all other		2,161			2,161
The Forest.					
Basswood, butternut, hickory, &c. M. feet		4,250		790	4,250
Hop, Telegraph poles, &c.		11,654			11,654
Knees and futtocks, pieces		2,390		901	2,390
Lumber, laths, &c. M		94		705	94
Planks, boards, &c. M. feet		384,717	9	35,196	384,726
Scantling, M feet		50		5	50
Shingles, M		14,356		7,078	14,356
Timber, square, tons		8,502		[illegible]	8,502
Animals and their Produce.					
Horses, No.		136,658		773	136,658
Horned cattle, No.	4,530	821		106	5,351
Sheep, No.		954		720	954
Poultry and other	884	561			1,445
Bran, cwt		25,546		91,172	25,546
Butter, lbs	120,063	157	35	640,396	120,255
Cheese, lbs	7,250	2	2	64,509	7,254
Eggs, doz		10,550	1	91,117	10,551
Furs, dressed and undressed	18,219	13,906			32,125
Grease and scraps, lbs		1,514		37,745	1,514
Hides, horns, and skins	955	30,679			31,634
Lard, lbs	5,210			115,133	5,210
Meats, Bacon, lbs	248,869	6		3,607,370	248,875
Beef, lbs.	225			3,200	225
Hams, lbs	42,444	1	15	55,906	42,460
Mutton, lbs	90			1,295	90
Pork, lbs	16,730			13,670	966
Tongues, lbs	966			253,441	16,729
Venison, lbs		6		78	6
Sheeps pelts, No.		98,780		26,476	98,780
Wool, lbs		128,776		400,958	128,776
Other articles	3,768	5,573			9,341

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	Total.	
Agricultural Products.	Value. $	Value. $	Value. $	Quantity	Value. $
Bran, cwt.		1,230		2,540	266
Fruit, green, lbs. brls	6,520	577	6	2,322	7,123
Grain—Barley, bush		1,022,364	12	[illegible] 85	[illegible],022,378
Oats, bush	6,230	196		14,13[illegible]	6,426
Peas, bush	67,161	53,865	4,500	57,[illegible]	125,[illegible]
Wheat, bush	334,[illegible]	7,531	5,156	[illegible],076	343,915
Flour of wheat, brls	30,619	12	731	7,434	31,365
Oatmeal, lbs.	6,27[illegible]	23	10	1,073	[illegible]
Hay, tons		6,306		654	6,306
Malt, bush		306,260		257,469	306,260
Potatoes, bush	23		10	56	33
Seeds, other	82,548	6,711	10,197		99,456
Tobacco leaf, lbs.		2,743		11,393	2,743
Vegetables, other		2,990	9		2,999
Other articles	765	4,552			5,317
Manufactures.					
Agricultural implements	15,810	300			16,110
Books, pamphlets, &c	2,009	[illegible],740	150		3,967
Biscuits, cwt	41			4	41
Candles, lbs		16		50	16
Carriages, wagons, &c	855	[illegible]	2,050	76	8,261
Clothing, &c	82	186			268
Cordage, twine, &c		265			265
Cottons	819	9			828
Furs	40	177			217
Glass and Glassware		3,349			3,349
Hats and caps	670				670
India rubber		1,302			1,302
Iron stoves, No.	30	166		11	196
Iron castings	61	90			151
Iron, scrap		11,062			11,062
All other	577	829	260		1,666
Junk and oakum		17		2	17
Leather—Boots and shoes, pairs		96	2,304	3,438	2,40[illegible]
Harness and saddlery	80	1,147	45		1,272
Sole and upper	2,510	12	9		2,531
Other manufactures	305	168	1		474
Liquors—Ale, beer &c., galls		63	566	1,640	629
Whisky, galls		903		1,067	903
Other spirits, galls		2,410		4,909	2,410
Machinery	4,071	12,120	24		16,215
Musical Instruments—					
Organs		400		5	400
Pianos		1,325		6	1,325
All others, No.		300		2	300
Rags		761			761
Oil, galls	2,203			6,404	[illegible]

EXPORTS—*Continued*

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
Manufactures—Continued.	Value. $	Value. $	Value. $	Quantity	Value $
Sewing machines, No.		265		11	265
Soap, lbs			390	9,000	390
Steel manufactures of	510	301			811
Stone, wrought and marble		69			69
Tobacco, stems and cuttings, lbs		1 802	465	40,065	2,267
Wine, galls.	15	293		268	308
Wood, household furniture	213	1,073			1 286
" Other manufactures of	6,460	1 097	1 943		9,400
Woollens	[illegible]	363	1,397		3,088
Other articles	16,015	37,654	65		147 775
Miscellaneous Articles					
Drugs		66			66
Ice		3,087			3,087
Mineral Water	8				8
Paper printing		404			404
Paper coarse		1 130			1 130
Trees for planting			4		4

EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS CLASSIFIED

	1880.	1879	1878.	1877
Produce of the mine	$ 537	$ 1,009		30
Produce of the fisheries	1 396	95	1 000	7,610
Produce of the forest	421 046	179,22[illegible]	69,450	93,611
Animals and their produce	268,587	1,372,963	1 148,339	755,906
Agricultural products	1,895,580	1 734,500	1 884,022	1 [illegible],017
Manufactures	250,590	263,912	204,044	[illegible]
Miscellaneous articles	4,956	774	4,781	
Total	$3,443 702	$3,40 450	$3,095,596	$2,985,497

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

As per Custom House Returns.

	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.	Grand Total.
Total exports, 1880.	$3,372 736	$70,946	$3,443,782
" " 1879.	3 344,360	58,091	3,40[illegible]450
" " 1878.	3,000,260	95,335	3,095,595
" " 1877			2,985,497
" " 1876.			[illegible]272 560

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION BY COUNTRIES

Countries.	1876.	1877	1878.	1879.	1880
	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	88,474,320	64,130,700	58,872,719	67,288,848	80,207,[illegible]
United States	79,086,580	77,287,814	73,670,63[illegible]	70,904,720	62,908,857
France	2,394,812	[illegible]730,082	754,384	2,247,068	[illegible]928,670
Germany	608,358	[illegible] 849	721,280	552,909	632,028
Spain	445,431	847,757	323,245	304,443	297,245
Portugal	185, 96	174,426	145,941	161,239	301,602
Italy	158,199	242,842	206,17[illegible]	131,932	[illegible],396
Holland	297,808	398,860	266,794	21[illegible],298	279,537
Belgium	374,880	318,724	306,692	310,461	137,397
Newfoundland	2,675,477	2,788,749	2,767,340	2,280,123	[illegible],93[illegible]
British West Indies	3,317,387	2,806,365	2,025,346	2,606,671	3,114,575
Spanish West Indies	1,777,988	1,847,826	450,988	1,813,367	3,131,050
French West Indies	346,153	38,234	265,434	237,[illegible]	232,56[illegible]
Other West India Islands.	56,674	163,242	44,008	96,732	110,475
South America	975,792	836,806	669,804	745,890	[illegible]978,421
China and Japan	971,314	406,755	496,344	306,518	981,467
Switzerland	88, 68	69,960	[illegible] 78	94,781	94,295
Australia	74,608	130,840	370,723	392,613	141,782
South Africa	314,698	130,664	81 984	62,747	218,863
Other Countries	1,270,467	1,166,580	964,425	947,079	[illegible],734
Totals	175,890,130	172,176,876	172,323,244	151,502,303	149,683,997

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

Value of total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion with the Duty collected thereon for thirteen years.

		Exports.	Imports.	Duty	
		$	$	$	cts.
Fiscal year	1868	57,567,888	73,459,644	8,819,431	63
	1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	8,298,909	71
	1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	9,462,940	44
	1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	11,843,655	75
	1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	13,045,493	50
	1873	89,789,922	128,011,281	13,017,730	17
	1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	14,421,882	67
	1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	15,361,382	12
	1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	12,833,114	48
	1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	12,548,451	09
	1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693	17
	1879	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,545	06
	1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	14,138,849	22
Aggregate for thirteen years		1,001,086,477	1,269,665,061	160,087,074	51

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION

1867	$ 93,046,051
1868	96,896,666
1869	112,361,998
1870	115,993,706
1871	115,492,682
1872	122,400,179
1873	129,743,432
1874	141,163,551
1875	151,663,401
1876	161,204,687
1877	174,675,834
1878	174,957,268
1879	33,074,768
1880	199,125,323

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following statement shows the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States during the past five years

	Canada.	United States.
1880	$ 6,104,600	$74,643,400
1879	7,179,000	77,703,700
1878	5,650,000	64,315,900
1877	29,261,000	68,265,800
1876	3,145,200	64,630,600

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The following table, showing the estimates of area, quantity and value of the United States wheat crop for ten years, may be found of interest

Years.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Total products.	Price per Bush.	Total value of product.
		Bush.	Bush.		
1871	19,943,893	11.6	230,722,400	$1 25.8	$290,411,820
1872	20,858,359	12.0	249,997,100	1 24	310,180,375
1873	22,171,676	12.7	281,254,700	1 15	323,594,805
1874	24,967,027	12.3	309,102,700	0 94.1	291,107,895
1875	26,381,512	11.0	292,136,000	1 00	294,580,990
1876	27,627,021	10.5	289,356,500	1 03.7	300,259,300
1877	26,277,546	13.9	364,194,146	1 08.2	394,695,779
1878	32,108,560	13.1	420,122,400	0 77.7	326,346,424
1879	32,545,950	13.8	448,756,118	1 10.8	497,030,142
1880	36,087,156	13.3	498,549,868	0 95.6	480,887,000

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF TORONTO 1881

MAYOR

W. B. McMurrich

St. Andrew's Ward.—Aldermen R. E. Clarke, Mitchell, and Farley

St. David's Ward.—Aldermen Blevins, Adamson and Lobb.

St. George's Ward.—Aldermen A. R. Boswell, Ryan and Walker

St. James' Ward.—Aldermen Love, Steiner and Jas. B. Boustead.

St. John's Ward.—Aldermen John Kent, Irwin, and Fleming

St. Lawrence Ward.—Aldermen Thomas Davies, Hallam and Taylor

St. Patrick's Ward.—Aldermen John Ball, Evans and Baxter

St. Stephen's Ward.—Aldermen Crocker, Denison and W. Bell.

St. Thomas' Ward.—Aldermen Carlyle, Trees and John N. Lake.

TORONTO HARBOR.

	1880	1879.
No. of vessels frequenting the harbor	2,[illegible]	2,222
Steamboats loaded	646	654
Steamboats light	138	110
Propellers loaded	278	265
Propellers light	47	40
Schooners loaded	840	1,106
Schooners light	210	63
No. of vessels wintering here	64	63
Tolls received	$6,451 27	$ 3,300 36
Total receipts	9,450 19	11,422 64
Total expenditure.	1,461 30	6,774 63

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Toronto Post Office for the past two years ending December 31st in each case

REVENUE.

	1879.	1880
Postage stamps, post cards, etc	$144,589 00	$151,904 55
Unpaid postage	210 55	1,155 08
Newspapers and periodicals from office of publication	10,902 00	10,872 31
Box rent and keys	2,636 57	2,045 42
Commission on money orders	2,326 19	2,390 37
	$157,962 71	$170,308 74

EXPENDITURE.

	1879.	1880
Salaries	$56,350 24	$60,568 73
Commission to stamp vendors	4,1[illegible] 20	4,351 69
Miscellaneous	8,304 08	8,004 19
	$68,870 55	$72,904 49

MONEY ORDERS.

	1879.	1880
Total number issued	10,884	12,002
Value of same	$163,207 [illegible]	$208,[illegible]34 75
Number paid	44,052	50,137
Value of same	$1 039,674 23	$1 105,701 74

P. O. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

	1879.	1880
Deposits	$255,048 00	$229,257 00
Withdrawals	153,675 13	196,122 30
	$409,223 9	$425,379 30

REGISTERED LETTERS.

	1879.	1880
Total number passing through P. O.	320,305	355,175

DELIVERIES.

	1879.	1880
Number of letters delivered	2,009,436	2,[illegible]90,592
Number of post cards delivered	381,406	485,400
Number of circulars delivered		1,4[illegible]72
Number of parcels delivered		91,[illegible]
Number of books delivered		[illegible]
Number of samples delivered		18,029
Number of newspapers delivered	86,792	982,104
Number of dead letters, etc.	17,[illegible]78	62,609

FORWARDED.

	1879.	1880
Number of letters forwarded	5,307 456	6,342,449
Number of post cards forwarded		1,046,344
Number of circulars forwarded	1,1[illegible]7,272	1,370,728
Number of parcels forwarded	15,368	32,449
Number of newspapers forwarded	8,762,348	10,488,706

The number of letter-carriers was 35 in 1879 and 43 in 1880, the number of corresponding offices, 221 and 274, and the weight of books in pounds, 370,582, and 306,686

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different kinds of Coal imported into Toronto by water

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Hard coal, tons	36,671	60,827	0,651
Soft coal, tons	32,726	36,081	15,481
	68,997	95,908	56,5[illegible]

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

The number of persons as near as possible that are engaged in the different trades and professions in this city during 1880 was as follows

Architects	29	Manufacturers	193
Auctioneers	12	Medical Men	124
Bakers and Confectioners	10	Painters	43
Bankers and Money-brokers.	8	Photographers	22
Barbers	46	Plumbers and Gas-fitters	42
Blacksmiths	61	Printers and Publishers	50
Boat-builders	5	Wholesale Merchants	184
Builders and Contractors	162	Retail Merchants	1,461
Cab Owners	24	Banks	12
Clergymen	70	Building and Loan Companies	17
Commission Merchants	84	Insurance Companies	63
Hotel and Saloon-keepers	26	Telegraph Companies	2
Insurance Agents and Accountants	133	Consumers' Gas Company	1
Judges	6	Toronto Street Railway	1
Lawyers and Solicitors	158	Theatres	2
Lumber Merchants	49		
		Total Trades and Professions.	3,495

TORONTO WORKMEN

The following statement gives the number of Workmen employed in this city and the times at which they are paid

At noon every Saturday	668
At 2 o'clock every Saturday	79
At 3 o'clock every Saturday	92
At 4 o'clock every Saturday	601
At 5 o'clock every Saturday	402
At 6 o'clock every Saturday	254
Every other Saturday	1 200
Weekly—other days than Saturday	2,679
Monthly	1 813
Total men employed	6,31

PUBLICATIONS.

Daily	4
Weekly	21
Monthly	11

W D MATTHEWS & CO

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No 26 FRONT ST EAST

COR OF SCOTT ST

TORONTO ONT

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR WHEAT BARLEY ETC

ESTABLISHED 1845

L. COFFEE & CO.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

30 CHURCH STREET TORONTO

ORDERS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON
CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT BARLEY &c.

THOS. A. CRANE. HUGH N. BAIRD. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

CRANE & BAIRD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Commission Merchants

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Corn Exchange Buildings,
MONTREAL.

Cor Scott & Wellington Sts.
TORONTO.

JAMES GOODALL,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GRAIN GRASS SEEDS &c

83 Front Street *TORONTO ONT*

CHAPMAN & SON,

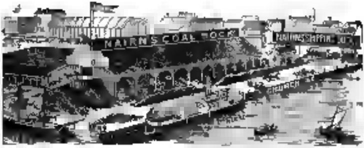
PRODUCE FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Liberal Advances made on Consignments

91 Front St East, — **TORONTO**


NAIRN'S COAL DOCK
NAIRN'S SHIPPING DOCK
CHURCH ST

A. & S. NAIRN,

Wholesale Shippers of Coal

Direct Shipments from Mines to all Points at Lowest Rates

LOCAL ORDERS FILLED FROM OUR YARDS in TORONTO

Offices—4 King St. East, cor Yonge St. Nairn's Docks, foot of Church St.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

ALL KINDS OF

Machine and Burning Oils

LOW TRADE PRICES

Price Lists sent on Application

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

OFFICE

33 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

WORKS 21 and 23 Princess Street,

P O BOX, 1075. TORONTO ONT.

V.T.C

VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF TORONTO
(LIMITED)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF

FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory —122 and 124 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO

BUTLER COAL.

COAL
FOR
ELIAS ROGERS & Co.
TORONTO

BEST QUALITIES OF

COAL AND WOOD

AT LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES Dominion Bank Buildings, cor King and Yonge Sts. Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts., Cor Niagara and Douro Sts., [illegible] Adelaide St. East. Cor Esplanade and Princess Sts.

All Offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS.

STOREY'S EUREKA
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT'D

W. H. STOREY & SON,
ACTON ONT.
Glove Manufacturers.

The best descriptions of GLOVES & MITTS in every variety of material and style are manufactured by us.

We are also Patentees and Manufacturers of Storey's Eureka Spring Glove Fastener, justly acknowledged the most perfect fastener in use. Patented in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

FOREIGN OFFICES: Spring Street, New York, U.S.A., Lane Grove, Birmingham, Eng.

CASTORINE MACHINE OILS
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
TRADE MARK
CASTORINE.
REG'D
MANUF'D BY
TORONTO OIL CO
25 SHERBORNE ST
TORONTO

D. GUNN & Co.,
Packers and General Provision
MERCHANTS,

70 and 72 Front Street East, Toronto.

ELGIN PORK PACKING HOUSE,
AYLMER, ELGIN CO., ONT.
JEHIEL YORKE, PROPRIETOR.

Packer and curer of Heavy and Thin Mess and Navy Pork, C. C. Breakfast and Roll Spice Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Pork Sausage, etc., made wholly from
CANADIAN CORN FED HOGS.

The "Yorke Brand" of Sweet Pickled Short Cut Hams acknowledged superior to any other Canadian Brand.

Aylmer is situate on the Air Line Division of the G. W. Ry., in the best hog producing section of Canada, and in direct communication with Toronto and all points north and east.

Thos Johnston & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

74 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Liberal Advances made to Consignors of Butter, Cheese, Grain, Flour &c

---

WM. RYAN,

No 5 Manning's Block

OFFICE 23 CHURCH STREET

TO MILLERS, BAKERS AND MERCHANTS:

Wheat Corn
Flour in Barrels and Bags
Mess Pork Beef
Hams Bacon
Lard Beans
Dried Apples Etc CHEAP

Delivered at all points.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Butter etc.

JAMES & FURNESS,
73 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO,
Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON, HAMS, DRIED FRUIT, CHEESE, POULTRY &c.
HOPS A SPECIALTY.
☞ *Consignments Solicited. Advances made against Consignments.* ☜

JAMES PARK,
41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PROVISION DEALER AND CURER OF BEEF HAMS
Importer of Rennets and Sausage Cases for the Trade.
Choice Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Dairy Packed Butter, &c., constantly on hand.
Also, Importer of Finnan Haddies, Bloaters, and other Smoked Fish. ☞ *TERMS CASH.*

JNO. HARTE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES
PARLOR GRATES,
HOLLOW WARE &c.

MACHINERY and SMALL CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.

14 to 26 ESPLANADE STREET EAST.

LYMAN BROTHERS & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Office and Warehouse — Chemical Laboratory and Mills.

71 and 73 Front St. East, 147 and 149 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT

— DEALERS IN —

WHITE LEAD,

COLORS (Dry and in Oil)

OILS, VARNISHES

DYE STUFFS, and

WOOLLEN SUPPLIES,

And every requisite for the Retail Drug Trade.

ELLIOT & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS

AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

OFFICE No. 3 FRONT STREET.

Mills and Laboratory, Beverley Street,

TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil, Oil Cake, White Lead and Colors in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, Nitrate Silver, &c. &c.

ALL GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES ARE WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

CRUDE DRUGS,

SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS.

Every Requirement of the Retail Drug Trade

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION BY THE TRADE.

COOPER AND SMITH

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

Boots & Shoes,

36, 38 AND 40 FRONT STREET WEST

TORONTO, ONT.

THIS HOUSE was established in 1850 by Mr. J. D. Sessions and Mr. W. H. Carpenter under the style of Sessions, Carpenter & Co., in a modest way. It has from the first made steady and satisfactory progress, and is now doing the largest business in the line in the Dominion.

Though Mr. Sessions died in 1868, and his interest in the business ceased from that date, yet his name continued at the head of the firm until last year, when the style was changed to that of Cooper & Smith, Mr. Carpenter having previously retired.

Messrs. Cooper & Smith's Factory and Warerooms, on Front Street, are large and commodious, and some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that it employs upwards of 500 hands in manufacturing, besides purchasing very largely of ready-made goods, rubbers, etc.

All the goods manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Smith are stamped with their own name, and have acquired the highest reputation with the consumer. None but the best material is used, and only the best workmen are employed.

Remember the Address,

COOPER & SMITH,

36, 38 and 40 Front Street West.

SMITH AND KEIGHLEY

IMPORTERS

TEAS,

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

9 FRONT STREET EAST TORONTO

WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND
NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

General Groceries.

A FINE STOCK OF

REFINED SUGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND

ALSO

Green and Black Teas

IN GREAT VARIETY

TO SUIT CLOSE BUYERS.

A. M. SMITH W. W. KEIGHLEY

Pamph.
Econ
Trade
G.

GENERAL FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE

> Above all let the promoters of new [illegible] study politics, [illegible] and learn the meaning of the word [illegible] they will then know that savings are the excess of goods made above goods consumed, and that it is this excess alone which can, without impoverishment and [illegible] trouble to the money market, be applied to new undertakings [illegible] the [illegible] of this [illegible] and [illegible] what [illegible] upon [illegible] of panics and crises.—BONAMY PRICE.

TORONTO, 1881

GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS, TORONTO

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.,

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS AND KNITTED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SPECIALTIES.

IN THE DRESS DEPARTMENT All the newest Fabrics and latest designs and shades in Plain and Fancy Dress Materials

BLACK GOODS. Cashmeres, Unions and All-Wool, dyed to our own shades Lustres and Brilliantines.

PRINTS Printed Calicos and Muslins in variety and novelty unsurpassed. Linings of all descriptions, Permanents and Twills.

IN THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT Irish, Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Suitings and Trouserings. Cheviots, Worsteds and Serges. Tailors Trimmings.

IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES A most complete assortment of every desirable make and material.

IN LACES AND SEWED GOODS Great variety choice designs.

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS

General Haberdashery Very Complete.

Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, and Staple Cotton Goods; Denims, Ticks, Bags, Yarns, Shirtings and Sheetings.

AMERICAN DUCKS DENIMS AND SHEETINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

OUR LEAF

SAMSON,
KENNEDY
& GEMMEL.

OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

OUR purchases are coming to hand daily and shortly our Warehouse will be literally crowded with goods purchased at the Fountain head of Supply

This Season we will offer one of the **LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS** of

AMERICAN GERMAN FRENCH AND
ENGLISH PRODUCTS
OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CANADA

The Spring business is fairly commenced and already February 1881 promises to greatly exceed in volume of sales that of February, 1880

Travellers' orders are coming in freely and almost every English mail takes home repeat-orders, in addition to the use of the Cable.

[PLEASE TURN OVER]

OUR LEAF.

SAMSON,
KENNEDY
& GEMMEL.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

STAPLES.

Embracing Prints, Cottons, Denims, Ducks Linens, Linings, Towels, &c.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

One of our Largest Departments, and receives our unremitting attention

RIBBONS and LACES.

Our Stock is REPLETE and FRESH

GENTS FURNISHING.

Includes Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, &c.

HABERDASHERY

This Department continues to expand, and each season adds the most recent novelties.

STUFFS and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

The Bradford market has been thoroughly gone through, and selections made from the stocks of leading producers.

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT

Embraces Quilts, Toilet Covers, all kinds of Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

TWEED DEPARTMENT

Buyers visiting Toronto will do themselves great injustice if they leave the City without seeing our Stock.

GENERAL
FINANCIAL AND TRADE
REVIEW
OF THE
CITY OF TORONTO
FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE

132146
25/3/14

TORONTO
GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1881

PREFACE

We present to the public in this convenient shape a review of the several departments of trade carried on in this city during 1880. It is now some years since the last review was published, and as our commercial interests are growing rapidly, we think it necessary to keep pace with them. We have labored under a disadvantage in making comparisons with the past two or three years, in the absence of any accurate information regarding the trade of those years. In a work of this kind inaccuracies are apt to creep in, but in arriving at the conclusions given it has been the earnest purpose of the publisher to get as near to the truth as possible. To accomplish this we have visited the majority of houses engaged in each branch of trade, and taken special pains to have erroneous impressions rectified so as to make our work reliable.

Our report embodies many details that were never attempted to be given before. We give in as concise a form as possible the prominent features in the year's business and the extent to which it has grown. There are some who consider retrospects of this kind of little value, but we are glad to find many who think the contrary. Every city of importance has its trade review published in most instances by its Board of Trade, which shows at a glance the city's progress or retrogression. As with individuals, so with cities, a systematic review of past business must materially aid in pointing out the channels into which future development may most profitably be directed. How we have succeeded in carrying out our intentions we must leave to the decision of an indulgent public.

The aggregate Wholesale Trade of the City of Toronto during 1880 is estimated at $31,250,000. Produce, $28,604,000. Manufactures, $10,000,000. Total trade of city in first hands, $69,854,000.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET

Banks during the year were singularly free from the disasters that culminated in the closing of many doors in the preceding years. The severe lessons taught by injudicious discounting, loaning on insufficient security, and sometimes on no security at all, have been remembered, and a different course has been pursued. Business has been transacted on a sounder basis, many institutions preferring to keep their money locked up or employed at a low rate of interest on undeniable security rather than to incur risks.

The year 1880 has been marked by numerous changes in the monetary world. The renewal of bank charters for ten years from July 1881 has occupied the attention of bankers. This measure, which deprives banks of the right to issue any notes of a smaller denomination than $5, and makes all their issue a first charge upon the assets of the banks in case of insolvency, is on the whole satisfactory, although not meeting with general approval. The legislation authorizing an increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions on a slender coin basis is of considerable importance, and has caused much criticism. The revival of the lumber trade has been favorable to a number of our banks that became deeply interested through advances made during the depression. Realizations on this class of security were greater than even the most sanguine anticipated. The good harvest of 1879, coupled with the bountiful one of 1880, has produced beneficial results. Farmers have met their store-bills promptly, and the storekeeper in turn has been able to take up his note. Under these favorable circumstances renewals have been the exception rather than the rule.

The business of the banks is steadily increasing, and their present condition is highly satisfactory to stockholders. The expansion of circulation during the year has been the largest ever known, and is now $27,328,358. The increase in discounts is indicative of more extensive commercial transactions. They, however, show a decrease as compared with 1878, owing probably to business being done on a closer cash basis. Deposits show a very large increase during the year, being $92,237,727 against $79,392,957, and this, too, when interest is lower. While this may be accepted as an improved condition of the people, it also shows a want of confidence. It is impossible to find profitable employment for the large sums of capital offering for investment. If capitalists were assured of the continuance of low rates of interest, it would undoubtedly result in stimulating new industries. A large amount of money has found its way to New York, where remunerative employment has been had. In December bank returns the amount under the head of "Due from other banks in foreign countries" is placed at $27,041,603, against $19,313,000 in December, 1879, and $5,800,000 in December, 1878. The bill introduced into the Albany Legislature last April, taxing foreign bank capital, caused a temporary scare. The agents of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Merchants Bank, and Canadian Bank of Commerce called in loans amounting to several millions of dollars. The Bill however, having passed in a modified form, operations were soon in order again, and as a result $5,000,000 more have gone there since April. The last two months of 1880, money in New York was stiff, and as much as ¼ to ⅜ of one per cent. per diem was paid in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Canadian banks cannot, according to the State laws, accept more than the regular rate, but that was better than they could get at home. This however, induced a safer business being done, and brought a desirable class of customers. The following is a comparative statement of the position of Canadian banks for the past three years:—

	Dec. 1880	Dec. 1879	Dec. 1878.
Capital authorised	$ 66,766,666	$ 67,266,066	$ 72,766,666
Capital paid up	59,819,003	63,351,395	64,217,010
Circulation	27,328,359	22,252,761	21,435,041
Deposits	92,237,727	79,392,957	72,019,817
Loans and Discounts.	122,540,375	112,780,351	134,297,495
Specie	6,965,270	6,509,029	5,023,005
Dominion Notes	10,579,302	9,136,430	8,000,206

RATE OF INTEREST

The chief feature of the year was the decline in the rate of interest on secured investments. The depression in business during previous years had been great, and the process of liquidation going on caused a large accumulation of money which has been seeking investment at unprecedentedly low rates. The current rate allowed on deposits by banks is now 3 per cent. subject to notice, while 5 per cent. used to be the common rate. Call loans, which have largely superseded time loans, are now to be had at 4 to 4½ per cent. and time loans at 4½ to 5 per cent. These are from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the general run of rates in previous years. Low rates have not been confined to Canada, but they appear to be general. United States bonds are selling higher than ever before, and at prices which yield the investor only 3½ per cent. English consols rose above par for the first time in thirty years. Investors seem to have learned the lesson that high interest rates mean bad security, and have determined to make none but the most reliable investments.

THE STOCK MARKET

BANKS.

The past year has been an eventful one as reflected by the course of stocks. The advance in prices has been attended with a corresponding increase in transactions. The lowest sales of the year were as a rule made the first few months and the highest prices were reached in November and December The profits arising from the purchase of any stock on the list were large and realizations of "bulls" have even exceeded expectations The movement was greatest the latter part of the year and the excitement in August and November was at times intense. During the first six months the market showed a slow but steady improvement the only check being in April caused by the introduction into the Albany Legislature of the Bill for the taxation of foreign bank capital. This measure affected the larger banks that were doing business in New York and holders offered their stock freely the result being a sharp decline in values. Confidence was soon restored however, and the advance continued

The abundance of money and low rates of interest are the chief reasons for the high prices ruling at the end of the year The current rates of interest allowed by banks have a tendency to force investors into securities yielding 5 to 6 per cent. and the securities offered on the Stock Exchange are considered the safest. Notwithstanding the great advance made in bank stocks, the closing prices of the year yielded from 5 to 5½ per cent. in these securities and as indications point to a continuance of an easy money market, it would not be surprising if higher prices should follow As compared with the lowest prices of the year the highest prices show a gain of 38 per cent. for Bank of Montreal 38½ for Federal 36 for Merchants 33½ for Ontario, 32½ for Standard 32 for Molsons, 11 for Commerce [illegible] for Dominion 26 for Imperial and 23¼ for Toronto.

The following table shows the market value of the stocks dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening and close of the year

	January	December
Montreal	$16,320,000	$20,160,000
Toronto	2,410,000	2,840,000
Ontario	2,160,000	3,000,000
Merchants	4,632,000	6,[illegible]28,000
Commerce	6,370,000	8,850,000
Dominion	1,123,000	1,357,000
Hamilton	1,040,000	1,170,000
Standard	375,000	535,000
Federal	1,100,000	1,370,000
Imperial	900,000	1,200,000
Molsons	1,520,000	2,140,000
Totals	$38,430,000	$48,380,000

	January	December
Canada Permanent	$ 3 540,000	$ 4,000 000
Freehold	1 530,000	1 980,000
Western Canada	1 530 000	1 675 000
Union	640,000	710 000
Canada Landed	1 950,000	2 115 000
Building and Loan	600 000	712,000
Imperial Savings	640 000	714 000
Farmers Loan	1 150 000	1 2[illegible]0 000
London and Canadian	5 240,000	6 000,000
Dominion Savings	968,000	992,000
Ontario Savings	1 230 000	1 330,000
Hamilton Provident	1 120 000	1 250,000
British America	585,000	785,000
Western Assurance	1 224,000	1 500,000
Dominion Telegraph	430,000	920,000
Montreal Telegraph	1 800,000	2 740 000
Totals	$24 427 000	$25 963 000
Totals banks	38 430 000	49 380 000
	$62 857 000	$78 343,000
Increase in value during year		$15 486,000

LOAN COMPANIES

Loan companies have been at a disadvantage on account of the ease in the money market during the year A larger amount of foreign capital than usual has been brought into the country by mortgage companies With an increased accumulation of capital offering for investment from all quarters rates could not be maintained and the farmer came in for his share of benefit. The majority of the companies, however, by observing a cautious policy have come out unscathed, and show good statements. The stocks of the different companies have risen in the general advance With the exception of Building and Loan prices were at their lowest at the beginning of the year and at their highest in December The stock mentioned has been remarkably firm the past four months and touched 99½ the highest figure in November Canada Permanent advanced 23 per cent. during the year Freehold, 10½ Western Canada 14 Union 14½ Canada Landed Credit Co. 11½ Imperial Savings, 14½ Farmers Loan 14¾ London and Canadian 22½ Dominion Savings and Ontario Savings, 5 Hamilton Provident 12½ National Investment, 3 and Peoples 8. People's was added to the list in September and Manitoba and North West Investment Co. in December

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The companies doing business here all report an increased business Of fire and marine risks the greatest profit has been on the former The disasters at sea have been unusually large and income from that source is small. The British America is the oldest company it being incorporated in 1833 and ever since the new management in 1873 there has been a steady increase in the net surplus. This company pays a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., and has a capital of $[illegible]00,000, which is all paid up. The stock of this company has steadily advanced since January, when it was at 116½, until the end of the year, when it sold at 157¼, a gain of 40¾ per cent. The Western Assurance, with a capital of $800,000, pays a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent. It was established in 1851, and transacted a large business during the year. The advance in the stock has been extraordinary, and shows the greatest gain of any stock on the list. It opened at 153 in January, and sold up to 228 in November, an increase of 75 per cent. The closing price of the year was a little off, at 210 ex-dividend. Confederation Life still retains its popularity, and after selling at 142 in March, changed hands at 200 in December. Canada Life continues to experience an increased prosperity, having transacted a larger business last year than in any former year. It opened at 208 bid on January 5th, 1880, and closed at 316 bid on December 31st, 1880, with no sales reported.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

There is probably nothing that is a better index to the state of trade than the telegraph. When business is good the wire is used freely, commercial men considering the extra expense trifling as compared to despatch and convenience. The past year has been a most favorable one for both companies. The Montreal Company, the oldest and best patronized, has been taxed to its utmost, and in fact has suffered some for want of facilities. The company is engaged in making extensions and increasing their facilities to comply with increased requirement. They have now a total of 1,619 offices in the Dominion, 855 of which are in Ontario. The business during November was the largest ever done at the Toronto branch. The total number of messages sent by this line during 1880 was 2,122,101, against 1,724,030 in 1879, an increase of 398,071. Their last dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The stock of this company has rapidly risen during the year, it being quoted in January at 87½, and in December at 139, an advance of 51½ per cent. During the last two weeks of the year, however, it declined several points, and closed the year at 133. The Dominion Telegraph Company has also benefited by the improved state of trade. Their business is in a highly satisfactory condition, and the management are extending to meet the wants of growing trade. The line is leased to the American Union Telegraph Company, who are about laying two transatlantic cables. The Dominion has 500 offices, a paid up capital of $1,000,000, and a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. annually. There were few sales of the stock the first part of the year, but in November it was active, and advanced 19 per cent. The lowest price was in March, when it sold at 62, and the highest in November, 95—a gain of 33.

CONSUMERS' GAS

In a financial point of view, with which we have only to deal, the above-named company has been successful the past year. The num ber of consumers on their books is 4,100, an increase of 400 since the beginning of the year. The company light some 2,144 street lamps, including those of Yorkville. As all citizens should know by this time, they use a large quantity of petroleum. This they get from Petrolia, Ont., the annual cost of which is $30,000. In addition to this they use 4,000 tons of hard coal, 1,000 tons of steam, and 1,000 tons of bituminous. Formerly their consumption of coal was 16,000 tons. Considering the present high price of coal there is a great saving by the use of petroleum. By its use, also, a large amount of capital is spent in Ontario instead of going to the States in payment for coal. The capital of the company is $800,000, and they pay a limited dividend of 10 per cent. in quarterly instalments. At the beginning of the year the stock was much depressed on account of the electric light scare, and it sold down to 125 in April. Since then there was a gradual advance up till November, when 155½ was reached. During December there was a reaction, and the stock closed at 145.

DEBENTURES.

The better condition of trade and the restoration of confidence has also had a marked effect on debentures. There were a few sales at the Board in the beginning of the year but none for some months. City 6's sold at 103 and 104½ in January and 103¾ in February, and Dominion 5's at 101 in February. The demand was steady but few sellers appeared. The following are the bids at the opening of the years 1880 and 1881:

	Jan. 1880.	Jan. 1881
Dominion 5 per cent	100¼	104
County Ontario 6 per cent	102	108
Township Ontario, 6 per cent	96	106
City of Toronto, 6 per cent	103	110

BANK STOCKS

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Bank Stock were made during each month of the past two years The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal Toronto, Ontario, Merchants and Commerce

	Montreal		Toronto		Ontario		Merchants		Commerce		Dominion		Hamilton		Standard		Federal		Imperial	
1879.	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
January	130½	125	116½	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	80¼	[illegible]	102	95½									96	97
February	137¾	128¼	119½	111¾	64	55½	80¾	75½	102½	100	110½	110			73	73	99½	99	96	98
March	140½	132	113	114	63	58	82½	70¾	104	99½										
April	142½	135¼	113	110	68	62	85½	81	104½	104	111	110					99	99		
May	142	*134	110¼	107¾	67½	*59½	82½	*77	100½	103	100	108½			70	70	99	99	97	97
June	136¼	134½	107¾	100¼	62	61½	76¾	75¾	107	*102½							97	96	96½	94½
July	137½	133½	111	110	63½	61	76¾	72½	108½	102½	109½	109½					87½	91½		
August	138½	125¼	112¾	100½	63	55½	78½	71	110¼	105½	110	109½			68	68			92½	92½
September	133¾	128	114	112¼	57	55¾	81	77½	113½	110½	110½	110½			67½	67½	97½	97		
October	144¾	131¼	120	112½	70	58	89¼	[illegible]	119	112½	115	115	100	100	67	67	102½	102½	96½	98¼
November	150	141¾	123½	*116½	75½	60	96	80	120¾	117	117	110½	101	101	74	71	105	102	100	98
December	145½	132	122	116	73	69¾	91½	82	120	*112	110	114			73½	71	101¼	100½	99½	99½
1880																				
January	139¼	136¼	122½	121¼	71¾	70	88½	84	113	113½	116½	116			74	73	101¼	100½	96	95½
February	138	136½	126	122	71¾	70¾	93¼	88	113	114½	120	116½			75	74	102¾	102	96	95½
March	142¾	138½	128	124	78	71½	95½	92¾	119½	117¾	125	123	101½	101½	85	83½	105½	103	97¼	96¼
April	144¼	134½	130	125	81	72	98	95½	121	118½			103	102¾	83	81¾	107	105½	99	99
May	138½	*130¾	129	126	80½	75½	96¾	93¾	123	120½	122	122	101¼	101¼	84	82	108	107	99¾	99½
June	138	135½	128	125½	78½	73½	94¾	92¾	121*	122¼	12[illegible]	125¼	102	100			112¼	107	101¼	100¾
July	143¼	138½	130	128	84½	76½	99½	95	123½	120½	128	127			84½	84	114½	114	104½	*99
August	155	143¼	137	132	89	84	106¼	100	132	124	134½	129¼	105	104	94½	93	121¾	115	109½	105
September	155	151½	136	134¼	87¾	85	105¾	103½	130	127	134	133	104½	104	94¼	92	122½	121¼	107¼	107
October	158¼	150½	136	134	96	85	111	105	134	12[illegible]½	131*	*131	105	105	95	95½	125	121¼	107½	106
November	164½	155½	144	136	103½	95½	120	111	144½	124	140	131¾	107	107	106½	95	132	*127	121¼	107½
December	168¾	162	144½	138	100¼	95¼	110	114	142	*135	143	141	116†	107	105	102	137	132	121	116

* Ex-dividend. † Fully paid up stock

LOAN COMPANIES

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Loan Companies Stock were made during each month of the past two years —

	Canada Permanent		Freehold		Western Canada.		Union		Canada Landed		Building and Loan		Imperial Savings		Farmers' Loan		London and Can.		Dominion Savings.	
1879.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
January	[illegible]	173½			146¾	146			125	125	111½	107	111	108	113½	113½	131½	127½		
February	173	173			140½	135	142½	142½	130	124½	103	101	108	106	113½	113½	136	135½	120	120
March	172½	172½					138½	138½	130	129	104	101½			111	111	124	123		
April	173½	173½	[illegible]	148	145½	144½	135½	135½	129½	129½	101½	101	106½	106			126	126		
May	174	174			145½	144½					103½	103½	106¾	106						
June	171	171			144½	144½					104½	103	[illegible]	103½	[illegible]	106				
July	172	171	141	141			130½	130½	124½	124½	101	100½	104	103½	106½	106½	125¾	123	120	120
August					141	141			125	125	100½	100½	103½	103½	109	[illegible]	130	127		
September	175	173	142¾	145¾					138	132½	100	99			111	[illegible]				
October			144	144	148½	148½	128	125	133½	134	101½	99	109	109	113	111	129	127½		
November					152½	152	130½	129½			105	104½	110	110	109	105	128½	128½	123	123
December	182½	182½					129½	127			95½	85	110	110					125½	125½
1880.																				
January	177	177					128½	124½	134	129½	80½	77	106	106	112½	109	131½	131		
February	180	180					132½	129	135½	131	83	76½	108	104	114½	112½	136½	133	121	120½
March	185½	185	153½	152	153	153	131	130½	138½	134½	79	75½	112	110	117½	116½	131	127½	121½	121½
April	187½	187½	154½	154½	153½	153½	132½	132	136	136	75½	74½	112	112	118½	117½	134	132		
May	186	186			156	155	132½	132½	134	133	72	72	111½	111½	114	118½	136½	133½	121½	121
June	184	184	155½	152			132½	132½	133	[illegible]	75	73	112¾	112½	116½	114½	135½	133½		
July	185½	185					132½	132½	135	134	69	68	114	114	117¾	117½	133½	132		
August	139	145½	156½	156			*136	*130	136¾	136¾	89½	88½	120	116½	123½	113	115½	131	113	113
September							156	136	137½	136½	92½	89½	119½	118½	128	128	149	142		
October	193	192½	162½	162½	160	162	134½	134½			96	93½	120½	117	123½	122¾	150	[illegible]	121½	121
November	196	195	*165	*155			[illegible]	137½	108	138	90½	96	118½	118½	121½	121	150	147½	123	122½
December	200	197			167	163	138	143	143	135	99	94	119½	119	121½	121½	150	148	124	124

LOAN COMPANIES, INSURANCE TELEGRAPH, and CONSUMERS GAS

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of the undermentioned Stocks were made each month of the past two years

	Ontario Savings		Hamilton Prov		National Invest.		British America.		Western Assurance.		Consumers' Gas		Montreal Telegraph.		Dominion Telegraph.	
1879.	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H'st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L'st
January			111	111					149½	149			107¾	86		
February							110¾	110⅜	151	145½	111	111	106½	96	56	53
March					102	101½			150	149			109½	100	65	64¾
April					101¼	101¼	111	111	160½	146	126	120	108	103		
May							111	111					105	102		
June					103	103	112	111½	156	154			102¼	*84½	75¼	60
July									149¾	148			93¼	88		
August			112½	112½			108	108	149	147			90	87		
September					103½	105½	109	109					94	90		
October					103¼	103	114	114	155	155			92	61	69½	65½
November							122½	120	160	160	134	134	94½	85	68	65¾
December	132	131			104	101½			164½	159	125	125	100	93½	65	65
1880																
January			112½	112½			120	116½	158	153			96¼	87½	66	66
February	125½	126							166	160½			95½	94½		
March	129	129	117	116½			128	125	163¾	163½	131	131	94½	90½	67	62
April	129	129	117	117			130	129¾	166	166	128	128	97	92½		
May			117	117	106½	105½	129¼	129½	166½	165	129½	128½	96½	93½		
June							134	130			132½	130	100¼	93¼	69	64
July	126	126			166	165			161	166	135	132	111⅛	101¼	67	63½
August	129½	129½	126½	120½					186½	188	141½	141½	120	111⅞	76	70
September	126¼	129½	123½	122½			152	144	165	190½	146½	146¼	135¼	131¼	73½	73
October	130	130	124	123			160	145	261	196½	*146	*144	134	127½	76	71
November	163	131½	125	124	107	107	166	152	228	208	155½	146	136	132	95	76
December			125	125	108	108	157½	156½	227	*210	153	145	134½	132	93	87

OTHER SALES IN 1880 —Huron and Erie sold at 148 in November Anglo-Canadian Mortgage at 98½ in September, People's at 102 in September 105½ in October 106 in November and 107 and 110 in December Confederation Life at 142 in March, 170 in November and 200 in December London Loan at 112 in December No sales reported in Canadian Savings. * Ex-dividend.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS

(Including Sales made in Montreal.)

	1880.		1879.		1878.		1877		1876.		1875	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal	168½	150⅞	150	125	178	156½	163¾	153½	198½	181½	195½	172¾
Toronto	144½	121½	129½	106½	140½	117½	179½	140	190	175	199½	177½
Ontario	103½	70	85½	55¼	[illegible]	66	105½	96½	106½	101	113½	101
Merchants'	120	84	86	71	90	77	90	67	99¾	89½	118¾	90½
Commerce	144½	113½	120¾	95½	110	100½	122½	113	127½	118	137½	118
Dominion	148	119	117	104½		121	126	113	130	119	120	111
Hamilton	†116	100	101	100	95		100	91	97½		95	90
Standard	193½	73	74	67								
Federal	107	100½	105	98	104½	100¾	102½	100	101½	95	95	92
Imperial	121½	93½	106	92½								
Molsons	106	76	84	58½	101	90	115	102	111½	104½	117½	101
*Consolidated			57½	2½	61	57	90½	7	109	98	105¾	98
Montreal Telegraph	139	87½	107¾	81	124	106½	128¾	104	170	125	194	132¾
Dominion Telegraph	95	82	75½	58	85	74½	91	90	98	80	109¼	96½

	1874.		1873		1872.		1871		1870.		1869	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal	195½	181	194	174¾	209	177	292	222	231	164	168	139
Toronto	205¼	185	212½	192	220	193	200	156	168	125	128	117
Ontario	113½	105	107	100	115	96	121	105	109	98	102	95
Merchants	124	109½	119¾	107½	187	106	149	116	120	100	111	104
Commerce	135	120	128¼	116¼	139	114	150	117	122	108	111	101
Dominion	116	103	107	104	112	105	111	102				
Hamilton	97¾		99		106	99						
Molsons	117½	108	114½	105½	116	106	120	109	110	90	113	101
*City Bank	103½	91¾	95	82¼	90	72	105	89	92	86	104	93
Montreal Telegraph	205½	174½	222	183½	224	180	230	173	240	140	110	134
Dominion Telegraph	107½	100										

* City Bank and Consolidated Bank from 1879   † Fully paid-up Stock.

* City Bank, and Consolidated Bank from 1874   † Fully paid up Stock.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1879

Name of Company	Total Cash Income.	Net cash rece'ved for Premiums.	Gross Amount of said Policies	Net Amount at Risk at Date	Net Amount of Losses incurred during the Year	Net Amount paid for Losses.	General Expenses.	Reserve of Unearned Premiums (F I & O.) and Liability under other Branches.	a Excess of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital Stock. d Reverse.	a Excess of Income over Expenditure. d Reverse.	Surplus (if any) of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
British America	386,706 19	169,101	21,064,527	19,248,943	108,992	101,894	64,441 93	448,700 06	a978,987 [illegible]	a102,679 17	199,297 81
Canada Fire	190,962 87	141,378	19,145,690	10,502,580	101,084	102,562	42,018 25	74,283 14	a 8,900 57	a4,256 59	....
Citizens'	85,109 92	89,13	9,079,706	9,119,173	958	7,107	20,882 34	964,846 81	a67,846 27	a3,099 74	....
Dominion	9,177 80	9,086	7,898,996	1,900,896	40,341	34,084	11,402 06	[illegible],601 97	a45,000 70	a15,060 [illegible]	....
London Mutual Fire	17,715 98	25,981	13,303,496	37,446,641	30,280	28,981	26,199 75	214,741 [illegible]	a88,390 00	a13,615 49	38,090 00
National Fire							....	....	....	....	....
Ottawa Agricultural											
Quebec	60,012 47	60,000	6,328,142	7,940,412	27,111	23,21	11,589 66	30,253 77	a234,9[illegible] [illegible]	a15,261 16	3,022 51
*Royal Canadian	156,906 85	116,744	15,304,254	7,096,075	68,173	54,59	[illegible],188 85	96,320 08	a316,876 [illegible]	a384,002 67	25,270 90
Sovereign	64,187 57	65,895	6,839,987	21,579,810	38,722	51,777	31,996 32	94,342 80	a92,841 13	a21,[illegible] [illegible]	
Western	423,067 30	365,936	25,871,086	24,[illegible],551	119,9[illegible]	133,328	[illegible],813 6[illegible]	984,787 48	a761,[illegible] 44	a1[illegible] 6[illegible]	301,676 44
Commercial Union	90,284 11	190,994	21,868,600	7,435,340	111,809	190,327	56,4[illegible] 47	91,944 10	a10,674 75	a25,[illegible] 4[illegible]	a10,274 76
Guardian	50,353 43	50,252	4,651,398	[illegible],900 14[illegible]	11,151	10,061	9,645 71	36,620 11	a30,4[illegible] 47	a7,085 57	a59,417 [illegible]
Imperial	149,448 76	140,149	5,140,13	14,609,926	60,630	82,702	18,089 73	81,801 [illegible]	a24,[illegible] 23	a43,375 10	a2[illegible] [illegible]
Lancashire	91,064 19	16,004	15,734,406	14,645,903	104,078	98,160	38,04[illegible] 7[illegible]	40,679 [illegible]	a74,765 02	a48,368 [illegible]4	a56,756 02
Liverpool and London and Globe	157,917 28	57,815	19,656,671	21,850,180	24,[illegible]1	78,720	30,411 09	102,066 25	178,636 20	a62,281 48	a778,456 20
London Assurance	5,084 56	51,095	6,982,504	4,441,650	45,069	44,6[illegible]	8,267 85	33,856 [illegible]	109,578 5[illegible]	a[illegible] 263 32	a209,975 [illegible]
North British	102,538 11	102,503	32,1[illegible]	29,[illegible],77	62,065	168,806	40,414 [illegible]	148,000 16		a96,241 44	....
Northern	68,928 87	68,028	5,382,904	7,220,145	44,041	40,434	14,670 42	43,402 68	a66,306 05	a14,917 07	a[illegible],398 [illegible]
Phoenix of London	130,897 7	150,868	16,068,026	16,10[illegible],271	120,881	117,534	82,262 70	79,224 09	a11,976 87	a22,880 [illegible]	a11,276 37
Queen	122,04[illegible] 58	102,042	7,153,21	15,365,[illegible]	119,354	125,064	49,078 [illegible]	98,645 50	6,657 50	a2[illegible],022 [illegible]	a5[illegible] 20
Royal	343,317 44	348,917	26,700,287	36,930,087	244,094	231,200	[illegible],173 56	204,634 [illegible]	a1,841 70	a10,307 1[illegible]	a1,841 70
Scottish Commercial	80,616 15	80,616	9,435,568	9,3[illegible],775	15,684	48,440	21,365 61	49,600 50	a66,421 [illegible]	a17,[illegible]69 8[illegible]	a[illegible],421 [illegible]
Scottish Imperial	5,506 29	51,583	7,210,429	6,64[illegible],941	42,577	47,645	11,612 81	92,874 [illegible]	a76,800 62	a522 7[illegible]	a[illegible],800 52
Ætna	110,533 26	10,632	11,176,740	7,965,130	95,039	57,379	16,527 43	40,205 64	a75,000 [illegible]	a10,321 5[illegible]	a7[illegible],038 [illegible]
‡Agricultural of Watertown	89,[illegible]72 [illegible]	89,779	5,725,867	24,141,224	40,065	34,305	14,341 [illegible]	45,112 64	a67,7[illegible] [illegible]	a48,484 92	a67,795 6[illegible]
Hartford	30,183 6	30,184	[illegible],318,105	7,842,109	47,077	55,216	10,386 76	4[illegible],102 22	a45,4[illegible] [illegible]	a17,992 7[illegible]	a44,44[illegible] [illegible]
Phoenix of Brooklyn	46,736 62	7,611	902,257	968,83[illegible]	5,826	5,629	19,490 18	[illegible],940 78	a78,523 90	a180,206 1[illegible]	a72,6[illegible] 3[illegible]

* Fire business in Canada only.

‡ Re-insured Ottawa Agricultural business $20,262,000, on the 1st April.

[illegible] of this sum $78,845 is for re-insurance of all risks in the U.S.

‡ Including reserve for guarantee $6,577 and accident $1,190.

Résumé of the Affairs of the principal Loan and Savings Societies of

		Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company Toronto. — 31st December 1879.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Society Toronto. — 31st December 1879.	Freehold Loan and Savings Society Toronto — 30th April 1879.
	LIABILITIES.			
1	Capital Stock	$2,000 000	$1,000,000	$690,9
2	Reserve Fund	900,000	300,000	234 624
3	Contingent Fund and unappropriated profits	98 2[illegible]	17,800	11 909
4	LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.	3 098,463	1 417 742	965,600
5	Deposits	1 080 354	883,186	590,221
6	Debentures payable in Canada.	59 200		
7	do. do Britain or elsewhere	2,338 400	750 443	811 233
8	Interest on Deposits and Debentures	174,900	42 940	12 838
9	LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	3 651 800	1 720,364	1 431 613
10	Total Liabilities—1879	6,659 806	3 138,110	1 900,383
11	do 1877	5,909,910	2 789 178	1,596,978
12	do —1876	5,750 110	1 996,306	1 236,098
	ASSETS.			
13	Mortgages or Loans secured on real estate	6,345 506	2,780,685	1,284 897
14	do do do county or city securities			
15	do do do t p, town or village do			
16	do do to shareholders on the stock	59 966	17,840	6 158
17	do otherwise secured			165
18	LOANS	6 405,172	[illegible]	1 294,204
19	Property owned Real estate	96,873	19,809	11 767
20	do Cash in Banks	163 375	212 499	46,776
21	PROPERTY OWNED	264,104	239 614	58 179
22	Total Assets—1879	6 669,309	3,268,118	1,906,38
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
23	Date of Company's or Society's establishment	March 1855	March, 1862	May, 1859
24	Amount of stock subscribed	2,000 000	1 000,000	1 050,400
25	do paid in upon such stock	2 000 000	1,000,000	690,080
26	do borrowed for the purpose of investment	3,402 91	1 742,4	1 001 555
27	do invested and secured by mortgage deeds	6,345,506	2 780,655	1,284,897
28	Dividends declared during the year—per cent	12 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent.
29	do do do —amount	240 000	98 709	68,256
30	Amount loaned during the year	1,332 520	480,948	558,012
31	Amount received from borrowers during the year	1,706,286	788,808	480 306
32	do do depositors do	492,258	438,787	360,008
33	do repaid to do do	511,325	410,640	361,361
34	Average rate of interest al- { Debentures—per cent	5·50 per cent	5 80 p cent.	5 to 6 p.cent
35	lowed for money borrowed { Deposits—per cent.	5·06 per cent	6½ per cent	5 to 6 p.cent
36	Mortgages upon which payment is being { No.	980	65	65
37	enforced { Amount	370,000	181 682	114,678
38	Amount of mortgages payable by instalments	5,691,727	2,608,876	384,366
39	do do do at one stated period	696 740	306,079	1,300 981
40	Present cash value of mortgages and other securities	6,406 472	3,085 486	1,090,883
41	Rate per cent at which the future repayments are discounted to ascertain such present cash value.	Same rate as loan is made at.	Same rate as loan is made to pay	Same rate as they bear

Ontario condensed from statements made to the Prov Treasurer

	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto. — 29th February 1880.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto. — 31st December 1879.	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company Toronto. 31st October 1879.	The People's Loan and Deposit Company Toronto. 31st December 1879.	The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co. London — 31st December 1879.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co London — 31st December 1879.	Dominion Savings and Investment Soc. London. 31st December 1879.
1	$485,817	675,779	$511,350	492,400	$981 500	$999 850	$950,083
2	105,000		46,800	10,600	169 000	200,000	88,050
3	1 600		[illegible]	2 121	1 400	3,100	6,081
4	616,103	696 966	596,400	495,200	1,200,550	1 506,330	780,800
5	366,359	172 300	236,[illegible]	108,287	385,987	950 838	648 497
6		98,290			12,000		
7	60,100	122 060			1,182,[illegible]	49 135	108 256
8			8 543		16,267		10,211
9	467 450	467,051	[illegible]	108,287	1 606,041	1 002 974	808,[illegible]
10	1,072,568	1,165,996	649 655	640,058	2 672 166	2,320 308	1,448,192
11	785,400	1 164,951	698,350	365,606	1 806,305	2,100 412	1 009,081
12	684,761	864 456	478,640	92,841	1,104,152	1,335 [illegible]	583,005
13	874,901	924,606	601,640	509,807	2 460,789	2 147 827	1,269,202
14		10,425					
15		116			10 648		
16	37,806	[illegible]	11 977			1 118	1,050
17				13,847			
18	912 769	945 [illegible]	619,623	523,284	2,471,41	2 148,445	1,370,254
19	43,680	188 964		9,400	41,446	46,334	1,273
20	103,677	21 [illegible]	27 144	7 400	159 556	160 391	76,796
21	100 794	209 960	29,231	11,804	201,141	180,862	78,040
22	1,072,568	1 165,996	649,655	640,058	2,672,166	2,698 308	1,448 182
23	March, 1869	March, 1870	Oct 1871	March 1875	Oct., 1870	1864	April 1872
24	300,000	150,000	556,750	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	300 000
25		166,218	511 350	495 709	88 500	592,400	850 065
26	457 450	440 120		108 257	1 438,254	1 085,874	[illegible]
27	378,000	1,000,345		605 007	2 460 760	[illegible]	1,27[illegible]015
28	10 per cent	1½ per cent.	8 per cent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
29	45 072	34,665	48,082	36,118	96 021	88 141	65,160
30	212 584	98,680	140,495	120,345	443 519	530,700	206 508
31	[illegible]	244 904	140,030	112,188	704,733	484,520	291,308
32	417 311	598,031	[illegible]	197 914	477 100	942 113	902 601
33	352 856	577,683	[illegible]	[illegible]	363,213	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.			5 to 6 p. cent	4½ per cent.	5 to 6 p. cent.
35	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	5 & 6 p. cent	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.
36	12	51	10	12	142	78	[illegible]
37	50,000	66,202	9 160	58,192	868,711	181,187	204 078
38	300,000	643,785	112,066	372,381	2,090,347	900,285	1,000 [illegible]
39	274,000	85,060	55,181	186,628	958,396	1,248 909	311,[illegible]
40	1 350,000	1,065,260	519,662	540,068	2 671,437	[illegible]	1,372,065
41	Same rate as they bear	Same rate as they yield	Same rate as they bear	8 to 10 p. ct.	8 to 10 p. c.	8 to 10 p. c.	Same rate as loan is made at

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

1881

HENRY PELLATT *President.*

WILLIAM HOPE, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE

H R. Forbes W J Baines, C. S. Gzowski Jr

MEMBERS

William Alexander
Robert Beaty
James Browne,
Philip Browne
Ewing Buchan,
W J Baines,
W G Cassels,
W Gibson Cassels
Robert Cochran,
H R. Forbes,
C S. Gzowski Jr
H L. Hime,
William Hope,
W Kersteman, Jr
Herbert Mortimer
Edmund B Osler
Henry Pellatt,
R. H Temple

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following represents the gross earnings of a number of Canadian railway companies during the calendar years 1880 and 1879 and the increase of traffic —

	1880	1879.	Increase
Grand Trunk	$10 452,187	$8 772,214	$1 679 973
Great Western	[illegible]204 238	4,510 667	633,421
Canada Southern	3,750,000	3,010,000	740,000
Northern and North Western	1 230,837	1 031,327	199 510
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	312,220	302,218	10 002
Toronto and Nipissing	199 888	181 658	18,230
*Credit Valley	104 010		--
Midland Railway	336,104	258,351	77 753
Whitby Port Perry and Lindsay	89 299	72 399	17 900

* In operation part of the year only

HOPE & TEMPLE,

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCK BROKERS,

18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

W. HOPE.
R. H. TEMPLE.

Stocks Bought and Sold for Cash, or on Margin.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing

And solicit a visit from buyers visiting this market,
or letter orders, which will always receive
prompt attention.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

ALL THE LEADING COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS OF THE
DOMINION ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR STOCK.

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Quebec and Lower Provinces
JAMES McGILLIVRAY
Office, 236 St. James St. Montreal.

Great Western Railway
A. R. AULD

Niagara District and Lake Shore
S. M. STERLING

Grand Trunk Railway West and Northern Counties
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Grand Trunk East
J. E. SNIDER.

Northern Railway
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WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

TORONTO

THOMAS LAILEY & CO,

WHOLESALE

Clothing Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH,

AND BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

NO 14 FRONT ST WEST,

Opposite Custom House. **TORONTO.**

DRY GOODS.

Intending purchasers would do well to
Examine our Stock before
placing their orders

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON INSIDE
OF FRONT COVER

WM. J McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c.

28 and 30
Wellington Street, TORONTO.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto. In all branches of business there has been a steady growth and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career. The trade of the latter part of the year especially has been wonderfully free from speculation booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal in April left the field comparatively clear of weak houses. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits. Although they have but partly succeeded this step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants.

Competition has been very keen in many of the leading departments of trade, and profits have, in consequence suffered. During previous years a strong rivalry existed in certain lines between the merchants of Montreal and those of the "Queen City," but it is apparent to all that we have held our own and added somewhat to our trade. In dry goods especially during 1890 Montrealers confined their efforts to their own and the Lower Provinces, and where three or four of their travellers used to be seen in Ontario, there is but one now. Our numerous dry goods, millinery, hardware, grocery, crockery and drug houses are sufficient evidences of our increasing prosperity. The erection of new warehouses, and improvements and additions to old ones, within the past year have been many; and our leading retail thoroughfare, King Street, will vie with any other in a city of the same size. The natural advantages of Toronto should not be overlooked—for it is to these that her citizens are greatly indebted. She is situated in the midst of the most fertile and wealthy Province of the Dominion, and accessible by seven railway lines. These roads, running to the north, east and west, give country merchants doing business within a radius of one to two hundred miles an opportunity of visiting our wholesale houses and returning home within twenty four hours. The more general spreading of small orders over a longer period, without being confined to certain seasons, and their increased number, are partly due to rail facilities.

The progress of the city during the past year is gratifying The assessment of real and personal property and income for 1881 and 1880 was as follows

	1881	1880.	Increase,
Real	$44,648,150	$42,300,933	$2,347,217
Income	3,320,725	2,020,199	1,300,526
Personal	6,216,500	6,212,138	* 4,068
Total	$54,185,375	$50,533,270	$3,652,105

The growth of population is a surer test of the city's progress and the following figures show what this has been during the past twelve years :

1869	50,506	1875	71,693
1870	54,736	1876	67,386
1871	57,020	1877	70,867
1872	62,647	1878	73,813
1873	67,995	1879	75,110
1874	68,678	1880	76,934

In those twelve years the population of the city has increased 26,428 or 52 per cent During the same period suburban villages have sprung up in every direction largely peopled by business men and laboring men of the city whose total population is, at a moderate estimate 10,000 more. Such progress during a period of adverse circumstances is an evidence of healthy and favoring conditions, which are a good omen of future greatness and prosperity

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*Decrease

FAILURES IN THE CITY DURING 1880

The following is a detailed statement of the number of failures that occurred in this city during the year with liabilities and assets

FIRST QUARTER.

		Liabilities.	Assets.
1	Auctioneer	$ 13,750	$ 1,270
4	Builders	173,889	109,370
4	Dry Goods dealers	81,379	27,277
1	Furniture dealer	1,237	118
5	Grocers	13,312	7,682
1	Hardware dealer	4,347	2,000
2	Hat dealers	6,409	2,255
4	Hotels and Liquor dealers	37,244	16,750
1	Lumber dealer	7,000	60
1	Photographer	8,500	9,300
1	Printer and Publisher	15,000	500
2	Shoe dealers	5,098	3,635
3	Miscellaneous	21,132	300
30		$394,267	$180,143

SECOND QUARTER

2	Bakers	$ 5,144	$2 612
1	Dry Goods dealer	10,720	3,900
1	Grocer	2,500	650
1	Hat dealer	1,500	500
1	Hardware dealer	12,000	5,000
2	Shoe dealers	4,500	1 500
1	Tobacco dealer	6 000	
9		$42,364	$16,463

THIRD QUARTER.

1	Auctioneer	$ 500	$
1	Builder	2,000	3 500
1	Cigar and Tobacco dealer	1,500	420
1	Confectioner	250	100
1	Crockery dealer	1 500	500
1	Grocer	3,200	1 200
1	Hat dealer	1 120	400
2	Shoe dealers	1 270	400
1	Tailor	100	50
1	Tavern	3,150	
1	Undertaker	1 000	250
12		$16 590	$6,820

FOURTH QUARTER

2	Builders	$33,000	$43 000
4	Dry Goods dealers	54 000	31 200
2	Grocers	21 500	16,500
1	Miscellaneous	8,000	4 000
9		$116 500	$96,700

RECAPITULATION

2	Auctioneers	$ 10,250	$ 1 270
2	Bakers	5,144	2 613
7	Builders	200 799	146,870
1	Confectioner	250	100
1	Crockery dealer	1 500	500
9	Dry Goods dealers	146,099	61 677
1	Furniture dealer	1 237	113
9	Grocers	40,542	29,022
2	Hardware dealers	16 347	10,000
4	Hat dealers	9,028	3,156
5	Hotels and Liquor dealers	40,394	10,750
1	Lumber dealer	7 000	700
1	Photographer	9 500	9,300
1	Printer and Publisher	15,500	7 000
4	Shoe dealers	10,808	[illegible]
1	Tailor	100	50
2	Tobacco dealers	7 500	420
1	Undertaker	1 000	250
4	Miscellaneous	29 133	51 300
60	Total	$569 721	$300 126

Total Failures in city—1880	60
1879	131
1878	119

2

The total number and amount of failures among Canadian traders in recent years are as follows

Year	Number	Amount.
1880	907	$7 947 063
1879	1902	29,347 937
1878	1615	23,162,282
1877	1890	25,510 157
1876	1728	25 517 991
1875	1968	28,843 967
1874	966	7 696,765
1873	904	12,334 191

DRY GOODS.

This branch of trade continues to grow steadily and was fairly profitable to dealers during the year Prices did not fluctuate so rapidly as in the previous year and cotton goods were well sustained throughout. Towards the end of the season there was a slight reduction in some lines, which was caused by readjusting lists, and the production of a lighter article. The quantity of Canadian goods manufactured was much greater than during former years and sales also increased in like proportion These goods are sold at an average credit of three months from dating and foreign goods will average four months The year has been characterized by an unusually small number of bad debts, and the profitable business is mainly attributed to this fact. On account of considerable competition and shorter credits profits have been small The field in Ontario is chiefly operated by Toronto houses A few years ago Montreal travellers were very numerous but in many sections they are now seldom seen The growth of the staple dry goods business of this city has been steady and the turnover is now large Some twelve years ago the business was of small proportions, but to-day there are no less than 25 regular wholesale dealers, of which 18 deal in staple goods. The amount of sales during the past year aggregated some $9 000 000 being an increase of about fifteen per cent. on the previous year Notes have been met more promptly than for a number of years, and prospects are considered very encouraging. There were only nine failures in the retail trade during the year with liabilities at $146 099 and assets at $61 677 The largest was of an old established house, with $50 000 liabilities and $30 000 assets.

The movement of goods was fair at the commencement of the season, the advancing prices of both cotton and woollen goods tending to produce this result. Manufacturers who had been in receipt of large orders, became more independent than in previous years, and adopted measures for a strict adherence to prices. Stocks as a rule were comparatively small to begin with and for a time manufacturers were unable to supply the demand Up till about the 1st of March business had been somewhat slow on account of the mild weather and bad condition of roads. During this month however there was considerable activity and a large number of country merchants arrived to give their personal attention to orders. On account of strikes in Great Britain, dealers experienced some difficulty in getting their supplies. The prints from there were of beautiful patterns, and much superior to those from the United States. The chief trade with the latter country was in sheetings, ducks, and denims, which goods are apparently better adapted to the wants of the Canadian trade. The demand in May was not as active as was expected, which may be attributed to the small movement of goods in the country, the open weather and high prices being the chief drawbacks. Strenuous efforts were made by American manufacturers to rid themselves of their large stocks of prints, which had a depressing effect on this market for a few weeks. However, it was of short duration, and prices became firmer. The decline in the price of wool during the summer caused some uneasiness among the trade, and a number of houses began to cut prices to rid themselves of stocks of tweeds bought at the highest figures. The decline in woollens was about fifteen per cent. during the fall, but prices continued steady thereafter. Prices would probably have declined more had not some of the large manufacturers come to the aid of the weaker firms and taken their stocks. The movement of tweeds was inactive during the early part of the season, buyers no doubt holding back in anticipation of a decline as the result of lower prices for the raw material. Towards the close of the season manufacturers disposed of surplus stocks at a reduction.

Trade assumed a much more active appearance in the fall, based more or less on the good condition of the crops. The demand for all descriptions of staple goods tended to run up sales to a large amount. Factories were unable to supply the demand for flannels and merchants much preferred to sell small quantities than large ones to their customers. In many instances they were oversold. The demand for Ulster cloakings and velveteens was also very great during the fall and prices were unusually firm. At the close of the year the stocks of Canadian goods remaining on hand were small, especially such lines as shirts, drawers, &c. The tone of the market has been generally healthy, there being little or no speculative movements observed. There has been a more general sorting up trade and the seasons of activity and dulness have been less marked. This feature no doubt is owing to the easy access to the city by rail from different quarters and to the more cautious policy of country purchasers. Our importers too, we are glad to learn, are making their purchases in Europe with more discretion than formerly. Taken altogether this branch of business is on a better basis, and has a more cheering outlook than for a number of years.

Leading wholesale dealors: John Macdonald & Co., Samson Kennedy & Gemmel, Hughes Bros., Wyld, Brock & Darling, A. R. McMaster & Bro., W. J. McMaster, McClung & Co., Ogilvy & Co., Gordon, Mackay & Co., G. B. Smith & Henderson, John Robertson, Son & Co., Peter Ryan, Dobbie & Carrie, D. Arnott & Co., Bryce, McMurrich & Co., Hodgson & Boyd, Caldecott, Burton & Co., Darling, Cookshutt & Co.

Leading retail dealers R. Walker & Sons W A Murray & Co. Thos. Thompson & Son Thos. Woodhouse A. B. Flint James W Gale James M Hamilton J C Hurst John Kay Keown & McAllister C Page & Sons Petley & Co. Robert Simpson T Eaton & Co. John Catto & Co.

IMPORTS

The following represents the quantity and value of goods entered for home consumption at this port for the calendar years 1879 and 1880 and the goods remaining in bond at the end of the year 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31, '80
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Carpets yds	290 767	$ 30,408	$ 23,734	$171
COTTONS				
Bleached unbleached sheetings yds.	1 770 806	137 885	138,450	6 551
Ginghams, plaids etc. yds	6,220	707	536	
Jeans, denims and drillings yds	2 346,188	290 832	90 055	16,156
Wadding batts, unbleached lbs	84,136	18 227	7 325	576
Wadding batts, dyed, lbs	9 593	1 272	1 172	
Knitting yarns, etc. dyed lbs	13 811½	13,567	12,159	
Knitting yarns, not dyed lbs	9 101	1 785	3,632	236
Seamless bags, lbs	6 518	1 886	1 550	543
Hosiery shirts, etc		95,231	80,637	542
Sewing threads.		2 334	12,265	2 961
Clothing and corsets		54,492	68 795	675
Duck for ship sails		11 491	2 230	
Other cotton goods		1 591 171	1 351 963	32,258
Crapes		16 296		
Linens, brown duck clothing etc		283,856	242,024	3 250
SILKS				
Braids, laces		57 222	8,118	
Dress goods		259,286	159,661	
Parasols and umbrellas		28 444	134	
Hosiery		1 460	179	
Ready made clothing		7 116	4 707	
Ribbons		141 848	65 365	
Sewing, lbs	3 765½	20,496	22,858	—
Shawls	1	9	2,087	
Manufactures of silks		245 592	286 821	218
Velvets		33 219	26.749	
WOOL				
Blankets lbs	90 455	23,647	5 908	1 048
Cassimeres, cloths, etc. lbs.	1 012 877	760,660	310,705	7 924
Flannels, lbs	55 553	17 290	32,767	500
Hosiery, shirts, drawers, etc. lbs	13 021	71 858	67 300	265
Shawls lbs	21 722	29 412	28,298	231
Yarn knitting, etc. lbs	40,958	47 721	30,658	1 481
Dress goods yds	1 283,505	811 937	252 192	16,214
Clothing ready made, lbs	103,760	99,958	109 650	132
Carpets, yds	469 813	215 167	111 166	10,103
Felt, for gloves, lbs	3 023	1 792	471	
Other wools		110 28	571 841	2,670

PATERSON BROS.,

IMPORTERS

Straw Goods, Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

PROMINENT DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' STRAW HATS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS,
MILLINERY, SILKS,
MANTLE TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
RIBBONS AND LACES,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES, CRAPES AND
MILLINERS' REQUISITES, &c

ALSO

Berlin Wools, &c., &c.

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59 AND 60 WELLINGTON ST WEST,
TORONTO.
22 ST. HELEN ST , MONTREAL

D. McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Millinery

and

Fancy Dry Goods.

51 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

MILLINERY.

Among the numerous wholesale branches of trade in this city none have a better standing than the millinery houses. The trade dates back many years, and Toronto has been considered the headquarters of the Dominion in this line for a dozen years. Our importations have always been selected with the greatest of care, and they have found ready sale among the best classes of society. The field of operations is a large one, extending from the Ottawa Valley to the far North West. Prices show considerable fluctuation from year to year, many lines having to be marked down, as the demand varies with the fashions. During the season there is a large business transaction in straw goods.

The movement in this branch of business is generally in advance of others in the spring and fall, but trade was fairly distributed over a longer period during the past year. Taken altogether, there is quite an increase in the cash sales, and merchants experienced a profitable trade. The demand set in early at the beginning of the year, and kept right along up to midsummer. The fall openings were on a grand scale, and during September and October sales were heavy. Collections as in other branches of trade, were unusually good and the number of bad debts remarkably small. The stocks to choose from were large and well assorted, and gave general satisfaction. The aggregate business is large for a city of the population of Toronto it having amounted to $1 500 000 last year The trade in this line in Chicago with its large population and thickly settled country round about aggregates only a little over $6 000 000

Wholesale dealers Paterson Bros McKinnon Proctor & Co. McCall & Co. G Goulding & Son James Brayley & Co Alexander & Read Thomas May & Co

CLOTHING

The demand for ready made clothing is increasing year by year There are some large houses in the Dominion and the merchant tailors trade has been injured to a great extent by them There are but two regular wholesale dealers in this city but several dealers make specialties in certain lines of clothing, such as overalls shirts, &c. The trade of Toronto houses is largely confined to the Province of Ontario, although there have been numerous orders received from Manitoba. One of our retail firms is supplied for the most part from Hamilton There is considerable competition with Montreal houses, and although profits have been narrowed down the result of the year's business has been satisfactory Our houses turn out goods that compare favorably with the best custom make, and it is perhaps due to this fact that sales are increasing. There are a large number of workers employed in the manufacture of these goods and labor-saving machinery is being added as the wants of the trade require The manufacturing establishments of Toronto are now supplied with steam knives, which are driven by the new gas engine—a step in advance of Montreal houses

There was an advance in prices during the winter of 1879-80, and values since that time have been pretty well sustained. Trade in the spring was brisk, after which there was a period of quietness. In the fall the demand was good for all classes of goods. Particularly was this the case with overcoats, the demand for which was greater than the supply. In this business six months' credit is the rule, and during the past year there were few notes renewed, and no bad debts. The total turnover in this department of trade during 1880 was $1,000,000, or about 20 per cent. over that of the previous year. Messrs. Livingston, Johnston & Co., and Thomas Lailey & Co., are the wholesale dealers of the city. Retail: P. Jamieson, Oak Hall, Petley & Co.

FANCY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

In the several departments that come under this heading, business during the year just closed has been pronounced good. There are a variety of goods included in these branches, some of which are to be found in millinery houses. Included are embroideries, silk fringes, trimming goods, buttons, corsets, girdles, brushes, toys, watches, notions, etc. We also include the only house that deals in laces. The demand for these classes of goods has increased, and the business done in Toronto is greater than in any other city in the Dominion. There are twelve or thirteen houses engaged in the trade, and they report an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in sales over 1879. The trade has been a profitable one, and but few bad debts have been incurred. Ontario is the best field for Toronto dealers, although some large sales have been made as far east as Montreal, and as far west as Winnipeg. There are a few houses that have been able to do a cash business, but with the majority four months is the rule. During the fall there was considerable activity, and many country dealers took advantage of cash payments. The estimated value of sales during the year amounts to $1,500,000.

The following represents the value of goods entered for home consumption at this port during the years 1879 and 1880, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31st, 1880:

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880
Alabaster, bronzes, &c., manuf. bone, horn, &c.	[illegible]	16,85[illegible]	$ 91
Embroideries	20,107	1,356	470
Fans	9,50[illegible]	4,354	2,517
Flowers, artificial	3[illegible],530	14,662	
Feathers, ostrich, &c.	116,531	56,207	
Toys	28,558	4,430	
All others	21,405	1[illegible],875	171
Millinery	4	53,844	
Lace thread		23,602	
Parasols and umbrellas	28,735	2[illegible],832	65

Fancy dry goods dealers: Tuckaberry, Joselin & Co., Clinton E.

THE

Lace Warehouse

—IS SHOWING FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

There is not one novelty introduced this season which cannot be obtained from our Stock

WE SHOW ALSO THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Curtains, Lambrequins, and Curtain Nets,

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

The Lace Warehouse

Has been refitted throughout, enabling us to display our goods at less inconvenience to our customers.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

HEAD OF SCOTT STREET

N.B.—Our Stock of EMBROIDERIES will be replenished by regular weekly shipments throughout the season.

WHITE & COMPANY

NOBBY **GOODS**

Briggs & Dunnet,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

GLOVES, MITTS, &C.

34 Front Street West, - TORONTO.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Brush & Bro.; James Staunton; Flett & Lowndes; Williams, Levian & Hamburger; J. F. Eispert; Dangman, Stickney & Co.

Fancy goods dealers: H. A. Nelson & Sons; Nerlich & Co.; W. H. Bleasdell & Co.; Carrier, Marshall & Co.; and Smith & Fudger.

Laces: White & Co.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The hat, cap and fur trade of Toronto has now attained to large proportions, and is increasing every year. For good samples and assortments this city is acknowledged to be the headquarters of the Dominion. As a consequence, travellers from Montreal find it very difficult to do any business in the West, and have to look to the Maritime Provinces for the most of their trade. Some five or six years ago there was only one wholesale house in this line of business located here, but there are now no less than six engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade. The aggregate sales last year amounted to $1,200,000, and the business is constantly extending.

The increase in the fur branch of the trade is particularly noticeable. Several of the houses started the manufacture of furs lately, and large quantities are now being made here. All the factories had orders ahead the whole season, which was a good indication that the goods were very acceptable to the trade generally. The trade of Toronto in this line extends to all parts of the Dominion, particularly to Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the North West Territories. Owing to our central position as a distributing point the trade is destined to develop to immense proportions as our Western Provinces become settled. The increase in this business opens up a large market for raw skins, and collectors and trappers will now find Toronto the most satisfactory point to consign their furs.

Wholesale dealers: Gillespie, Mead & Co.; A. A. Allan & Co.; T. Christie; D. H. Bastedo & Co.; Briggs & Dunnet; James Lugsdin. W. & D. Dineen, retail.

IMPORTS.

	1880.	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
Hats, caps, and bonnets of beaver, silk, felt, straw, &c.	$3[illegible]0 254	$2[illegible]1 508	$5,303
Hats, caps, and bonnets of fur	14,589	114 235	
Hatters' plush	310	685	
Fur manufactured	28 252	17 934	

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of this city is large; our merchants are conspicuous as prominent citizens, and take considerable interest in commercial matters. Goods were paid for during the latter part of the year with a degree of promptness never before known in the his-

tory of the trade. There were numerous instances where country merchants availed themselves of the advantages extended to prompt buyers and discounted their bills. The country trade is increasing steadily, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and order sparingly. The failures are comparatively small, and no bad debts to speak of were contracted. The number of houses doing business is about the same as last year, there being twenty. There are several firms who do a business of about half a million and one will exceed that considerably. The aggregate business during the past year amounted to $6 000 000.

The spring trade was rather quiet, which was partly due to the bad condition of the roads, the movement of grain was impeded, and travellers had considerable difficulty in getting about. The dulness of the former months turned into some activity in May, when numerous large orders were received from the North-West. The two staple articles are sugar and teas, and the movement in each has been large.

SUGARS

Low grades of yellow sugar opened the year at 9⅛c., they declined to 8⅝c. in April and 8c. in June. In August an active trade was done and the prices were firm at 8½c., but the last three months of the year values were easier at 7¾ to 8c. The bright grades sympathized with the dark. In January granulated opened at 10¼c., rose to 10¾c. in February, declined to 10¼c. in June, rose to 10⅝c. in August, and declined to 10⅛c. at the close of the year. As will be noticed in the following table our importations have materially fallen off the past year. The heavy duties put upon the high grades prevented the importation of those qualities. The comparatively small duties on raw, and the additional advantages gained by refiners by importing direct to their works, gave the two Canadian refiners the control of this article.

The Customs returns showing the quantity of sugars of all kinds imported at Toronto during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880	2,214,458	1876	16,370,170
1879	7,920,092	1875	10,421,922
1878	19,577,470	1874	9,085,205
1877	15,657,267	1873	8,434,536

TEAS

The tea trade has been good the past year, and the movement larger than for some years. We have several houses who make this trade a specialty, and some are confining themselves exclusively to it. The demand was unusually large for low grades, and at times stocks were run pretty low. Prices have not fluctuated much, but there were numerous periods of firmness and easiness in sympathy with outside markets. Our importations during the year were the largest at this port. The total quantity of teas, as per Custom House returns, imported into this city during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880	2,752,923	1876	2 506 512
1879	2,232,246	1875	2,256,403
1878	2,404,062	1874	2,437 370
1877	2,292 128	1873	1 403 402

Wholesale dealers Frank Smith & Co Smith & Keighley Perkins Ince & Co Wm. Ramsay & Co. John Morison W J Ramsay & Co Hill, McIntosh & Innes John C Fitch Eby Blain & Co Geo. Michie & Co Moore & Warren Bros Cramp Torrances & Co James Lambers J & F G Sinclair Sloan, Jardine & Mason Kinnear & Co J Burns.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of imports for the past two years, and the goods in bond Dec. 31 1880

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Arrowroot and tapioca, lbs	26,467	$ 2 803	$ 1 740	$ 507
Baking powder		497	40	
Black Lead		5 311	3,640	437
Blacking		4,506	3 683	33
Candles, paraffine wax, etc. lbs	11 392	1 737	995	
Chicory dried, roasted, or green lbs	2,502	292	243	62
Cocoanuts No	32,785	1 042	965	
Cocoa paste lbs	12,640	3,002	1 943	137
Coffee, green and roasted, lbs	270,930	39,492	40,032	22,324
Fruits and nuts		149,284	167 736	23,337
Jellies		63		
Maccaroni lbs	5 415	445	616	46
Molasses, galls		1,578	3,449	398
Pickles and Sauces		12,899	7 914	2,023
Sausage casings		2,909	2,377	
Salt, in bulk, lbs	24 940	142	425	
Soap		7 831	6,944	124
Spices lbs	100 515	11 500	13,236	1 718
Starch lbs	96,650	6 302	8 003	392
Sugar above 14 d. s. lbs	779 327	37 315	73,865	5,623
Sugar not above 14 d. s. lbs	650,308	30 337	309 791	19,200
Sugar equal to No 6	963,459	34 806	35,470	
Syrups refined glucose, etc. lbs	849 494	29 921	17 730	1 173
Tallow lbs	695	71		
Tea, black, lbs	532,298	136,702	167 757	52,919
Tea, green lbs	1 965,090	401 803	355,349	106,250
Tobacco cigars, snuffs etc. lbs	13,760	20,136	42,346	2,904
Vinegar galls	2,583	736	1 046	20
Biscuit, lbs	9 625	906		
Fish preserved in oil		6,535	4 771	646
Rice lbs	668 896	17 330	95 507	3 409
Ale, beer etc galls	6 818	8 763	4 750	2 375
Spirits, brandy gin rum and whiskey galls	26,305	39 965	30,886	37 917
Spirits, wine and champagne, galls	32,097	40 015	31,562	29 837
Spirits, cordials, Cologne water etc galls	621	7 163	11 277	169

HARDWARE.

The wholesale hardware trade of Toronto has grown considerably of late years. Its houses have a high standing in the commercial community, and are well known throughout the Dominion. Our merchants have displayed a more than usual amount of enterprise during the past year, and notwithstanding the decline in many lines of merchandise, they have succeeded in securing fair profits. A great deal of keen competition has existed the whole year, and had our dealers not been alive to the necessities of the trade and to their own interests, they would undoubtedly have fared badly. This city, from the central position it occupies in the most populous and wealthy section of the Dominion, offers greater advantages as a distributing point than elsewhere. It is perhaps to this one thing that the gradual development of this trade is mostly due. Our railways branching out in seven different directions, cannot but attract business. Travellers can come and go frequently, and the interchange of ideas with merchants as regards the requirements of trade is beneficial. The dealer is made aware of many details which would not otherwise come under his notice. In this way it often happens that serious mistakes are avoided, and there is better harmony between purchaser and seller. The inducements offered purchasers of light hardware are unsurpassed, stocks in this city being large and well assorted. Prices also are as low as the lowest, and as many lines of goods come from the United States they can be laid down here as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in Canada. The difference in freight on English shelf goods laid down here, as compared with Montreal, is insignificant. Our warehouses extend from street to street, and are within convenient distance of railway depots and wharves. There is an increase in the manufacture of heavy goods in the west, and a company is now being formed here for the manufacture of barbed fence wire. The manner in which stocks are kept is worthy of note, and the order and system adhered to in this particular by certain young houses in the trade is commendable. There are some five wholesale houses in the city, and we believe that another will be added shortly. The sales of the year aggregate ten to twenty per cent. more than those of the previous year, and for 1880 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The trade at the beginning of the year was fairly active, with advancing prices. The demand for iron was brisk from the foundries and the outlook was most encouraging. The States markets governed prices, and a number of establishments that had been closed for some time started up anew. The advance during the first two months was so rapid that a number of houses kept their travellers in, thinking that they would be the gainers by so doing. When they did go out, sales were not made freely, and were chiefly confined to small parcels. Trade was active in the fall and dealers were highly pleased with the promptness with which notes were met. The aggregate sales of October and November were much larger than at the corresponding periods for a number of years. Up till December business continued good and packers were kept on the jump. The demand for skates set in early and the trade in these was of unusual dimensions. A number of houses were unable to supply the demand. During the first six months of the year the demand for nearly all classes of goods was checked by the high prices and payments were not as satisfactory owing to the slow movement of produce. The latter half of the year however there was little cause for grumbling as the volume of trade was proportionately larger and payments better than ever before. The following prices current at the first of each month in the year will give a good idea as to the course of values

	Nails.	Bar Iron	Pig Iron	Char Tin.
January	$3 25	$2 25	$28 00	$8 00
February	3 75	2 75	31 00	10 00
March	4 00	2 [illegible]	30 00	10 50
April	4 00	2 75	30 00	9 00
May	3 75	2 75	24 00	9 50
June	3 75	2 65	22 00	8 50
July	3 50	2 25	20 00	7 25
August	3 35	2 25	20 00	7 25
September	3 15	2 25	21 00	7 25
October	2 90	2 10	21 00	6 50
November	2 75	1 [illegible]	21 00	6 25
December	2 [illegible]	1 95	22 00	6 25

Wholesale dealers Wm Thomson & Co Rice Lewis & Son M. & L Samuel Benjamin & Co. H S. Howland Sons & Co. A & T J Darling & Co Retail P Paterson & Son Aikenhead & Crombie J Foster & Son Ross & Allen J E Ryan Hatch & Bro

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec 31 1880

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Brass, tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufactured		$36,062	$32,692	$1 566
Copper tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufac		25 406	24 985	416
Gun and pistol cartridges No	1 242,770	3 864	4,16	
Powder of all kinds—gunpowder blasting, etc lbs	16,791	3,335	484	5,011
IRON MANUFACTURES OF				
Agricultural implements		3,891	7,704	
Anvils cwt	97	660	214	
Band and hoop cwt	[illegible],622	10,149	5,474	
Bars, rolled etc. cwt	46,506	66,357	50,268	
Bedsteads etc		317	228	
Boiler plate, cwt	3,683	9,568	12,774	
Bolts, washers rivets, etc cwt	2,796	15,807	12,219	
Canada plates, cwt	4,100	12,532	6 198	
Car wheels and axles cwt	268	742	120	
Castings		21 505	48 460	
Cast iron water pipe		11 481	6 671	
Chain cables cwt	2,320	8,114	3 106	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Cultivators, ploughs		$6 925	$ [illegible]	
Engines and boilers		675	27 130	$12,000
Hardware, builders etc.		83,181	57 065	
Holloware, tinned etc		18,841	1[illegible] 193	
Locks all kinds		9,104	8,730	
Machines, sewing No	5,455	70,855	53,432	
Machines all others		94 447	45,006	
Malleable castings	—	1,299	2,149	
Mill irons and cranks		1 932	368	
Nails, Hungarian and clonk lbs	3,926	302	271	
Nails, points, spikes, etc. lbs	39 194	2 309	5,434	
Nuts lbs	20,957	1 363	1 021	
Old and scrap tons	19	820	213	
Pig, tons	1 275	22,392	7 640	0,655
Rolled beams scales, screw fish plates, etc		13,430	9,716	
Sheet iron cwt	10,962	43,675	33,691	1 476
Skates, pairs	5 129	3,627	6 334	
Stoves	223	1 536	1 058	
Tacks brads, etc		642	754	
Tin plates, cwt	9,019	47 354	22,895	391
Tubing, cwt	19,241	56,036	26,226	1 990
Wire etc		46,802	55,060	
Iron and steel manufactures cutlery etc.		65,058	66,872	1 264
Lead, manufactures of, pig bars, etc		27 748	10,763	
STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF				
Files and rasps		8,504	7 [illegible]	
Muskets, rifles etc		14,365	11 172	
Knitting needles		17 057	7 235	
Shovels, spades		3,158	4 [illegible]6	
Surgical instruments		2,666	2,932	
Saws scythes, axes		2,649	2,310	
Tools, carpenters' etc		36 486	23 670	
All others		20 [illegible]4	42 830	
Sand paper		3,696	2 569	
Tin manufactures of		36,680	42,569	513
Zinc, including manufactures cwt	1 004	5,438	1 231	
METAL,				
Babbit		1 413	1 [illegible]	
Manufacture of		63,076	36,1[illegible]	
German silver		4 565	2,936	
Stereotypes, etc		5,706	3,192	

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Some general observations on this branch of trade will be of interest. The general amount of business done by the leading wholesale houses in the city in 1880 is said to have been greater than in 1879 In some quarters it is said that the trade in higher priced goods was better in 1880 than in 1879 others said there was not any appreciable difference. These remarks are made with regard to the whole amount of trade and without respect to the operations of competition The profits of the trade are said to have been cut pretty

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FORKS HOES, SCYTHES, SNATHS,
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Lorne, Oak and Wheat Patterns White Granite Ware,
C. C. Ware, English and Canadian,
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GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, KEROSENE FIXTURES &c

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Consignments of Canadian productions to our Liverpool friends will have their special attention.

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35 FRONT STR EAST,

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Begs to call attention to his large stock of fine

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

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DEALERS IN PAPER

AND

General Stationery

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

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AND ENVELOPES.

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ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Nos. 14 Jordan and 15 Melinda Streets,

TORONTO.

fine in 1880, owing to competition, both in Toronto and Montreal The Montreal competition especially is said to have been keen, and prices had to be put at figures to meet it. The trade east of Toronto by merchants here has also the old standing drawback of higher freight rates on the Grand Trunk than what are paid by Montreal dealers. Payments are said to have been more regular and better altogether in 1880 than they were in 1879, and fewer bad debts are reported. Altogether the trade has been good, although somewhat cut up by competition, and the merchants in this city believe they can offer as good a market as can be found further east. The prospects for trade this season are believed to be good, and remuneration will be fair if the business be not further cut up by competition The estimated sales in this department of trade are placed at $400.000 and the number of wholesale houses is four.

Wholesale: Wm. Thomson & Co.; Chas. E. Thorne & Co.; Gowans, Kent & Co.; Patton & Co Retail G Harrison, John Edgar & Son

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec. 31st, 1880

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Earthenware, brown, colored white, granite, &c.		$61 334	$61 358	$4 064
China and porcelain	—	39 262	26,769	1 986
Glass manufact—including window		140 290	132,469	2 951
Plate Glass, silvered sq ft	19 435	4, 37	1 958	
Plate Glass, not silvered, sq ft	33 125	12,545	19 171	

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS &c.

The year under review has witnessed a marked revival of trade, the total turn-over being estimated at $2 000 000 at this point Owing to the weeding out of weak houses payments have been better met though there are still too many who have not learned the full value of the adage The best investment for money is to pay your debts. Profits show a constant tendency to diminution and it is doubtful if any branch of business is carried on with smaller margins after paying interest on capital invested and expenses.

The following figures show the variations in some of the leading drugs during the year The values are those at the beginning of each month:

MONTH	Opium	Quinine.	Iodide Potash.	Glycerine No 30.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts
January	4 75	4 00	6 00	20
February	6 00	4 00	6 00	20
March	7 00	4 00	6 00	20
April	8 50	4 00	6 00	20
May	9 00	4 00	6 00	20
June	8 75	4 00	6 00	20
July	8 50	3 80	4 75	20
August	8 50	3 75	4 75	22
September	9 00	4 00	4 50	25
October	9 25	3 90	4 50	25
November	8 35	3 90	4 00	30
December	8 00	3 40	3 75	30

Opium commenced at the low price of $4 75 but under reports of damage to the growing crop by frost a "syndicate" was formed to control the article. Their operations have been quite extensive, and at present they hold nearly half the supply of good opium However there have always been enough outside lots to keep the prices from going to the figures anticipated at the commencement of the movement.

Quinine remained very steady during the greater part of the year but towards the close there was a considerable drop, which, however has been partially recovered in January

Iodide Potash depending on a combination of producers of Iodine was sold at steady rates until about July 1st. At this time the Peruvians were obliged to sell, or lots belonging to them were sold to cover advances. Immediately a war of prices broke out, and rates were forced much below cost of production. The article remains in this position but as the Scotch makers have closed their operations for the present, it is only a question of working off existing stock and then prices must advance.

Glycerine was sold low for the first half of the year but has latterly advanced fully 50 per cent. The raw material is mainly derived from a by product in the manufacture of "adamantine" candles largely used for domestic light and in Roman Catholic churches in Southern Europe. Of late paraffine candles have been introduced, displacing the adamantine Crude glycerine is wasted largely in the manufacture of soap as the process of purification has been too tedious and costly from this source

Balsam Copaiba has had the usual sale at prices showing a constant advance

Mercury and Mercurials have been steady at low rates throughout the year Production has been small but gold and silver mining have not taken the usual quantity

Borax was sold low until the large surplus stock of California was worked off Prices then jumped 50 per cent. and at the close a further advance has been made.

Bromide of Potassium still maintains a large sale, and in the autumn was quite scarce, and an advance was secured.

Castor Oil has been sold at declining and unremunerative prices throughout the year.

Sulphur, Soda Salts, Epsom Salts, Copperas, Sulphate Copper, and heavy chemicals generally, have remained pretty steady throughout the year.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, and Perfumery form a considerable percentage of the trade in this branch in Toronto.

Miscellaneous Drugs offer little occasion for comment.

Gums.—Arabic has got cheap toward the close, and Tragacanth dearer. Shellac has fluctuated considerably, but is well maintained at the end of the season.

Essential Oils.—American are rather weak, but Lemon and Bergamotte have been sold at advancing prices.

Linseed Oil commenced at 70c., sold down to 62c., and may now be quoted 66c. One of the four oil mills in the Dominion is located here, and it is pleasing to note that Canadian oil, from being considered inferior, now outranks the best English brands. This is especially true of oil made from seed grown in Manitoba, which is particularly fine in color and body. A great drawback to increased production is the very high rate charged on flaxseed by the St Paul and Minneapolis Railway, being about three times as great as on lines where competition exists.

White lead and colors are ground by four mills in this city, and all speak of steadily increasing trade.

Fine Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Elixirs are manufactured to a considerable extent in Toronto.

Dealers in Drugs, Paints, and Oils: Elliot & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co. Drugs: J. S. Evans & Co., Lowden & Co., E. B. Shuttleworth. Patent Medicines: Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co. Flavoring Extracts: J. F. Lyon & Co. Paints: Jas. Robertson & Co., A. J. Somerville, E. Harris, Macdougall, Logie & Co., Bronsdon & Stewart, S. Pearcy & Co.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31, 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Acetic acid, galls	969	$ 841	$ 1 240	
Asphaltum, lbs	415	30		
Sulphuric acid, lbs	539	41	261	
Other acids, lbs	6,531	2,257	53	
Collodion, lbs	536	576	193	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Gelatine, lbs	2 381	$1 266	$ 792	$ 39
Glue lbs	49,290	6 507	5 992	
Glycerine lbs	22,604	2,747	2 858	
Gum-arabic			1 411	
Gum opium, lbs	918	3,374	1 394	
Liquorice and paste for manufacturing purposes, lbs	20 372	2 884	1 095	11
Magnesia, lbs	847	133	79	
Malt, extract of		557		
Milk food		364		
Nitrate of potash saltpetre and bicarbonate of soda, lbs	213,753	9,455	5 334	507
All others		85,220	9 180	279
Patent medicines		21 307	20 402	32
Perfumery tooth powder etc		4,885	2,957	16
Oils mineral, coal kerosene, etc. galls	46,214	11 399	10,523	
Oils product of petroleum, galls	31 583	5,985	9,160	
Oils, cod liver neats foot, and sperm galls	5,006	3,758	3,859	
Oils castor, galls	11,862	6,277	6,406	
Oils linseed galls	69,739	34,677	12,277	
Oils essential galls	479	4 866	4,225	
Oils, all others galls	14,818	13,441	6,581	318
Paints and colors ochres, dry ground etc		42,745	23,019	175
Sponges		4,857	2 566	
White and red lead dry lbs	764 365	23,333	21 686	
Turpentine, galls	41 748	14,556	11 584	
Varnish, galls	5,320	19,928	12,696	
Wax		2,967	1 436	

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c

This branch of business has been fairly satisfactory during the past year There have been few failures in the trade throughout the Province, and notes have been met promptly It has been particularly noticed that the demand for watches has been for the cheap manufacture the sales of which were considerable. The profits on goods are small and manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that they have to bear the increased duty imposed in 1879 The retail trade are supplied at about the same figures as when the duty was less Some dealers would like to see alterations made in the tariff in certain descriptions of goods in this line Smuggling they say will always be carried on in the most valuable articles if heavy duties are imposed This class of goods is so easily concealed about the person that large quantities are smuggled in, to the injury of the trade of the legitimate dealer The bulky goods are those that should pay the highest duties. There has been an increased supply of partly made-up goods brought in from the United States, a number of which were silver-plated at the Montreal factories. The business is almost wholly done by travellers, and orders are apparently increasing for the cheaper kinds of watches and jewelry. The greatest volume of business was transacted the last six months of the year, and few bad debts were incurred. There are a number of houses in the city who do a small jewelry trade along with other branches of business, but when we give the aggregate sales as $350,000 the past year we include the watch and jewelry trade proper.

Dealers: Woltz Bros. & Co., Zimmerman, McNaught & Co., Smith & Fudger, Carrier, Marshall & Co., S. Goulding, Lee & Chillas, J. Segsworth & Co., S. Stern.

The following represents the value of goods imported the past two years:

	1880.	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31st 1880.
Clocks, and parts thereof	$27 99	$17 92	
Electroplated ware	44,022	41 413	
Jewelry	84 02	62,610	
Watches, movements, &c.	44,305	41 962	
Gold and silver manufactures	966	17 8[illegible]	$45

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade is now in a more healthy condition than for several years past. During the late depression, perhaps no other branch of business suffered more. The disappearance of the weak houses, together with the improved state of merchandise generally, has had a beneficial effect, and our merchants report a large movement at fair prices during the year. The descriptions of goods manufactured are so varied in style and finish that it would serve little purpose to give prices, but they have been as a rule steady. The continuous demand for hides and the ruling high prices of leather had their effect on the manufactured goods, and buyers ordered liberally. It is worthy of note that the trade did not hesitate in taking hold of the higher priced goods, and larger quantities of this class were sold during the year than for some time past. Pranella boots, which used to have a large sale, are now little called for. The goods made here embrace all grades from the coarsest stogas to the finest class of ladies' hand-sewed work. Remittances were fair the year throughout, but during the latter part they were all that could be desired. The seasons of activity are not so marked as in former years, they running more into each other on account of travellers being on the road with goods for the succeeding season. Toronto has several firms that do a large business and numerous small ones. The production here ranks this city as the third in extent in Canada—Montreal coming first and Quebec second. Sales in rubbers have been large and profitable. They are manufactured and brought here from Montreal and Quebec. The sales during the year aggregate $1,[illegible]00,000, or from 1[illegible] to 20 per cent. more than in 1879.

Wholesale dealers: Cooper & Smith; King & Brown; W. B. Hamilton; Childs & Charlesworth; W. Damer & Co.; L. J. Bremner; John Currie & Co.; J. F. Rogers; E. J. Weston; W. C. Young.

LEATHER.

The past year has witnessed a large business in this staple, and upon the whole is regarded by the trade as a prosperous one. The demand from local and outside manufacturers materially increased; even custom shoemakers evidently felt the dawn of better times, for they purchased more freely and met their payments with a promptitude not experienced for years. There has been a better trade with the North West, and the demand on European account has helped to keep prices steady. While the sales of leather have increased it cannot be said that tanners' profits have proportionately increased. The prices of hides ruled higher in proportion than leather, and consequently tanners suffered. Prices in January and February were at the highest points touched during the year. Since spring the course of the market has been regular, well sustained prices and small stocks, particularly in sole and harness, being the rule and not the exception. Large quantities of American hides are imported, they being much better than native stocks for the manufacture of certain lines of leather. Our dealers find Montreal the best market for sole leather, the hides for which come principally from South America. Large quantities of black "uppers" and calf are sent to Montreal from this Province. In this trade there are seven or eight wholesale dealers, three of whom do a large business, and the combined sales during 1880 are estimated at $2,000,000. The year 1881 opens with comparatively light stocks of all kinds, and dealers are of opinion that they are on the threshold of another prosperous year, and that the good old adage will still hold true, "There is nothing like leather."

Wholesale dealers: Beardmore & Co.; D. W. Alexander; Daniel McLean; Charles Parsons & Co.; T. Dixon Craig; John Hallam; James Pepler; E. G. Bell; E. Currie; P. Jacobi.

The following represents the value of goods imported during the past two years:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Sole, all kinds, lbs	9 138	$ 3,541	$13 531	
Uppers, dressed, waxed, etc., lbs	2,542	1 986	21 315	$590
French kid, lbs	100	71	329	—
Japanned, patent and enamelled, lbs	13 020	7 498	12,813	
All other tanned leathers, lbs	109 741	94 047	89 478	3,617
Belting		13,400	9 592	
All other manufactures of leather		50,839	65,327	42
Boot and shoe counters, pairs	24 507	872	1 994	—
Boots and shoes, pairs	36,521	27 633	27 463	
Hardware and saddlery		17	10,908	

STATIONERY

The wholesale stationery trade throughout the year 1880 was good In the early part of the year the prospects were not favorable and up to the month of August the trade was not more than moderately active. In August, however the business increased to a wonderful extent and the greatest activity continued throughout the fall to the end of the year During the week preceding and the week following Christmas business was remarkably good not only in the city but all through the country Trade has during the past year been extremely profitable and payments have been highly satisfactory—far more so than they have been for some time past Prices were good, and the demand was large. The increase in the amount of trade done in 1880 may be safely estimated at about 33⅓ per cent better than that done in any of the preceding five years while the number of failures throughout the past year have been few compared with the number in 1879 or during the four years preceding

There are at present seven leading wholesale houses in this trade in Toronto, and the amount of transactions by these houses in 1880 may be estimated at $1 750 000 The manufacture of envelopes has also largely increased one firm in the city alone reporting that they manufactured them at the rate of one million per week while in the years preceding 1880 the trade in this line did not amount to more than one million per month Dealers report that the trade in articles of luxury was largely augmented and the public seemed more disposed to purchase in this line than during the years when the depression was so great The prospects for the year 1881 are exceedingly bright, and a prosperous business is confidently expected by those in the trade.

Wholesale dealers Barber & Ellis Buntin Brothers & Co. Copp, Clark & Co Wm Warwick Robert McPhail W J Gage & Co Brown Brothers Toronto News Company James Campbell & Son J A. Donnelly

The following represents the value of imports during the past two years

	1880		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Books, printed.		$225,433	$231 642	$ 67
Blank books		14,498	8,546	
Bills, lithograph pamphlets, maps, and music		45 442	31 196	
Bookbinders' tools		14,672	7 025	
INK.				
Writing.		6,307	7,129	
Printing		5,928	2,151	

	1880		1879.	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Cards for playing, packs	26 123	$ 2,364	$ [illegible] 964	
Calendered, including writing		110,344	15,135	$ 44
Ruled		5,008		
Envelopes, papier mache, etc		35 415	43,702	
Printing		6,649	12,475	
Wrapping		1 623	1 274	
All others		31 12[illegible]	28,94[illegible]	36
Pencils, lead gross	6,256	10,966	4,045	
Stationery		27 875	42,965	63
Valentines, etc		23 923		

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

The following represents the value of miscellaneous imports paying duty entered for home consumption during the past two years

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Animals		$ 12 114	$ 2,438	*$22,382
Bagatelle boards			776	—
Beans, bush	21	116		
Bird cages		394		
Braces		13,821		184
Brick fire drain tiles etc		20,302	[illegible]	118
Brooms and brushes.		19 928	9,878	
Buttons		109 1[illegible]0	41,995	178
Candy and confectionery lbs	80,326	12 765	16,417	1 795
Carriages, railway sleighs and waggons		15,554	12,046	
Chalk lbs	1 945	109	265	
Cider galls.	1 992	300	63	
Coal anthracite, tons	114,151	406,679	247 300	195 280
Coal, bituminous, tons	27 396	[illegible]	103 410	79 827
Coal tar and pitch bbls	2,013	2,672	540	
Coke, tons	275	1 142	54	72
Combs, all kinds		15,003	1 303	303
Cordage, lbs.	23,430	4 41[illegible]	[illegible]	
Corks and corkwood		11 974	6 723	
Crucibles, No	5,405	424	127	
Emery wheels		459		
Enamelled cotton		1 217		
Fishing rods		181		
Gloves and mitts, all kinds		169,562	12 561	
Grease and grease scraps lbs.	110,736	4,177	2 365	

* To be slaughtered in bond for exportation.

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Gutta percha, belting hose, clothing, tubing, etc		$98,051	$89,025	42,998
Hair curled, hair cloth etc		6,010	8,312	
Hops, lbs	8 000	1 624	1 365	
Ivory		786	977	2
Jet, manufactures of		1 109	3 584	
Jute, manufactures of		26,502	15 256	2 488
Marble blocks, slabs, etc		7 288	5,000	
Mats, matting of cocoa, etc		2,734	941	
Mineral waters		1 880	1,279	
Cabinet ware			4,320	
Sails for boats, ships, etc		66	242	
Haberdashery			14,283	
Small wares			231 217	
Musical instruments, organs, No	53	5 276	9,052	
pianos,	267	61 600	63 678	
pts. of		20,731	7,473	
Mustard seed, ground and unground, lbs.	32,446	5,059	7 215	750
Oilcloth for floors yds	159 138	22,880	12,421	99
tables carriages, etc		12,106	7 938	
Paintings, engravings, and prints		12 453	15,104	
Paper hangings or wall		26 130	16,200	
Paper mill board		4 568	3,500	
Collars, cuffs, etc. of all kinds		16,148	539	
Paper linen collar cloth		3,639	2,401	
Packages		10,455	13,934	[illegible],611
Peaches bush	24 379	27 491		
Provisions, cheese, lard pork, bacon, etc		29,693	66,720	1 069
Seeds, flax, bush.	481	779	258	–
large parcels		34,432	45,941	
small		219	6,[illegible]60	
bulbous roots		1 149	906	
Slate, roofing, school and writing,		5,754	5 409	
slabs, etc		184	880	
Stone, manufactures of		14,345	11 87[illegible]	221
Straw manufactures of		642	959	
Plumbago, manufactures of		543	437	
Plants, etc		1 870	14,740	
Plaster of Paris, lbs	371 500	71	546	
Printing presses, No	30	20 620	1 004	
Pumice stone		236	228	
Twines		7 454	2 668	
Tobacco pipes, etc		12 002	[illegible],460	
Trunks, satchels, etc		10,109	4,123	
Type printing		28,120	23,056	
metal		2,696	16	
Unenumerated articles		20 123	19,723	155
Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes etc		10 201	7 806	
Whips		7 668	5,640	
Wood furniture, tubs pails etc		77 023	76,898	200
lumber and timber		884	1,169	
Willow ware		1 879	412	

IMPORTS AND DUTIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following is the comparative statement (by quarters) of the value of the total imports of Toronto for five years ending Dec. 31st. also value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption duties and free goods

	Total value of imports including free goods	Dutiable goods entered for home consumption	Duty	Free goods entered for home con sumption
1880—1st quarter	$ 3 201 295	$ 3 468,441	$ 621 013 33	$ 307 954
2nd	2,473 638	2,010 425	473 061 48	252,862
3rd	4,319 030	3,913 406	807 763 60	234,305
4th	2,726 189	2,228 746	522 152 66	400 566
Total, 1880	$13,500 461	$11 621 018	$2,768 991 04	$ 1 244 787
1879—1st quarter	$ 3,612 033	$ 3,506,144	$ 730,706 30	$ 208,451
2nd	1 588 674	1 459 405	370 959 34	189 748
3rd	3,856 940	3 046 185	763 140 26	135,955
4th	2,466 760	1 858,430	439 003 70	283,101
Total 1879	$11 213,416	$ 9 912,213	$2 306,826 62	$ 611 255
1878—1st quarter	$ 3 498,401	$ 3 165,154	$ 606 623 20	$ 298,560
2nd	2,441 055	1 974 534	416 930 28	382,101
3rd	4 059 613	3 649,516	723,628 59	525,116
4th	2 986,448	2,024,547	426 784 34	683,132
Total 1878.	$12 985 687	$10 818 804	$2 181 821 81	$ 1,788,929
1877—1st quarter	$ 3 449 896	$ 3,292,611	$ 623,823 69	$ 339,364
2nd	2 713,473	1 969 870	361 368 65	485 618
3rd	4 097 412	3,546 373	706,059 24	617 649
4th	2,473 365	1 991,026	415 620 78	527 224
Total 1877	$12,634 066	$10,891 685	$2,186,892 05	$ 1 967,116
1876—1st quarter	$ 6 196,671	$ 6 265,051	$ 642 527 87	$ 176 680
2nd	2,286 576	1 927 005	371 926 11	244 497
3rd	4 514 699	3,679 543	712,604 05	473 236
4th	2 679 692	5,102 640	417 221 09	727 078
Total 1876	$12 637 239	$10 965 470	$2,148 676 55	$ 1 621 469

FREE GOODS, 1880

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Produce of the Mine—Brimstones, chalk diamonds (uncut) pumice, nickel salt, etc	$ 15 426
Fisheries—Cod oysters, lobsters, salmon, etc	5 971
The Forest—Corkwood logs mahogany pitch pine walnut, white wood	49 266
Animals and their produce	447 821
Agricultural products	42 646
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles	958 044
Miscellaneous Articles	164,320
Total	$1 162 273
Leaf tobacco, for excise purposes	$ 58,821
Wood and naphtha	712
Coin and bullion	22 979
Grand total free goods, 1880	$1 244,787
Grand total free goods, 1879	811 255

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE 1881

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THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The movement in produce during the year has been fairly active, with the profits largest in coarse grains. The quantity of flour and wheat handled here was smaller than for several years, and the trade was to a great extent of a local character. One of the chief features in flour was the direct export from the mills on orders from British houses. The stocks held here throughout the year were comparatively small in consequence. It may be that the small export of Canadian wheat results from the same cause, the product being sent in the shape of flour. Exporters of wheat have found this an unprofitable market the past year. Through the high prices, owing chiefly to the slow movement and probable scarcity of wheat, as well as the discrimination of freight rates in favor of points farther to the north and west, shippers have been unable to purchase here on an export basis. Their books show that about three fourths of the trade has been done with Toledo, Detroit and Chicago. Transactions in this city have been confined to small lots of one to ten cars of wheat, and holders have been able to sell these small quantities to millers at high prices on account of the comparatively limited supply.

A much larger quantity of grain was received by rail the past year than hitherto. Farmers along the different routes joined together and filled cars that were furnished. This was done at points but a few miles from the city, and our street receipts have suffered in consequence. During the fall dealers were somewhat inconvenienced by the scarcity of cars, and in many instances it was weeks before the consignee received his produce. Our railroads are apparently making their best efforts to the securing of through freight, to the detriment of local traffic. The business done in the storage of grain by the small warehouses at the different wharves is decreasing in proportion to the decrease of street receipts, and the railway elevators are necessarily doing a larger business. The Queen's Wharf Elevator is in course of rebuilding, and when that is completed the elevator capacity of the city will be some 1 250 000 bushels.

In addition to the grain inspected into store, we give the total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway at this point, and the estimated receipts of corn, wheat, etc., by the Northern and North Western for transhipment here. The estimated value of the latter is $2 500 000; flour $871 250, and the balance of grain received $3 000 000. By this it will be seen that the value of flour and grain received at this port during 1880 was $6 371 250. This amount, however, should not be taken as the total amount of business done here in grain and flour. Our shippers of barley for instance purchase cargoes all along the lake and they are sent direct to American ports, never touching this point. In the same way our exporters of flour, wheat and peas buy at outside points and ship through. The total business in flour and grain in this city during the past year is estimated at $20 000 000. (For list of dealers see page 60.)

FLOUR.

The trade in flour during the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one. This is more particularly the case with the local business, the receipts being small and the demand throughout the greater part of the year light. There are several causes to which this state of things may be attributed. An important one is the discrimination in freight rates. Exporters have been able to get much more favorable rates from points west and north of this, and particularly at stations on the line of the Great Western Railway. Our exporters, therefore, are forced in buying at these outside points to the injury of our own market. Another reason why our trade in this product has not assumed larger dimensions is owing to the greater activity of flouring mills in the interior, from which flour is exported direct. These are, as a rule, so situated that they command a lower rate of freight. During the entire year prices in this city have ruled from 10c. to 15c. a barrel higher than at outside points.

A large quantity of wheat has been ground in bond at mills on the frontier, which has given rise to lengthy debates on the bonding system. The demand for winter wheat flours for export has been more active than for spring grades. This is mainly owing to the relative cheapness of the former as compared with the latter, on account of the scarcity and greater value of spring wheat. During the year there have appeared on the market considerable quantities of American wheat flour, and although selling at a higher price than Canadian grades, it met with a fair demand.

The highest prices of the year were in March and the lowest in September. Trade in January was dull, but the next two or three months it was fairly active. In May there was little or no demand, as the Lower Provinces were chiefly supplied from New York and Boston, prices ruling in their favor. During the last two weeks of July there appeared to be a scarcity, none offered, and as a natural consequence prices showed a slight advance. September and October were the best months of the year; millers sold large quantities ahead and with difficulty filled their contracts. Country millers at nearly all points shipped considerable quantities on direct orders from Britain, and prices here advanced about 40 cents per barrel. There were no special features in the market the last six weeks of the year, except that as the year gradually drew to an end the demand did likewise.

We have but two mills in the city limits, those of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore and the Citizens Milling Co. They turned out some 50 000 barrels during the year consisting chiefly of flour for baker's and family use The quantity of wheat used was 225 000 bushels The first-mentioned firm although doing a fair city trade, ship considerable quantities to different sections of Canada. The number of men employed by these firms is 20 The milling capacity of the Province has increased and indications lead us to believe that there will hereafter be a larger export of flour and a less export of wheat in the berry The receipts by rail at this port during the year were 141,000 barrels, which, together with the product of our own mills, amounts to 166 000 barrels Taking the average price of flour as $5 25 the value would be $871 250

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales of flour were made (100 brls. and over) during the respective months of 1880

Month	Superior Extra		Extra.		Spring Extra	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.
January	$5 60	$5 50	$5 65	$5 45	$5 45	$5 45
February	5 90	5 60	5 [illegible]	5 50	5 65	5 45
March	5 85	5 70	5 65	5 60	5 65	5 60
April	5 75	5 50	5 55	5 50	5 40	5 52½
May	5 40	5 50	5 60	5 40	5 50	5 45
June	5 35	4 95	5 30	5 00	5 35	5 00
July	5 45	4 80	5 35	4 75	5 30	4 80
August	5 40	4 80	5 10	4 [illegible]5	5 30	5 15
September	4 87½	4 65	4 65	4 60	5 10	4 80
October	4 80	4 70	4 70	4 40		
November	5 20	4 80	5 10	4 70	5 25	4 65
December	5 10	4 90	5 07½	4 85	5 00	4 85

WHEAT

The business transacted in this grain during the year has been small and unprofitable to those who confined themselves to Canadian wheat. During the latter part of 1879 prices advanced rapidly in Chicago under the purchases of Keene and his followers. Our farmers and dealers were led to believe that high prices would rule, and $1 33 and $1 35 for No 1 spring and fall wheat in January and February were common prices As it afterwards turned out many serious losses were incurred the result of the break in the West and the unsettled feeling generally The few Canadian dealers who were able to hold did so and probably came out without much injury

The surplus wheat crop of Canada in 1879 was the largest in many years. This arose from the increased acreage of fall wheat the average yield per acre of which is much greater than that of spring wheat. The total exports from Ontario of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30th 1880 equalled 6 586 667 bushels against 3 998 317 bushels the previous year and 3 587 640 bushels in 1877 78 The crop of 1878 9 was only an average one and that of 1879-80 was below the average, more particularly the spring wheat. The section of country lying to the east and north of Toronto yielded poorly the

past year. The largest crop grew in the belt of country from the Detroit River to St. Catharines, which is noted chiefly for its red winter and white wheat. The current prices of the past year have ruled high in comparison with United States markets on account of a short supply. Since April the prices of spring wheat have ranged above those of fall—a very unusual circumstance—owing to the scarcity of the former grade.

Our Canadian export trade has suffered seriously the past season. Whether it is owing to the fact that farmers and country dealers are holding, or to an insufficiency of stock, it cannot be denied that business at this point has materially decreased. As is the case with flour, no business of any extent has been transacted. Buyers of round lots for export have been obliged to seek markets where they could compete with American shippers. The result has been that about three-quarters of our wheat export business has been done with Detroit, Toledo and Chicago grain. The small crop has been in the holder's favor this year, as he has been enabled to sell a car or two at a time to a local miller at several cents above the export basis. Had the yield been large the reverse would have been the case. Freight rates have also had their effect, and until some move is taken to equalize rates, there is but a slim chance of us extending this important trade.

The course of the market has been variable. The year opened with high prices, but from the 10th of January to about the 20th of February the market was unsettled. High prices then ruled for about a week and spring wheat was in good demand for millers. After the 1st of March prices declined some and the market continued dull and depressed up to the second week in May. The great break in Chicago occurred about the middle of April, and a number of our mills closed about that time. Towards the latter part of May there were large shipments to Great Britain in anticipation of lower prices in the future on favorable crop prospects.

The new crop came in early, the first load appearing on the street July 27th, and selling at $1.08. In 1879 the first load came in on August 7th and sold at $1. The first sample offered on 'Change July 21st, at $1.12, by Thos. Johnson & Co. It was of the Clawson species, graded as No. 2, and was grown on the outskirts of St. Catharines. The first rail receipts arrived by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway the last week of August. The receipts continued comparatively small, which is attributed to the fact that farmers wanted to market their barley first, and to the low prices of wheat. From 96c., which was paid in August for No. 2 fall, prices gradually advanced until November on limited offerings. A fair business was transacted that month and the closing month of the year brought lower figures.

Below will be found the receipts of wheat inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon, during each month for 1880

Month	By Rail		By Wagon	Total bush
	Fall.	Spring	Fall and Spring.	
January	44,400	56 000	14,400	114,800
February	40,000	72 900	13 200	126,100
March	30,000	65,500	10 100	105,600
April	1 200	31 400	3 500	36,100
May	5,700	60,000	4 500	70,200
June	23,900	11 800	1 100	42,100
July	6 800	40,260	2,550	49,610
August	1 850	11 200	7 000	20 050
September	15 000	19,200	8,500	42 700
October	29 000	58 400	12,400	99,800
November	25 400	77 000	7 700	110 100
December	26,500	34 000	8,500	69,000
Totals, bush	250,450	531 580	99 750	890,960

Total receipts, 1880	1 037 534
" inspection 1880	890 960
" receipts, 1879	1 530,426
Decrease, 1880	742,802

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads (f o c.) sold during the respective months of 1880

Month	Fall.		Spring	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
January—				
Highest	1 33	1 32	1 30	1 28
Lowest	1 28	1 25	1 23	1 22
February—				
Highest	1 35	1 33	1 32	1 28
Lowest	1 29	1 26	1 30	1 23
March—				
Highest	1 32	1 36	1 36	1 30
Lowest	1 32	1 28	1 30	1 27
April—				
Highest	1 31	1 22	1 31	1 28
Lowest	1 27	1 21	1 27	1 24
May—				
Highest	1 25	1 23	1 28	1 26
Lowest	1 20	1 18	1 25	1 23
June—				
Highest	1 16	1 18	1 27	1 23
Lowest	1 08	1 05	1 17	1 06
July—				
Highest		1 15	1 20	1 17
Lowest		1 09	1 08	1 05

MONTH.	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1	No. 2.	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c.	$ c	$ c	$ c
August—				
Highest		1 11	1 21	1 22
Lowest		0 96	1 20	1 18
September—				
Highest		1 01	1 12	1 10
Lowest		0 98	1 10	1 08
October—				
Highest	1 04	1 06	1 15	1 13
Lowest	1 04	1 01	1 10	1 08
November—				
Highest	1 18	1 15	1 22	1 20
Lowest	1 14	1 05	1 15	1 12
December—				
Highest	1 13	1 14	1 21	1 18
Lowest	1 13	1 07	1 16	1 14

BARLEY.

The year 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most prosperous in the trade. From the opening of the season up to the close of navigation every one who touched barley could hardly have helped making money. The halt in prices did not come until the 20th of November when navigation very unexpectedly came to an end. At that time a great deal of the stock in store, about 350 000 bushels, belonged to United States maltsters and brewers. It had been the intention of these parties to have the barley removed by water but the sudden freezing up of vessels prevented it. On account of brewers having large stocks on hand at that time as well as the difficulty experienced in getting cars shipments were slow, and stocks kept consequently increasing until the end of the year. The high prices naturally induced farmers to market their stocks and it is thought that the supply in the country is now very small.

The course of the market cannot be attributed to speculation, the chief reason for the high prices being the increased consumption and short crop. Erroneous reports were circulated in June to the effect that the growing crop in the Western States would be an exceedingly large one. Brewers and maltsters increased their capacity for the production of larger quantities of beer naturally thinking from the statements published that the prices of barley would rule low. The manufacture of beer in the United States increased at a rate of over 2 600 000 barrels a year. This would require, at the rate of two and a half bushels of malt each for 2 600 000 barrels of beer about 6 300 000 bushels of malt or its equivalent in substitutes. To meet the increased consumption there turned out to be a deficiency of about 25 per cent on the estimated crop of barley. The advance therefore, could hardly have been otherwise. It will be remembered that great expectations were had of the California crop but it turned out poorly and stocks in that section were never smaller than at the present time A large portion of the western barley was stored in a bad condition it is said that about 5 per cent of it turned musty and that not over one-tenth of the western receipts graded No. 2 or over The past few years malt has been low in price and it is due to this fact that brewers have discarded to a large extent the use of substitutes, such as grape sugar white cornmeal and rice The high prices of barley in 1880 will however have the tendency to induce a freer use of these substitutes by brewers and should there be a large crop the coming year lower prices will naturally follow The foregoing reasons are, as far as we can learn and are able to judge the chief causes why barley advanced 38c to 43c. a bushel the past season. The net exports of barley and malt from Canada for the fiscal years ended June 30th have been

	Bushels.
1875-6	10,974 570
1876-7	6 520,400
1877-8	7 851 700
1878-9	6,097 540
1879-80	5,138 120
Total five years	38 677 330

This season Canadian brewers will use 1 250 000 bushels of barley, and maltsters 750 000 bushels, making a total of 2 000 000 bushels. Of this quantity Toronto brewers and maltsters require 600 000 bushels

Toronto is the leading barley port of Canada. Her receipts during 1880 were 2 000,500 bushels or one-fifth of the entire crop of Canada. Our dealers however handle large quantities at lake ports to the east that are shipped direct to Oswego Ogdensburg and Charlotte We are within the mark when we state that Toronto dealers handle one-half of the Canadian crop. The receipts during the year were the largest by the Northern Railway with the Nipissing next, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce third The best grades grown in Canada the past season were along the lines of the two first mentioned roads The most of it graded as No. 1 and No. 2 choice, and it was unusual to see a No. 3 extra Large quantities of this barley were taken by Buffalo Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis brewers, and so rapid were the advances in prices during October and November that before the barley arrived at its destination it was worth from 20c to 25c. per bushel more than at the time of shipment. It was laid down in Chicago about the beginning of October at 92c to 94c. per bushel and in December prices had risen to $1 35 to $1 45

The opening of the year found a dull and unsatisfactory market prices fluctuated a few cents in as many months and until the new crop came there was nothing of importance to note The first receipts of the new crop arrived on the street about the 5th of August, but from that time up till the 20th of September the movement was slow The last week of September brought activity and as will be noticed below the receipts during October were the largest of the year, being 900,000 bushels. Chartering of vessels was in order and every conceivable kind of hull was brought into use. It turned out that the slower the vessel was the more money was made on the cargo to be sold. Prices here advanced 28c. to 34c. the first three weeks in November. On account of the sudden cold snap the last week of that month navigation came to a close which had the effect of somewhat unsettling the markets. Thus terminated the barley movement of 1880 which proved to be highly satisfactory to all those engaged in it.

We give below the monthly receipts of barley inspected into store arriving by rail and wagon during the year 1880.

MONTH	By rail	By wagon.	Total.
	Bush	Bush	Bush
January	63,000	8,100	71,100
February	30,500	5,600	36,100
March	26,000	2,400	28,400
April	9,300	450	9,750
May	1,000	150	1,150
June		100	100
July		100	100
August	800	3,500	4,300
September	180,000	139,000	319,000
October	610,000	290,000	900,000
November	900,000	71,000	971,000
December	182,500	27,000	209,500
Totals	1,403,100	547,400	1,950,500

Estimated quantity delivered by farmers to breweries direct	50,000
Total receipts, 1880	2,000,500
1879	1,729,229

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads (f.o.c.) sold during nine months of 1880, there being no business done in June, July or August.

MONTH	No. 1	No. 2 Choice	No. 2	No. 3 Extra.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents.
January—				
Highest	78½		69	[illegible]
Lowest	76		[illegible]	[illegible]
February—				
Highest	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowest	72½		62	
March—				
Highest	72		[illegible]	
Lowest	72		63	

Month	No. 1	No. 2 Choice	No. 2.	No. 3 Extra.
	Cents	Cents.	Cents	Cents.
April—				
Highest			68	60
Lowest			64	58
May—				
Highest			69	60
Lowest			67	60
September—				
Highest	70	67	67	60
Lowest	67	67	62	56
October—				
Highest	76	74	72	65
Lowest	71	67	64	60
November—				
Highest.	1 10	1 03	1 00	96
Lowest	76	75	72	86
December—				
Highest	1 03	1 00	94	89
Lowest	96	92	88	82

PEAS.

The trade in peas in this city ranks third among grains. The export is large, but our figures do not show anywhere near the extent of trade done by our shippers. The reason for this is that large purchases made at railway points north, east and west of here, went direct to Montreal, without transhipment. Our receipts however, were larger than the previous year, but are not what they should be. Our remarks relative to the discrimination in wheat rates also apply to peas, and until this barrier is withdrawn our importance as a grain centre will be of little account. Receipts by wagon have been small, being only about 44,950 bushels during the year, as against 235,400 bushels by rail. The crop of 1879, as well as that of 1880, was greatly affected by worms, and although both crops were large, prices of inspected peas have ruled firm. Throughout the season there was a good demand, but as shippers could not get their wants supplied on account of limited receipts, they were driven elsewhere. Prices ruled firm the first six months of the year, No. 1 opening at 70c., and after selling at 69c. in February, gradually rose to 74c. in May. The demand for cargoes at the latter date was active, and stocks dwindled down from 70,000 in April to 2,500 bushels towards the latter part of May.

The first load of the new crop arrived on the street on the 9th of August and sold at 60c. a bushel. Prices had declined some 5c., and No. 1 inspected sold in August at 69c. In September there were no sales of No. 1 reported, but No. 2 sold at 65c. From that point they advanced 5c., and the year closed with No. 2 selling at 67c. The average prices during 1880 were from 5c. to 8c. higher than those of 1879. The receipts were slow up till November, farmers giving their undivided attention to the marketing of barley, which was advancing in price week by week. The month of November shows the largest receipts by rail while those of February were the largest by farmers' wagon.

The following table shows the receipts of peas by rail and by wagon during each month of 1880.

MONTH.	By Rail.	By Wagon.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January	22,100	6,700	28 800
February	16,800	8 450	25 250
March	28 100	5,650	33 750
April	19 000	1 600	20 600
May	11 750	700	12 450
June	1,200	350	1 550
July	1 000	200	1 200
August	400	1 200	1 600
September	4 000	3,500	7 500
October	35 800	6,400	42,200
November	52,900	3,700	56 600
December	42,400	6,500	48 900
Total receipts for 1880	235 450	44,950	280 400
1879			257 104

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads sold (f.o.c.) during each month of the year 1880.

MONTH	No. 1	No. 2	MONTH	No. 1	No. 2
January—	Cents.	Cents.	July—	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	70	67	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	66	Lowest	70	68
February—			August—		
Highest	69	67	Highest	69	67
Lowest	69	66	Lowest.	69	67
March—			September—		
Highest	71	70	Highest		66
Lowest	70	66	Lowest		65
April—			October—		
Highest	72	70	Highest	68	67
Lowest	72	68	Lowest	68	66
May—			November—		
Highest	74	76	Highest	71	70
Lowest.	72	68	Lowest	70	67
June—			December—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	70	Lowest	70	67

OATS.

The movement in oats during the year has been an average one. There is very little shipping in this cereal and the greater part of the business is confined to local requirements. Very few cars have been inspected, especially since the movement of the new crop, receipts being sold in cars on the track. The offerings of twenty or thirty at any one time would ease prices considerably, and holders accordingly take the precaution to keep receipts within the limits of the demand. The stock in store at the opening of the year was 3,550 bushels, and it increased to some 23,000 bushels in April, which was the heaviest of the year. The stock decreased to 8,000 bushels in August, and to 3,000 in September, and the year closed with elevators empty. The European demand was not good for this grain on account of fair crops there. Freights are also against the export of this grain, charges being per cubic foot. Meal has hitherto been the most profitable for export, and the Canadian millers used to do a large business in grinding American oats previous to the tariff of March, 1879. Since then a few mills have been erected across the border, and are doing a profitable trade.

The new crop was a large one, but farmers, finding that the market declined quickly on liberal receipts, have kept the grain back. The first load was received at the end of the first week in August, and sold at 38c. a bushel, while old oats were selling at 40c. The heaviest receipts were during September and October. Street prices have ruled from 1c. to 2c. higher than by the car load on track. The year opened with sales of No. 1 Western at 36½c. and 37c., and for the first six months prices did not vary over one cent a bushel. The freer arrival of the new crop in September and October brought prices down to 30c. to 33c., the former being the lowest price since February, 1879. The last two months of the year prices were firmer on limited receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to 389,122 bushels and shipments 216,101 bushels. (For prices see page 56.)

RYE

The market during 1880 was attended with considerable excitement, prices fluctuating in sympathy with the United States markets. At the beginning of the year there was an advance in sympathy with wheat and on account of the stock being in few hands. The highest prices of the first six months were in April, and in May there was a decline of five cents. During the summer months no business was transacted, and in September the first sales of car lots were reported. The crop has been a good average one, but on account of the unexpected short crop in the United States and a good demand from Germany, prices advanced about 20 cents during September and October. Our largest consumers here feared that they would be unable to get enough to put them through and the lower prices of December were hailed with a certain degree of satisfaction. The high prices for this grain during the past fifteen months will likely result in a larger crop the coming year. The first load of the new crop was received on the street market on July 30th and brought 58 cents a bushel. One of the largest sales was made on October 16th, at 90 cents on track, the transfer consisting of twenty cars. The lowest price for a car lot during the year was 72 cents, and the highest 91 cents. In 1879 the lowest price was 50 cents, and the highest 70 cents. Dealers report the trade as highly satisfactory during the year

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads of the following produce sold during the respective months of 1880

MONTH	Oats on track	Rye f. o. b.	Corn on track	Bran on track
	Cents.	Cents	Cents.	$ c.
January—				
Highest	37	90	56	12 00
Lowest	36½	74	56	10 00
February—				
Highest	37	81	57	13 00
Lowest	36	80	56	11 00
March—				
Highest	37	81	56	14 50
Lowest	37	81	55	13 00
April				
Highest	37½	83	60	14 50
Lowest	37	83	54	13 00
May—				
Highest	37½	90	57	13 00
Lowest	37	78	54½	9 50
June—				
Highest	37½			8 50
Lowest	36½			7 50
July—				
Highest	37		55	9 00
Lowest	36		54	8 25
August—				
Highest	38		55½	9 50
Lowest	36		53¼	9 00
September—				
Highest	35	75	—	14 00
Lowest	30	72		2 50
October—				
Highest	36	81		11 00
Lowest	30	80		9 00
November—				
Highest	34	90		13 00
Lowest	34	88	—	12 00
December—				
Highest	35	87	60	13 50
Lowest	35	86	58	12 25

THE STREET MARKET

Grain received from farmers wagons during each month of 1880

MONTH.	Wheat bush	Barley bush	Oats, bush.	Peas bush	Rye bush.
January	14,400	3,100	2 950	6,700	800
February	13,900	6,600	4 100	6,450	1 050
March	10,165	2,400	2 600	5,650	750
April	3,800	450	600	1 600	150
May	4,500	165	1 100	700	100
June	7 100	100	1 100	250	
July	2,550	100	500	200	
August	7 000	3,500	3,150	1,200	500
September	5,500	138 000	7 550	3,500	1 150
October	12 600	290,000	6 000	6,400	3,300
November	7,300	71 600	4 100	2 700	1 600
December	6,300	27 000	4,500	6,500	1 200
Total bushels	99,750	547 400	39,200	44,950	10,500

HIGHEST AND LOWEST STREET PRICES.

The following are the highest and lowest prices during each month of 1880

MONTH	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
	$	$	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents.
January—						
Highest	1 32	1 30	75	40	72	76
Lowest	1 21	1 18	58	36	65	72
February—						
Highest	1 33	1 36	67	40	68	80
Lowest.	1 25	1 22	58	37	64	75
March—						
Highest	1 31	1 29	65	40	65	82
Lowest.	1 25	1 24	58	36	65	78
April—						
Highest	1 24	1 25	65	42	70	82
Lowest	1 18	1 16	60	40	67	81
May—						
Highest	1 22	1 27	65	41	70	80
Lowest	1 15	1 17	62	39	65	76
June—						
Highest	1 10	1 27	65	40	70	
Lowest	1 04	1 06	55	38	60	
July—						
Highest	1 13	1 10	55	44	65	
Lowest	1 04	1 05	55	38	65	
August—						
Highest	1 10	1 17	67	40	65	66
Lowest	97	1 06	57	35	56	58
September—						
Highest	1 03	1 10	70	37	66	74
Lowest	65	1 00	55	33	60	65

Month	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
			Cents.	Cents	Cents	Cents
October—						
Highest	1 07	1 15	78	35	68	92
Lowest	98	1 00	58	32	60	75
November—						
Highest	1 18	1 24	1 06	36	71	96
Lowest	1 04	1 08	70	33	64	87
December—						
Highest	1 15	1 18	1 06	36	71	98
Lowest	1 05	1 05	76	34	66	84

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

The following are the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the year 1880

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	140 920	290,720
Wheat, bushels	1 067 534	910,773
Barley, bushels	2,080,380	1 649,712
Oats bushels	369 122	276,101
Peas, bushels	290 409	243,268
Rye bushels	49 570	34 187
Total, 1880	3 881 986	3,114 031
Total, 1879	3,807 126	3,650,881

Estimated quantity of grain transhipped by Northern Railway 4 090 900 bu.

STOCKS

The stocks of flour and grain in store at this port on the 1st of January for the last three years were as follows

	1881	1880.	1879
Flour bbls.	6 413	13,040	5,440
Wheat, bushels	132 484	315,730	136,064
Barley bushels	401 462	176,148	125,763
Oats, bushels	—	2,350	11 600
Peas, bushels	46,445	40,276	20 143
Rye, bushels	16,923	1 540	—
Total bushels	597 314	636 944	296 780

RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at Toronto for the past ten years :

	Flour brls	Wheat. bus.	Barley. bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus.
1880	146,029	1,087,534	[illegible]	309 122	290,480	48,570
1879	151,243	1,890,436	1,823,229	136,656	257,104	22,956
1878	146,421	1,953,052	1,751,792	162,537	12,142	18,462
1877	131,876	1,798,302	1,676,112	131 132	211,302	7,900
1876	117,300	2,922,053	2,045,405	118,355	221,643	516
1875	155,535	2,193,554	2,101,466	159,743	267,350	....
1874	182,909	1,492,810	1,238,642	47,614	305,765	....
1873	118,670	1,283,995	1,002,395	45,491	166,070	....
1872	60,476	781 502	851,045	96,792	54,671	....
1871	56,326	622,671	1,214 293	105,207	54,595	....

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Toronto for the past ten years.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bus.	Barley. bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus.
1880	290,725	910,773	1,649,712	278,191	243,252	34,187
1879	145,908	1,612,946	1,560,262	117,556	225,559	21,904
1878	132,576	1,511,814	1 582,000	154,327	208,215	10,450
1877	120,415	1 870,373	1 601 302	121,060	165,320	3,440
1876	116,413	2,388,631	1 790 702	101 126	206,579	1 633
1875	157 703	1 934 474	1 093,287	156,156	231 844	—
1874	180 174	1 519,010	1 148,441	46,343	274,782	—
1873	131 030	1 123,998	1 006,842	54,609	90,534	— —
1872	64,185	792,869	921 460	65,195	69,939	
1871	53,090	795,550	1 061 098	136,361	58,656	

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR 23 YEARS

The following is a statement of the shipments of Barley from Toronto during the past twenty three years

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels
1880	1 649 712	1872	921 460	1864	435,944
1879	1,560 262	1871	1 051 098	1863	376 761
1878	1 582 000	1870	1 212,545	1862	228,933
1877	1 601 302	1869	1 463,269	1861	261 167
1876	1 790 702	1868	916,530	1860	246,106
1875	1 006,257	1867	1 007 547	1859	54,532
1874	1,148,441	1866	1 217 432	1858	720
1873	1,006,342	1865	1 197 207		

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE, 1881

WILMOT D MATTHEWS Jun *President.*

M McLAUGHLIN, *Vice-President.* GEO. CHAPMAN, *Sec.-Treasurer*

E A WILLS *Assist. Sec'y*

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THE PROVISION TRADE.

Provision dealers generally have had a good year. In the spring there was an increased demand from the North West principally from contractors, and large quantities of bacon, butter, cheese, etc., were forwarded. Towards the close of the year the demand from Winnipeg was active for beef and poultry. It is a difficult matter to get at a correct statement of the extent of this business. We however only attempt to give the leading items. In a number of instances we were allowed to inspect dealers' books, and with one or two exceptions they furnished us with the necessary information. The aggregate figures in each article are as follows:

		Value.
Hogs, No.	54,355	$680,560
Butter, lbs (home trade)	961,000	154,980
" (export)	128,000	152,620
Cheese, lbs	865,621	103,870
Dried apples, lbs	1,271,000	43,550
Eggs, dozen	250,000	25,000
Beans, bushel	6,790	5,000
Total value of six leading articles		$1,188,480

HOGS.

The winter and spring of 1880 was not altogether favorable to packers. The prices paid for hogs ruled high at the close of 1879 and up till about February 1880 when there was a drop of $1 to $1.25. Dealers who had commenced packing early in the season began to feel uneasy, and in some cases transactions were made at a loss to the seller. Those packers who waited until the decline, found it profitable. The "corner" created by the Armours in the Western States during the summer helped our dealers and packers wonderfully. Prices of cured meats rose steadily until the end of September, when bacon was selling at 9¾c. to 10c. for Cumberland cut, and 10¾c. to 11c. for long clear. Pork was selling at that time at $18.50 to $19 and was very scarce. Our stocks eventually ran out and we had to import from the United States. Our hogs do not average over 200lbs. and for the city and export trade these are preferred to heavy ones. The latter are better suited to the country trade. The bulk of the bacon is long clear, which is in best demand for the North West on account of its being of lighter weight, and consequently saves freight. There was none exported during the year, and it appears as if Canada could use all her supply. The total number of hogs cut in this city during 1880 was 54,355, the weight being 10,869,610 lbs., or an average of 200 lbs. each.

BUTTER.

This trade was quiet during the early months of 1880 and until the opening of the season in June, when there was a very large European demand, and prices ruled higher than they have done for a number of years. The high prices remained steady till towards the close of the season when the supply becoming greater than the demand the latter was checked and consequently eased off. The highest quotations reached during the past year were 24c. for choice lots, and the lowest prices ranged from 12c to 14c The total amount of butter used for home consumption in 1880 was 861 000 lbs. which at an average price of 18c. represents a money value of $154 980 the value of the export trade amounted to about $152 000 The stock of butter on hand at the close of the year was small, there being only about 1 000 packages. The exporting was done chiefly by Thomas Johnston & Co. and D Cowan & Co.

CHEESE

The trade in this article during 1880 was active there were only slight fluctuations in prices. In January the prices ranged from 15c. to 14½c and in the following month from 12c to 14c. The lowest price reached during the year was in July when the quotations ruled at 9½c to 10¼ the highest prices were in April when choice lots were selling at 15½c, and inferior at 13½c. These prices remained steady throughout the month but fell to 13½c to 14½c in May The total transactions amounted to about $103 870 during the year

DRIED APPLES

The market was fairly active throughout 1880 and the prices ruled steady the highest quotation reached was in the month of February when choice lots sold at 7½c. In March this price fell to 6c. to 6½c. for selected barrelled lots. During the fall the prices steadily declined and in November the lowest price was reached when choice sold from 4½c to 5c. This price continued steady throughout the month of December The amount of business transacted during 1880 in this article may be estimated at about $63 550

BEANS.

This trade was moderately active during the past year the total consumption being estimated at 6 790 bushels which represented a money value of $8 000 The prices were steady and the demand fair throughout the season. In addition to the articles enumerated there are many others that would materially enhance the amount stated It can safely be put down at $1 500 000

Dealers D Gunn & Co Davison Scott & Co Wm. Ryan D Cowan & Co Wm. Montaith Gibb & Gallow R. H Ramsay & Co James Park R Thompson James & Furness T Johnston & Co, J E Baillie Wm Davies & Co Hawley Bros.

ONTARIO PORK PACKING ASSOCIATION, 1881

THOMAS DAVISON, *President.*

J YORKE, *Vice-President* J E. BAILLIE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Young John & Co.
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James & Furness.
Madden & Walker
Rowland Fred.
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Campbell, John.
Martin Philip.
Monteith, Wm
Ramsay R. H. & Co.
Herson Jas.
Baillie Jas. E.
Slawson C.
Yorke, Jabal.
Britton Bros
Lowrey Thos.
Davison, Scott & Co.
Ryan Wm
Gunn D. & Co.
Gibb & Gallow
Grant, J. L.
Matthews, Geo.
White, John.

LUMBER.

The trade of the year 1880 has been a very profitable one to dealers. During the few previous years there had been little activity in this business, in consequence of the general depression in the United States, which is the chief market for our export. The revival was first felt in the fall of 1879, since which time there has been a steady demand and at times an excited market Receipts during the first part of the year were large, and the stock in the city considerable After the first shipments there was a lull for a few weeks, and prices declined slightly on account of the inactivity of building operations in the city The lull, however was only temporary in the export demand, and a good trade continued up till the close of the season. While navigation was open the demand for vessels was good and since then the rail shipments have been large. The advance in prices as will be seen in the following list is much greater for clear and pickings than for the common kinds of lumber Our receipts and shipments during the year by the different roads were as follows

	Receipts ft. b. m.	Shipments ft. b. m.
Northern	98 000,000	41 000,000
Grand Trunk	11 928,000	5,182,000
Toronto Grey and Bruce	7,456,120	—
Nipissing	6,848,000	
Great Western	1 343 000	8,936 000
	125,292,120	55,118 000

The above figures include lumber lath and shingles. The shipments made by the Northern Railway Company were chiefly to Oswego by water It would appear from the above statements that the quantity left in the city is 69 524,120 ft. We have found great difficulty at getting at the consumption of lumber here as a number of merchants were unable to give figures without entailing an enormous amount of work. We are, however, able to give an approximate estimate furnished by those well up in the business. It is as follows:

Lumber	40,000,000
Lath	15,000,000
Shingles	10,000,000

The receipts by the Grand Trunk Railway are much smaller than they used to be, the Northern taking away much of their former business on account of the latter's direct communication with the lumbering district. The first cost of lumber handled here is probably $1,500,000 but this amount is but a small proportion of the business transacted by Toronto dealers. Large quantities are shipped from the forest by other routes, which of course do not appear in our receipts. At the end of the season comparatively light stocks were on hand, and the briskness of the Chicago market, together with a decreasing supply from the Saginaw Valley, indicate an active market the coming season. The following table shows the highest wholesale prices in Toronto at the close of the seasons 1879 and 1880

	1879.	1880.
Clear 1¼ and upwards	$24 00	$30 00
Pickings, 1¼ and upwards	15 00	20 00
Inch clear and pickings	17 00	20 00
Flooring 1¼ and 1½	11 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch stock dressing	12 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch common stock	9 00	10 00
Inch dressing sidings	12 00	13 00
Shipping culls	8 50	10 00
2 inch plank	8 50	9 50
2 x 4 scantling	8 50	10 00
XXX 18 inch shingles	2 00	2 30
XX 16 inch shingles	1 30	1 35
Lath	1 30	1 90
Mill culls	7 00	7 05

The forests of walnut have almost disappeared in Ontario and what little there is is in the western part of the Province. It meets with ready demand, being largely used in the manufacture of sewing machines, organs furniture, car building etc. Among other kinds of hardwood in good demand for domestic or export purposes may be mentioned cherry butternut chestnut, white ash and white oak. It is thought that in a few years these woods will become very scarce, and some of them entirely absorbed. This will cause the more common kinds such as maple birch soft elm and black ash to take their places.

The depletion of our forests has given rise to considerable discussion and the sooner that means are taken to supply the growing deficiency the better. Not long ago it was thought that the vast area of forest was inexhaustible, and that the supply should ever diminish never entered the minds of settlers or lumbermen. However the time has come when measures should be adopted for economizing our existing forests and supplying denuded lands with young plants. It is noted that in the land regulations of the North-West special privileges are allowed to those who take in hand the planting of a portion of their lands with such trees as may be required for the purposes of building and fuel. Some such inducements held out to occupants of lands of the older Provinces would, we doubt not, result in benefits substantial and lasting. The vast quantities of logs and square timber brought down annually is steadily using up the forests on the Upper Ottawa, in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and on the streams flowing into it in that section, so that operations are being gradually extended farther back. About three times the quantity of square timber was taken out the past season as compared with the previous one, and sent to Quebec. From that point it was shipped to England.

During the fall a company, largely composed of Scottish capitalists, was organized with a capital of $1,000 000 to more fully develop our timber resources. The timber lands over which the operations of this company extend are situated on the Ottawa River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering in all an area of about 1 300 square miles These lands formerly belonged to the well known firm of Cook Bros. and to Mr Allan Grant, and have been transferred by them to the new company, in consideration of which they will hold about half the capital stock and will take a leading part in the management of the company's affairs. The head office of this company is in Edinburgh and the principal Canadian office in Toronto They have commenced operations on the Ottawa where they will cut about 20 000 000 feet of logs and 1 000 000 cubic feet of timber and they will also cut from 25 000 000 to 30 000 000 feet of the Midland and Wye Mills. They employ about 400 men and the annual wages and supplies are calculated at between $200 000 and $300 000

The following are the present prices of the different kinds of Canadian lumber on board cars on the different lines of railway nearest to the mills

Walnut, best	$60 to $70	Sycamore best	$— to $12
common	— " 50	Balm of Gilead	— " 12
culls	— " 30	Birch, best	— " 11
Cherry best	— " 22	Black Oak,	— " 11
Butternut, best	— " 22	Grey Oak	— " 11
Whitewood	— " 22	Black Ash	— " 11
Chestnut,	— " 18	Basswood,	— " 10
White Oak,	— " 17	Maple	— " 10
White Ash,	— " 17	Beech	— " 10
Hickory	— " 16	Soft Elm	— " 9
Rock Elm,	— " 13		

Among prominent dealers are the following: Christie, Kerr & Co., Donogh McCool & Oliver Bryce Bros. McIntosh & Co. J B. Smith John Oliver & Co. Reid & Co. Toronto Lumber Company James Tennant Wm. Latch S C Kennedy Thompson Smith & Son do almost an exclusively exporting business.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

EXPORT CATTLE.

This trade has been one of unusual interest the past year, and its development has been extraordinary. In no other branch of business has the expansion been as great as in the cattle export trade. It is only five years ago since it was thought practicable, and the first shipment was made by Toronto parties. With some assistance from friends these gentlemen determined to test the feasibility of ocean transportation for Canadian cattle. The first shipment comprised 150 bullocks, which had been fed on bruised corn and oats in the stables on the Don. They were sent by rail to Montreal, and then placed on board one of the Allan steamers. The shippers were a little discouraged by the remarks of seafaring men, who contended that the vessel would knock them to pieces as soon as they got outside of the Belle Isle. However, the vessel arrived in Liverpool with every bullock alive and in good condition. From this beginning the trade has rapidly grown, until the past season the shipments have reached 50,000 head from Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax. During the season of 1879 the shipments of cattle from Montreal and Quebec aggregated 26,176 head against 18,655 head in 1878.

At the time of the first shipment there were thousands of cattle in Ontario, but really few of such quality fit for export. The success of the first shipment and the likelihood of a growing demand from Britain for choice beef, encouraged raisers to pay more attention to breeding, the results of which have been beneficial. Every head shipped during the past season from the ports named were Canadian bred. Admitting this, however, there is room for great improvement in the quality of our stock. During November and December there was such a scarcity of fit cattle for export that our shippers were compelled to go to Chicago to fill their engagements. There were also a number of inferior cattle shipped from Canadian ports, because exporters had no other alternative, the supply of good grades being exhausted.

This trade is capable of expansion to an indefinite extent, and the inducements it offers are so great that a portion of the unemployed capital we hear so much about is pretty sure to seek the business. The farming community is bound to be benefited by this increasing trade. Their profits will be commensurate with the care and attention paid to the breeding of superior cattle to meet the requirements of the trade. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the cost of feeding stock that will fetch 6c a pound is no greater than that that will only command 2½c. We look for the continuance of the improvement in this direction as the times demand it. All shippers agree that the higher grades of shorthorns are the most profitable for export. Herefords too are favorites with most of those who have tried them, and are very popular in the Western States.

More than two-thirds of the cattle shipped from the Dominion are raised in Ontario, and Toronto is the headquarters of the movement.

The principals in this trade during the past year were Messrs. Thompson, Flanagan, Frankland, Morse, Blong, Aikens, Lumbers, Shields, Crawford, Moss, Dunn, Hallam, Morgan, Bater, Cruit, Lunness, Rogers, and McLelland. The receipts at this point do not include the purchases of these gentlemen. They bought their supplies in different sections of the country, and the cattle were shipped through to Montreal and Halifax for transhipment to steamers. These buyers paid out no less than $1,500,000 during the year, the number of head purchased being about 30,000. There are now in the distillery sheds some 3,500 cattle feeding, which will be shipped on the opening of navigation at Montreal. The choicest stock were bought at Guelph, Fergus, Ailsa Craig, London, Berlin, and in Pickering Township. Shippers met with few losses at sea throughout the spring and summer months. Towards the close of the season they were more numerous, but the percentage of losses by the Canadian lines was much less than by those vessels leaving American ports. The demand was good before the opening of navigation, and contracts were made in February for May delivery at 5¼c. to 6c. per lb. for steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. An active demand continued up till June, when grass fed stock offered and prices slightly declined. Shippers experienced great difficulties in getting cars, but we believe that the Grand Trunk are adding to their rolling stock to meet the wants of the trade. On account of exporters paying such high prices drovers were obliged to pay more than the ordinary prices for butchers' cattle to supply the market, which in many cases did not turn out profitably for them. On the closing of navigation in November the export demand became small, and prices declined to 4½c. to 5c.

BUTCHERS' CATTLE.

The local cattle market was fairly supplied during the year with average butchers' cattle. Prices opened at 3c. to 4c. per lb., rose to 3½c. to 4¾c. in April, were steady at 3c. to 4½c. from May till August, and closed at 3c. to 4c. in December. As a rule the supply was equal to the demand, but for a week or two in November the receipts were insufficient. The heaviest receipts were in October and November. The receipts were as follows:

	No. Head		*No. Head*
January	1 300	July	1 520
February	1 700	August	1 875
March	1 840	September	2 732
April	2,095	October	2 140
May	1 240	November	3,212
June	1 750	December	2 340
Total receipts during year at market			23 504
Average weights 1 000 lbs. at 3¾c. per lb.			$881 40

SHEEP AND HOGS.

The demand for export sheep was good during April and as high as 5c. to 5½c. was paid. A large number were shipped in June and

July which were bought at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb but the business during those months is said not to have been profitable, as freights ruled very high. Prices of the ordinary stock for butchers use were steady at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb About the close of the year large shipments of sheep and lambs were made to New York. Hogs were in steady demand, but receipts at the market were small Prices during the year ruled at 4¼c to 5¼c. per lb. The following are the receipts of sheep and hogs from March till the end of the year there being but few in January and February

	No Sheep		*No. Hogs.*
March	90	March	96
April	120	April	
May	215	May	20
June	2,062	June	119
July	10,249	July	200
August	520	August	214
September	8,010	September	280
October	1 004	October	420
November	2,900	November	1 018
December	389	December	606
Total	31 709	Total	2,979

WOOL.

The trade in wool has not been a profitable one, but as far as Toronto dealers are concerned they were fortunate enough not to hold heavy stocks. The opening prices of fleece were high many dealers supposing that the active demand experienced in the fall of 1879 would continue. They were however disappointed and no shipments were made to the United States until the fall After paying 32c to 33c per lb. for fleece many country dealers, later on, accepted a few cents less but some are yet holding After the 1st of November our dealers received numerous orders from the Eastern States, and for a time the market was active at an advance of 1c. to 2c. During the summer months prices ruled at 28c. The sales of fleece amounted to something like 1 120,000 lbs which is considered small The trade in pulled is estimated at about 500 000 lbs. and that in foreign at 700 000 lbs. Taken altogether the cash value would be about $650,000 The quantity of foreign wool entered at this port during 1880 shows a considerable increase over that of 1879 the amount being 936 655 lbs. against 156 467 lbs in 1879

Dealers E Leadley & Co Winans & Co John Hallam P Strauss.

HIDES.

The year 1880 opened with prices at the highest point reached during the year Prices receded slightly during February and March when the season for grubby stock arrived, that class of hides being of correspondingly less value. During the summer prices again advanced and remained firm during the balance of the year Keen competition among local dealers had doubtless a good deal to do with such ex-treme figures, and old buyers state that they never knew such high prices to rule for such a length of time. Tanners complained that competition kept rates so high that they had no margin on which to work, but notwithstanding this, all offered were freely taken, and every dealer was closely sold up during the entire year. The demand throughout Ontario for cattle for export no doubt has a tendency to make hides scarce, particularly steer hides, which are used largely for sole and harness.

Our inspection law requires some attention in order to meet the requirements of both tanners and dealers, for with the exception of the two leading centres, it is very imperfect and far from uniform. Dealers here complain that our inspection is too close in comparison with outside points, and that no country lots can be handled except at a serious loss. This has the effect of diverting trade to other channels where the inspection is not so strict. The appointment of a Supervisor of Inspectors, whose duty it would be to see that a uniform inspection prevailed all over the Dominion, would obviate this, and be hailed alike with satisfaction by both tanner and dealer.

The quantity of hides handled during the year under review numbered 40,000, which at an average price of $5.50 each, makes $220,000. The number of sheepskins would amount to 150,000, which at an average of $1.30, makes $195,000. The number of calfskins received during the year was 20,000, which at an average of $1.50 each, would give $30,000. Total value of hides and skins handled here during 1880, $445,000.

Dealers: John Hallam, E. Leadley & Co., D. W. Alexander, F. Pepler.

SEEDS.

This trade has shown a disposition to centre in Toronto, and has made enormous strides during the last few years. In former years Toronto was somewhat handicapped by high freights, but under the strong competition of the Canadian and American railway systems this city is more favorably situated than any other in the Dominion as a receiving and distributing centre for imported seeds, and also for the export trade. Owing to a careful system of shipping recleaned and uniform samples, Toronto clover seed has attracted of late considerable attention from foreign buyers, who a few years since seemed to be under the impression that nothing but inferior qualities could be procured in Canada. The probability of getting really good uniform samples was so slight that orders were only sent to this country as a last resort, but under the careful system alluded to above there is at present a large number of foreign correspondents who are anxious to keep fully informed of the prospects of the Canadian clover seed crop, which they now look upon as a regular source of supply. The quantity of clover shipped from Canada during the past season, which ended about the 1st of April, 1880, amounted to some 300 car loads or 120 000 bushels. More than half of this was grown west of here and Toronto dealers handled the larger part of it. Towards the close of the season a number of dealers bought considerable quantities at $3 65 to $4 to hold over for the present season and a large portion was sold in London during December at a fair profit. On account of large stocks of old seed in England and high prices asked by farmers and dealers here, the opening of the present season was very backward. Arrangements have been made by which supplies of leading staples, such as turnip carrot, mangel sugar beet etc. may be obtained direct from the leading growers in Great Britain and on the continent, thus insuring customers seeds at the lowest prices at which the finest qualities can be supplied. The extent of the business is estimated at $500 000

Dealers Steele Bros. & Co G Keith Wm Rennie Joseph Simmers. The following make clover seed a specialty Jas. Goodall, Wm Monteith N Weatherston & Co

HAY AND STRAW

The receipts of hay by wagon during the year 1880 amount to rather more than those of the previous year The crop of timothy was very large while that of clover was small. Out of 9 500 loads received some 3 500 went to the distillery to help feed the cattle fattening there for export. In January prices were the lowest of the year they being from $6 to $10 a ton From the beginning of March up till the end of April prices gradually advanced when a few loads sold at $17 the highest of the year Prices then became easier and when the first load of new crop arrived on July 5th it sold at $10 The next few months prices were steady and about the second week in November they rose to $12 to $15 50. The market closed in December at $10 to $13.

The receipts of straw by wagon were sufficient for the demand, and amounted to 3 750 loads during the year The lowest prices ruled the first three months of the year but in April as high as $8 was paid. From that time up till September when the fair opened prices were easy at $5 to $7 The brisk demand for straw by hotel-keepers during the exhibition advanced the price to $10 and towards the latter end of November it sold at $11 the highest price of the year

Hay would average $12 during the year there being few sales made at the lowest range of prices The cost of 9 500 loads would therefore be $114 000 The average price of straw was $8 and 3 700 loads would therefore amount to $29 600 Total cost of hay and straw weighed on city and St. Andrew s scales $143 600

The fees collected at the St. Lawrence Market weigh scales amounted to $1 640 75 for the year ending December 31st 1880 against $1 684 23 for the year 1879 and $1 413 18 for the year 1878 The chief item was hay which was a little in excess of 1879 but the reduction of 5c. for weighing coal slightly reduces the amount of fees this year

PRICES DURING 1880

Month	Hay		Straw	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
January	$10 00	$6 00	$8 00	$5 00
February	10 50	6 00	7 00	5 00
March	12 00	7 00	6 50	5 00
April	17 00	9 00	8 00	5 50
May	16 00	9 00	7 50	5 00
June	14 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
July	13 00	7 50	7 00	4 50
August	11 00	7 50	7 50	5 00
September	12 00	9 00	10 00	5 25
October	14 00	9 00	10 50	7 00
November	15 50	9 00	11 00	7 00
December	13 00	8 00	8 00	6 00

THE COAL TRADE

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this branch of business. The rapid advance in price of hard coal caused considerable discussion and our dealers were perhaps blamed more than they really deserved. It cannot be denied that prices rose much higher than they anticipated, and it was this fact that drew the citizens attention. There has been an increase in price of $3 per ton on hard and $1 per ton on soft coal during the year just ended The opening price for hard coal was $4 [illegible]5 and for soft $6 but on account of dull trade which was somewhat affected by the mild weather prices declined about the first of February to $4 for hard and $5 50 for soft. From the 1st of March to the end of the year there has been a gradual advance, until $7 was reached for hard and $6 50 for soft. The chief strength is attributed to the united purpose of all the leading producing companies in the United States. There has been little disposition to "cut" prices, and a general desire has been manifested to keep coal production within the limits of actual demand For two years previous to this the mining companies lost heavily but with the revival of the iron trade in the fall of 1879 they too shared in the general prosperity Prices in the United States at the close of navigation in 1880 advanced chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities The rolling stock of all the railways, which was let run down during the years 1875 to 1879 was insufficient to meet the demand of trade and in many country districts in the West there is now a coal famine. Our supply by water was from $30 000 to $25 000 tons less than last year but since the close of navigation the Great Western Railway has brought in considerable quantities. For the sake of comparison the following table of imports into this city for the season ending May will be found interesting to the trade and public generally Soft coal is in two separate columns, one of which denotes the amount brought in for general use and the other for the use of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk Gooderham

& Worts, and Consumers Gas Company The great falling off in the last column during the past two years is owing to the fact that the Gas Company has imported a less quantity

		Soft Coal	
	Hard Coal Tons.	City Trade Tons.	G T G. & W. and C. G Tons.
1874-75	75,294	33,000	44,100
1875-76	97,798	25,000	30,000
1876-77	100,000	25,000	45,000
1877-78	85,580	24,000	48,000
1878-79	95,600	27,000	40,000
1879-80	90,900	13,000	45,000
1880-81	112,000	27,000	35,000

Stocks were never run so low as the season of 1879-80 and in consequence of the high prices during the summer and fall of 1880 orders were held back as much as possible Some 6 000 tons which were to arrive by water were frozen in by the sudden closing of navigation and will not arrive until the spring The total amount of soft brought from Nova Scotia this season is four hundred tons. The rail receipts since the close of navigation have been larger than heretofore. In a pecuniary point of view the business has been better than for several years but profits have not been large. Retail prices did not advance in a corresponding ratio to wholesale prices and as stocks were small at the beginning of the season it can easily be seen that no large sums were coined Dealers were however very fortunate in being favored with a rising market, and we are led to believe that a profitable business was done in 1880 The number of importers in the city is six with numerous small dealers. Taking $6 as the average price of hard, $6 25 for soft and $5 for manufacturing purposes, the present season's trade will amount to $1 015 750 The following were the course of prices during the year

MONTH	Hard Coal per ton.	Soft Coal per ton.
January	$4.50 to $4 75	$5 50 to $6 00
February	4.00 to 4.50	5 50
March	5.00 to 5.25	6 00 to 6.50
April	5.25 to 5.50	6.50
May	5.50 to 5.75	6.50
June	5.75	6 50
July	5.75	6 50
August	6.00	6.50
September	6.00	6.50
October	6.00	6.50
November	6.00 to 6.50	6.50
December	7 00	6.50

Dealers P Burns A. & S Nairn Elias Rogers Toronto Fuel Association P D Conger C J Smith

OIL.

The coal oil trade of 1880 shows a large increase, and while the high prices of the latter portion of the year were hailed with delight by the producer, they gave much dissatisfaction to the consumer. In May last an Act was passed requiring refiners to make an oil of 46° gravity and 115° fire test, whereas it formerly was 45° and 105°. This necessitated many alterations to be made in refineries, the getting of new stills, etc., which made it almost impossible for dealers to supply the trade. It is a question with many whether this new regulation improved the quality of the oil or not. We have heard it said that there was never such poor oil placed on the market as during last fall. This may appear strange to the majority of our readers, but it is accounted for from the fact that Canadian petroleum is too light to get the high test required. The result is that a great deal of smoke arises and but a dim light is cast. The gravity of Canadian oil is 32° as it comes from the ground, while American oil is 45°, thereby giving the latter the advantage of cheapness. There is no doubt but that the fire test of 105° would have been amply sufficient for safety had the law been strictly enforced. The trouble arose from too little attention being paid to the carrying out of the former regulation. The high prices which were paid for oil during the fall are to some extent attributed to the new law. A greater quantity of crude is required to produce a given quantity of refined. Another reason for the advance is the increased consumption, which is now about 450 000 barrels in Canada, while the total production is only about 375 000 barrels. Crude petroleum is now used to a large extent in the manufacture of gas, Toronto using some 800 000 gallons the past year.

There are some half dozen dealers in the city but no refineries. The largest dealers are Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., who probably handle about half the oil that comes into the city. This firm, a comparatively new one, has shown considerable enterprise, and now stand high in the trade. They are the only house that bring refined oil to the city in bulk. Seeing the great waste that resulted from the transmission of oil in barrels, they constructed three underground tanks, as well as four oil cars, and experience has taught them that a great saving of oil is thereby effected. In addition to their own four cars, they have in constant use two others belonging to the Great Western Railway, and these six are kept on the move from Toronto to London and Petrolia and return throughout the whole season. The next largest dealers are John Fisken & Co., who have been established a number of years and are well known in the trade. They have an extensive warehouse on the Esplanade, and have handled a large number of barrels during the season. Outside of these firms not much more than 5 000 barrels are sold by small dealers engaged in other lines of merchandise. The trade during the past year amounted to between 22 000 and 25 000 barrels, or about 1 000 000 gallons of refined oil. Sales were chiefly confined to towns along the Northern and Nipissing Railways and as far east as Kingston. The importation of American refined into the city amounted to about 8,000 barrels. Prices the first part of the year, as will be seen from the following table, were low; but during the fall there were sharp advances, being somewhat stimulated by an active demand. The year's trade has been a profitable one. The total amount of business, together with gasoline, is estimated at $350,000.

In machine oils the Toronto Oil Company are manufacturing an oil called Castorine, which is taking the place of lard and seal oils. For lubricating purposes it is considered superior to others, and finds ready sale in all parts of the Dominion. It is made from petroleum product, and sells at a reasonable price. This firm has made a specialty of this oil the last eighteen months, and are now about opening up a trade with England. They also manufacture other kinds of machine oils and report an increased business the past year.

The following are the highest and lowest wholesale prices of refined oil at Toronto during each month of the year, and the average price of crude petroleum at Petrolia.

MONTH	Refined, per gal.		Crude, per barrel at Petrolia.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
January	$0 18	$0 17	$1 50
February	0 18	0 17	1 50
March	0 17	0 16	1 35
April	0 16½	0 15	1 18
May	0 15½	0 15	1 16
June	0 18	0 15½	1 35
July	0 20	0 18½	1 50
August	0 23	0 20	1 55
September	0 28	0 22½	1 70
October	0 30	0 27	2 05
November	0 30	0 25	2 05
December	0 28	0 25	2 00

SOAP AND CANDLES.

The manufacture of soap has always occupied a prominent position among the many industries of Toronto. The two large establishments now engaged in this business are widely known throughout the Dominion, and probably, with the exception of a house in Montreal, their trade is the largest. The business is confined to Canada, and of late years a large and increasing trade has been carried on with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba now draws about two-thirds of her supply from Ontario, the other portion being imported from Chicago in spite of the duty. This year's business has been found very profitable. There has never been any fear of competition from the United States, as our manufacturers can produce soaps at a much less cost than American factories. The chief reason for this is the consumption of large quantities of chemicals in its manufacture which are entered here free, and on which the United States pay duty. Of late years the number of factories here have not increased, although each factory has increased its capacity. The competition between manufacturers has for this reason been fully as keen as in former years, and prices relatively as low. Many improvements of a labor-saving nature have been introduced, and the facilities for turning out soap are large. The candle trade is apparently decreasing year by year, until now it is of very small dimensions as compared with twenty years ago.

The firm of Geo. D. Morse & Co. make fourteen varieties of laundry soaps and twenty three varieties of toilet soaps, including transparent, glycerine and Castile. An important feature of their business is fulling and scouring soaps for woollen mills. This branch of business has been developed materially the past year on account of the impetus given to the manufacture of woollens. The firm named are the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Ontario, and turn out 500 boxes a week. Besides soaps, an important addition to Geo. D. Morse & Co.'s business is that of lard oil pressing. They have the best facilities, and do the heaviest business in this line in Ontario, their capacity being 40 barrels per week. They employ 33 hands and pay $200 a week in wages, they have neither increased nor decreased for the past five years.

Our other large manufacturers of soap are Dalton Brothers, whose business has been established forty years, but the present firm have only been in existence ten years. They devote their attention exclusively to the manufacture of family soaps and candles and do a business entirely with wholesale dealers. They use 200 tons of chemicals annually, and report a good business for the year. The demand for candles is becoming less each year and this firm only turned out about 1 000 boxes in 1880. They employ 25 hands on an average during the year. Their manufacture of laundry soaps amounted to 50 000 boxes during the year. Add to this 60 000 boxes made by the first mentioned firm and we get 110 000 boxes laundry soap. The production of toilet soap is 25 000 boxes annually. The sales for the year under review aggregated $500 000.

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

The distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts situated in this city is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The daily production of this concern is 8 000 imperial gallons during the season of eight or nine months. The total production the past season was 2 000 000 gallons of spirits, which represents a revenue of over $1 500 000 to the Dominion treasury during the year or $7 000 a day. The consumption of this establishment is 500 000 bushels of corn, 100 000 bushels of rye, 50 000 bushels of barley, 25 000 bushels of oats, and ten tons of hops. The corn comes chiefly from the Western States, and the other grain is the produce of Canada. This firm employs 100 men, eighty of whom are in the distillery, ten in the malt-house and ten outside. The coal consumed during the year is 8,000 tons of soft, which is imported from Ohio. During the distilling season 100 000 gallons of refuse is produced. This refuse is fed to cattle, and is sufficient for about 5,000 head. The cattle-sheds belonging to this firm accommodate 3,123 head, representing in value $125,000. Taking $1.50 as the average price per gallon, the produce of this distillery during the past year was $3,000,000.

There are at present eleven brewers and maltsters in this city, and the capital invested is from $800,000 to $1,000,000. Together they employ from 300 to 400 men, together with indirect employment given carters and others in shipping, etc. There is over 600,000 bushels of barley used in malting; which would require 20,000 acres to produce it at an average of 30 bushels to the acre, which is a high average. Ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal are used during the season; and about 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ice, which would take nearly 100 teams and 200 men, working steadily for one month, to cut, deliver, and stow away. The brewing business has improved very much within the last two years, since the collapse of the Dunkin Act and the introduction of lager beer. Nothing positive can be said as to the extent of the increase in this city, but the amount of increase for the whole Dominion throughout the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, was equal to nearly 400,000 gallons, as compared with previous years. It may be safely said that the greater part of this increase would be represented by Toronto, as it is the main point for the manufacture of lager beer. The prospects for this year are very favorable, and the increase is expected to be still greater. One firm reports that from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January, 1881, their business has increased over 100,000 gallons, as compared with the same period of last year. The official returns for the United States for the past year show the enormous increase of 81,000,000 gallons, and there is every indication of a still greater increase during this year. It is found that in Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1880, the quantity of spirits produced for consumption has decreased by 1,355,888 gallons. Within the past two years, and since the introduction of lager beer, large sums have been expended by brewers in buildings, plants, etc. It is thought that altogether there has been nearly $200,000 invested in buildings, $75,000 for casks and kegs, and $25,000 for bottles, besides other fixings, machinery, etc.

On account of the high prices of barley and hops the brewing business will not be very profitable this coming season, except to those who were fortunate enough to purchase early, when the prices were low. The total quantity of beer manufactured in this city during the past year was about 2,500,000 gallons, which may be valued at $625,000, and in producing which about 160,000 bushels of malt were used.

Brewers: Cosgrave & Sons, Thos. Davies & Co., Robert Davies, O'Keefe & Co., Toronto Brewing and Malting Co., Wm. Copland, Spadina Avenue Brewery, George Severn, John Walz, Thomas Allan & Co., and John Bell.

MANUFACTURES

REAPERS, MOWERS AND HORSE-RAKES.

Among the numerous manufactures of Toronto none have sprung into greater prominence within the past few years than those of the Massey Manufacturing Company and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company. These are the only two firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of the above implements. The business of the past year has been larger than was anticipated, which is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, owing to the good harvests and necessarily the better condition of the farming community to meet their bills. Profits have been small on account of the higher prices of iron, which has for the most part been bought in Canada. The demand was so great during the past year that a number of orders had to be refused. In a business of this kind the capital required is large and much greater than the yearly sales.

The first-mentioned firm established themselves here in February 1880, and occupy a handsome building at the west end. It is the largest and best manufactory in the country, is three stories high, 350 feet long and 50 feet wide. Previous to February of last year this concern did business at Newcastle, Ont. They report an increase in business of fifty per cent. during the past year. Their principal trade is in Ontario, but they also send machines as far as Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. With the latter Province their trade this year amounted to $50 000. They manufactured the past season some 1 500 reapers and mowers and 3 000 horse-rakes. This firm have taken sixty first prizes at fall fairs in Canada during the past year. They have in their factory one of Brown's steam engines made in Fitchburg, Mass., and the finest in the country. They employ from 150 to 200 men, and wages run from $1 00 to $2 50 a day, the first-mentioned price for laborers. Their total sales the past year amounted to $250 000.

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company commenced business in 1876, and is therefore a comparatively young firm. The members of the Company are Americans, and it is to the judicious use of American capital that the business has assumed its present large proportions. The greater number of the workmen are Canadians, and those who are not intend making Ontario their future home. The business of the past season has been most satisfactory, the number of machines turned out being 1 000 more than during the previous season. They manufacture reapers and mowers exclusively. The first year they were in business they turned out 500 machines, the next season

1,500; the next, 2,500; and during the last year, 3,500. It is their intention to make 4,000 the present season, of which they have now completed 500. The busy season is from January to August, and the average number turned out during that period is from 20 to 25 per day. The newest improvement in their machines is the cord-binder, and other features will eventually change the character of their reapers. About $47,000 worth of wrought iron was used during the year, of which $40,000 worth was bought in Hamilton, Montreal, and Londonderry, N. S. This company have the best equipped factory in the country, and make their own bolts, rivets, knives, sections, &c. The dimensions of their present factory are 600x70 feet, with but one floor, which is insufficient, and they have in contemplation the erection of a establishment more suited to the wants of growing trade. They employ 225 men at an average wage of $1.75 per day, paying every two weeks. The sales for the past season amounted to $350,000, to which we will add $250,000 for Massey Manufacturing Company, making a total of $600,000 for mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.

STOVES.

The manufacture of stoves is an old industry for Toronto, and numerous changes have occurred within the past twenty years. The experiences of the different manufacturers who have been engaged in the trade are varied, and while not a few have succumbed to an adverse fate, there were others who were ready to take their places. The present stove-makers, although few in number, have, through diligence and strict attention to business, attained a good standing in the commercial community. Their manufactures are the best in the country, and are fast acquiring a national distinction. We have only two stove works of any extent, viz., those of E. & C. Gurney & Co. and John Harte & Co. The first-named is a branch of the Hamilton house, which turns out the largest number of stoves and grates in the Dominion. Their extension works in this city are on King Street West, and they have in their employ some 150 men. They do about two-thirds of the business here. John Harte & Co., whose works are on the Esplanade, do nearly all the remaining portion of the business. They have been established ten years, and report a very satisfactory business the past season. They make stoves, grates, ranges, castings, base burners, etc. There is a good trade done by these houses in the Lower Provinces, and a number of orders have been placed in Manitoba. A noticeable feature during the past year was the manufacture of a greater number of wood stoves, the demand for which improved on account of the high price of coal. The busiest season for this branch of trade is from July to November. John Harte & Co. manufactured some 8,000 stoves and 1,000 grates the past year, and have in their employ about 60 workmen. The total amount of sales of both houses during 1880 is estimated at $400,000.

SAFES

This trade during the year 1880 has been remarkably good. There is only one firm in Toronto at present engaged in the production of this line of manufacture, and they have for some years been doing a large and prosperous business. The style of the firm is J. & J. Taylor, who are well known throughout the Dominion. They give employment to from 75 to 90 men, whose wages average $700 per week. This firm makes a specialty of fire and burglar proof safes, and during the past year have filled numerous orders from British Columbia and Manitoba for this important class of goods. They also manufacture, to a large extent, articles in their line, such as vault doors, prison cell doors, prison locks, burglar, combination, magnetic and time locks, cast-iron, spiral, and straight staircases, and ornamental gallery railings. They are now busy filling large orders for the Eastern Provinces, and preparing others for shipment in the spring.

SCALES

There is only one manufacturing and one repair shop in Toronto engaged in this business, that of C. Wilson & Son. They say that 1880 has been altogether the most prosperous year since they have been in the trade. Their busiest season is from July to February, and they turn out on an average from 400 to 500 scales per month. The principal market is in Canada, but in 1880 they commenced sending their scales to the West Indies. The markets and with one or two exceptions all the coal companies are using scales manufactured by this firm. They have also filled extensive orders from Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

The give steady employment throughout the year to about twenty five men. In safes and scales the amount of business during 1880 was $135,000.

BOLTS AND NUTS

The Dominion Bolt Company have gained for themselves a high reputation in the manufacture of bolts and spikes, including carriage, tire and stove bolts. This firm has been in business here about eighteen months, and are the successors of the Canada Bolt Company. In this particular branch of business they are the leading manufacturers in the Dominion. The business of 1880 has been highly satisfactory, and they have been, and are now overrun with orders. To meet the wants of growing trade they are adding new machines to their already large facilities. They supply railroads and machinists with their manufacture, as well as the hardware trade. The business extends pretty well throughout the Provinces, orders being received from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Dominion Bolt Company cut up on an average nine tons of iron a day, which they purchase principally in England, the balance being bought in Hamilton. They consume for manufacturing purposes some 1,300 tons of anthracite coal a year, and very little bituminous. On their pay roll at the end of the year there were the names of 100 persons, of whom about 85 were men and the balance boys. The men work by piece, and make from $1 to $2 50 a day.

SAW AND LEAD WORKS.

The Dominion Saw and Lead Works were established in Toronto ten years ago, by Messrs. James Robertson & Co. They manufacture shot, white lead, lead pipe, colors, and all kinds of mill, cross-cut and circular saws. The manufacture of shot is an important branch, and they compete successfully with the best English chilled. A large western trade is done in this line by the firm named, and numerous Manitoba houses are their customers. The greater part of their metal and lead supplies are bought in England. Business generally has been very good the past year. The revival of the lumber trade has created an increased demand for saws, and at times it has been difficult to supply the demand. Besides doing a large trade in their own manufactured goods, Messrs. James Robertson & Co. also import large quantities of heavy metal, copper, tin, boiler-plate, tubes, etc., for which to supply the trade. They employ 40 hands and their sales the past year aggregated some $275 000

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

There are engaged in the manufacture of pianos in this city five firms and although some are small concerns, the business has assumed larger proportions than ever before. About fifteen instruments are turned out weekly, and they are of the square and upright patterns. One firm will shortly commence to make the Grand The demand is increasing and Toronto is destined to become the headquarters of this branch of business. The best instruments are made at comparatively low prices. The workmen employed are chiefly from the leading establishments of New York. A full-sized square piano can be made from the best materials at from $300 to $400 Our largest manufacturers, R. S. Williams & Son turn out about ten a week and they are about extending their facilities The others engaged in the manufacture of pianos are Mason & Risch, Heintzman & Co and Octavius Newcombe, and G Heintzman About 150 men are employed and the business of 1880 is estimated at $300 000

The organ trade of the city has also increased with that of pianos there now being three manufacturers These turn out about 600 reed organs, and 18 pipe or church organs a year The demand has been active and competition keen which has led to many improvements The result is that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully with Americans. Daniel Bell & Co. are reed organ manufacturers, and their business has increased to such an extent that they are building a much larger factory At times they have been unable to supply the demand. Messrs. S. R. Warren & Son, and Edward Lye are manufacturers of pipe organs, the former having removed here from Montreal about two years ago. The busy seasons

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

253 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,
LEAD SHOT,
LEAD PIPE,
PUTTY, COLORS IN OIL

SAWS

CIRCULAR, MILL GANG, CROSS-CUT, &C

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,
GALVANIZED IRON,
TINNED IRON,
CANADA PLATE,
WIRE,
IRON TUBES,
BOILER PLATE,
BOILER TUBES,
BOILER RIVETS,
COPPER, ETC., ETC.

are during the summer, and just before the Christmas holidays. Together these establishments employ about 75 hands, and the sales will amount to something like $60,000 a year.

TOBACCO.

It is some years since the manufacture of this article was first commenced in this city; but under adverse circumstances and want of appreciation, manufacturers here never gained that distinction that has been bestowed upon others in other parts of Canada. The company that is now engaged in manufacturing here commenced by furnishing the trade with a superior article, and during the few months that they have been in business they are greatly encouraged by the increased demand for their goods. The Virginia Tobacco Company is a joint stock corporation, chiefly composed of gentlemen from Virginia. They commenced business in September, 1880, and turn out some 2,000 pounds of plug a day. Their trade has grown to such an extent that they cannot keep up with their orders, and are forced into adding additional facilities. A better evidence of the superiority of their manufacture could not be desired. All their leaf with the exception of black is imported from Richmond, Va., where members of the company reside. They are thus in a better position to get supplies than most manufacturers. At the Industrial Exhibition last fall they received two silver medals, two bronze medals, and two first prizes, although having numerous competitors. At present the business is local, the largest part of their goods being sold to the trade here and in London, Ont. They employ from 90 to 100 hands. Some knowledge of the extent of the city trade may be had from the fact that there are some 240,000 pounds taken out of bond monthly by our merchants.

FURNITURE.

There are several manufacturers in this city who do a large business and several branch offices for the sale of goods manufactured elsewhere. The most extensive establishment here and in the Dominion is that of R. Hay & Co. As regards the trade of the past year this house reports a satisfactory one, but the number of men at present in their employ is less than formerly. They manufactured less furniture in 1880 than during the few previous years. This, however, is not due to the falling off of trade, but is accounted for as follows. Of late years, the sale of furniture was restricted on account of the general depression of trade throughout the country. Instead of discharging their workmen they kept them working through the dull seasons, and filled up every conceivable space with manufactured goods. When this was done they let a large number of men go, and at the end of the year 1880 they had only some 350 men, whereas they had a year or two previously from 500 to 600. As considerable stock has been worked off they are beginning to increase their force and expect to have the full number again before 1881 closes. This business was established some forty years ago, and it has grown to such dimensions that ten acres is hardly sufficient for their present works. All descriptions of furniture are made from the cheapest up to the most expensive suits. They are constantly getting out new designs. A new branch is the manufacture of a superior mirror and mantel, which has been favorably recognized. Among other manufacturers are Jas. H. Samo; Godard & Callister; and Jolliffe & Co. The Oshawa Cabinet Co. do a large trade, but their factory is in Oshawa.

BILLIARD TABLES.

The manufacture of billiard tables has been carried on in this city for a number of years. The firm of Samuel May is favorably known as the only one manufacturing these goods here, and we believe it is the only one in Canada. During the past year a satisfactory business was transacted, with a slight increase in the demand. The largest number are sold in Ontario, while orders from other Provinces are frequent. The tables in most demand for public use cost from $230 to $250, but a much cheaper article is also manufactured. This house employs twelve men constantly, and turned out one hundred tables of three different styles during 1880. Mr. May has patented an improved cushion which is meeting with much favor. It is produced by an ingenious and scientific combination of pure elastic rubber and fine spring steel manufactured expressly for the purpose, and combines strength with great elasticity and an improved shape.

BISCUITS.

The manufacture of biscuits has for many years been a large and well known business in Toronto. There are a number of small firms engaged in it along with other similar lines, but we have but one house that makes biscuits exclusively. This firm, Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., have been known to the trade and almost to every household some thirteen years. They manufacture a great variety of biscuits—over three hundred, and their establishment is the largest of the kind in Canada. They give steady employment to about 100 persons, and the summer season is the busiest part of the year. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that they keep six travellers on the road. Their city trade, however, forms about one-third of their entire business. During 1880 their manufacture was larger than for some years, but profits were small. They have a branch house in Montreal for the sale of their goods.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

The following represents the exports from this city to the United States during the year 1880

	First six months.	Second six months.	Total
Animals	$ 100,466 50	$ 58,024 44	$ 158 100 61
Animals for breeding		58,074 70	58,074 70
Barley	245 916 37	1 368 821 58	1 614,737 95
Books		2 638 70	2,638 70
Bones, etc	11 402 80	11 926 00	23,328 80
Bran	3,214 37	5,333 00	8 547 37
Eggs	1 781 51	7 034 11	8 815 62
F[illegible]	209 25	112 20	321 45
Furs, raw	7 877 37	3,607 00	11 484 37
Hay	942 50	4 612 09	5,554 59
Hides	11 064 60	10,381 28	21,445 88
Hops		352 30	352 30
Horses	89 458 90		89 458 90
Leather	2 250 00		2,250 00
Machinery	410 00	4,384 00	4,794 00
Malt	172,318 81	28,115 45	200,764 26
Peas for food	17 313 12	1 379 75	18,692 87
Peas, for seed	3,623 37	7 896 27	11 520 64
Lumber	236,174 05	325 226 80	561 400 85
Timber	7 300 00		7 300 00
Saddlery		808 12	808 12
Scrap iron		3,828 45	3 828 45
Ship knees		1 624 12	1 624 12
Rags		1 468 00	1 468 00
Rye	2 510 00	15 170 30	16,[illegible] 20
Spirits	2 217 80	561 73	2,779 53
Telegraph poles	548 00	5,553 74	6,101 74
Tobacco		1 558 00	1 558 00
Tobacco cuttings		1 222 01	1 222 01
Wool	42,531 00	55,178 60	97 709 60
Sundries	46 117 95	10 240 64	56 358 59
Totals	$1 008 768 62	$1 994,076 50	$3 002 845 12
Totals for corresponding period of 1879	854 579 91	$1 256,645 92	$2 111 225 83
Increase 1880	$ 154 188 71	$ 737 430 58	$ 891 619 29

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of goods exported from Toronto, as per Custom House returns during the year 1880

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
The Mine	Value $	Value $	Value. $	Quantity	Value $
Oils, mineral refined, galls.		276		851	276
Phosphates, tons		251		41	251
Silver ore tons		60		2	60
Fisheries.					
Herring pickled brls		40		37	40
Cod oil, haddock, &c. brls		30		10	30
Fish fresh all other		2,161			2,161
The Forest					
Basswood, butternut, hickory &c M feet		9,250		700	9,250
Hop, Telegraph poles &c		11 654			11 654
Knees and futtocks pieces		2,260		1 001	2,260
Lumber laths, &c. M		941		705	941
Planks, boards, &c. M. feet		384,717	9	38,606	384,726
Scantling, M feet		50		10	50
Shingles, M		14,390		7 078	14,391
Timber square, tons		8,509		4,833	8,509
Animals and their Produce					
Horses No		136 652		773	136,652
Horned cattle, No	4,530	821		100	5 351
Sheep, No		7 064		739	7 064
Poultry and other	884	561			1,445
Bones, cwt		25,846		91 172	25,846
Butter lbs	130,063	157	35	940,299	130,255
Cheese, lbs	7 350	2	2	64,560	7 354
Eggs, doz		10,550	1	81 017	10,551
Furs, dressed and undressed	18,328	13,809			32,137
Grease and scrap, lbs		1,514		67 745	1 514
Hides, horns, and skins	255	31 679			31 934
Lard, lbs	5,210			115,133	5,210
Meats—Bacon, lbs	248,877	6		3,007,870	248,873
Beef lbs.	225			3,560	225
Hams, lbs	42,444	11	5	755,905	42,460
Mutton, lbs	90			1 198	90
Pork, lbs	16,739			15,570	966
Tongue, lbs	966			355,441	16,736
Venison lbs		4		76	4
Sheeps pelts, No		22,750		38,478	22,750
Wool, lbs		123,776		400,553	123 776
Other articles	3,768	5 573			9,34

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
Agricultural Products.	Value. $	Value. $	Value $	Quantity	Value $
Bran cwt		1 250		2,540	1 250
Fruit, green lbs brls	6,536	577	9	3,822	7 122
Grain—Barley bush		1 021 364	12	1,377 185	1,021 376
Oats, bush	5,230	193		14,131	5,423
Peas, bush	67 161	53,865	4,590	157 811	125 636
Wheat, bush	334,196	2,531	5 188	263,029	341 915
Flour of wheat, brls	39,619	15	721	7 434	40 355
Oatmeal lbs.	5,211	22	22	1 073	5 255
Hay tons		5,806		654	5,806
Malt, bush	—	305 263		257 469	305 263
Potatoes, bush	28		10	59	38
Seeds other	83,548	5 711	10 197		99,456
Tobacco leaf lbs		2,743		11 383	2 743
Vegetables, other		2,999	9		3,008
Other articles	765	4,552			5,317
Manufactures.					
Agricultural implements.	15,885	225			16,110
Books, pamphlets, &c	3,028	5,749	180		8,957
Biscuits, cwt	41			4	41
Candles lbs		18		50	18
Carriages wagons, &c	508	1 983	2,550	76	5,041
Clothing &	58	195	—		253
Cordage twine &c.		283			283
Cottons	539	19	—		558
Furs	40	177			217
Glass and Glassware		3,949			3,949
Hats and caps	976				976
India rubber		1 392			1 392
Iron stoves, No	36	130		11	166
Iron castings	101	90			191
Iron scrap		11 652		—	11 652
All other	577	526	200		1 303
Junk and oakum		17		2	17
Leather—Boots and shoes, pairs		281	2,324	3,428	2,605
Harness and saddlery	90	1 147	45		1 282
Sole and upper	2,510	12	9		2,531
Other manufactures	306	195	11		561
Liquors—Ale, beer &c. galls		53	490	1 840	543
Whisky galls.		908		1 047	908
Other spirits galls.		2,410		4,369	2,410
Machinery	4,076	12,135	24		16,235
Musical Instruments—					
Organs		420		6	420
Pianos		1 229		6	1 229
All others, No	—	300		2	300
Rags.		761			761
Oil galls	3,293			8,594	293

EXPORTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
Manufactures—Continued.	Value. $	Value $	Value $	Quantity	Value. $
Sewing machines, No.		265		11	265
Soap lbs			380	9,600	380
Steel, manufactures of	510	301			811
Stone wrought and marble		69			69
Tobacco, stems and cuttings, lbs		1,802	435	43,656	2,237
Wine, galls.	16	290		260	306
Wood, household furniture	213	1 672			1,885
Other manufactures of	6,456	1 087	1 943		9,486
Woollens	1 106	383	1 597		3,086
Other articles	10,019	137 654	103		147 776
Miscellaneous Articles					
Drugs		63			63
Ice		3,057			3,057
Mineral Water	8				8
Paper printing		404			404
Paper tissue		1 130			1 130
Trees for planting			4		4

EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS CLASSIFIED

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877
Produce of the mine	$ 837	$ 1 860		25
Produce of the fisheries.	1 326	921	1,330	7,510
Produce of the forest	431 046	170,229	69 496	92,611
Animals and their produce	858 567	1 279,065	1 148,332	785 806
Agricultural products	1 895 806	1 734,889	1 634 030	1 151,017
Manufactures	250,880	303,612	204 044	245,526
Miscellaneous articles	4,666	674	5,781	
Total	$3,443,782	$3,401 450	$3,066,595	$2,255,497

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS

As per Custom House Returns.

	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.	Grand Total.
Total exports, 1880	$3 373,734	$70,048	$3 443,782
" " 1879	3 345,389	56,061	3 401 450
" " 1878.	3,000,200	66,385	3,066,585
" " 1877			2,255,497
" " 1876.			1 272,868

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION BY COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES.	1876	1877	1878.	1879.	1880
	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	83,474 390	81 139 703	83,872,719	67 296 643	80,307 296
United States	75,986 909	77 937 314	73 876,037	70,904 720	62 996,657
France	2,304,812	1 730 062	1 754 394	2,247 066	1 925,979
Germany	608,355	404 918	521 380	5 2 296	532,029
Spain	445,451	340 757	323 245	394 445	297 245
Portugal	189 196	1 5 425	145 941	161 208	301 359
Italy	163,130	242,342	206 171	181 033	623,225
Holland	207 895	256,860	266,764	210,238	273,837
Belgium	374 880	318,724	306 692	219 481	537 307
Newfoundland	2,675 477	2,753,745	2,767 347	2,250,823	2 092,241
British West Indies	3 017 337	2,835 365	2,528,549	2,605,671	3 114 675
Spanish West Indies	1 777 209	1 947 829	1 454,985	1 813,567	3,031 050
French West Indies	340,153	185 234	268,424	237 128	232,657
Other West India Islands	156,674	163 242	144,035	96,732	110,476
South America	975,762	856 506	969 304	745 630	1 073,421
China and Japan	971 314	455 753	456,244	506,519	531 457
Switzerland	56,168	69 066	61 179	94 731	94 225
Australia	79,693	136 610	370,123	292 319	141 762
South Africa	314,323	120 ,64	91 334	162,107	218,558
Other Countries	1 370,467	1 165 500	904,425	847 075	253,764
Totals	175,690,653	172,176,876	170,623,244	151 382 963	189 593,907

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

Value of total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion with the Duty collected thereon for thirteen years.

		Exports.	Imports.	Duty	
		$	$	$	cts.
Fiscal year	1868	57 567 888	73 459 644	8,819,431	63
	1869	60,474,781	70 415,165	8 298,909	71
	1870	73,573 490	74 814,339	9,462,940	44
	1871	74,173,618	96 092,971	11 843,655	75
	1872	82,639 663	111 430,527	13,045,493	50
	1873	89,789 922	128,011 281	13,017 730	17
	1874	89,351 928	128,213,582	14,421 882	67
	1875	77 886,979	123,070,283	15,361 382	12
	1876	80 966,435	93,210,346	12,833,114	48
	1877	75 875,393	99,327 962	12,548 451	09
	1878	79 323,667	93 081,787	12,795,693	17
	1879	71 491 255	81 964 427	12,939 540	66
	1880	87 911 458	86,489,747	14,138 849	22
Aggregate for thirteen years		1 001 026 475	1 259,682,061	156,527 074	61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION

1867	$ 93,046,051
1868	96,896,666
1869	112,361 998
1870	115,993,706
1871	115,492 682
1872	122 400 179
1873	129 743,432
1874	141 163,551
1875	161 663,401
1876	164,204,687
1877	174 675,834
1878	174,957 268
1879	186,974,758
1880	199 125,323

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following statement shows the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States during the past five years

	Canada.	United States.
1880	$ 3,194,800	$74,643,400
1879	7 169 000	77 703 700
1878	5,960,500	64,315 900
1877	29 261 000	68,264 800
1876	9,145,200	64,630 000

WHEAT STATISTICS

The following table, showing the estimates of area, quantity and value of the United States wheat crop for ten years, may be found of interest

Years	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Total products.	Price per Bush.	Total value of product.
		Bush	Bush.		
1871	19,943,893	11.5	230,722,400	$1 25.8	$290,411,820
1872	20,858,359	11.9	249,997,100	1 24	310,180,375
1873	22,171,676	12.7	281,254,700	1 15	323,594,805
1874	24,967,027	12.3	308,102,700	0 94.1	291,107,895
1875	26,381,512	11.0	292,136,000	1 00	294,580,990
1876	27,627,021	10.4	289,356,500	1 03.7	300,259,300
1877	26,277,546	13.9	364,194,146	1 08.2	394,695,779
1878	32,108,560	13.1	420,122,400	0 77.7	326,346,424
1879	32,545,899	13.7	448,756,118	1 10.3	497,005,303
1880	36,087,960	13.3	480,849,700	0 95.8	460,597,000

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF TORONTO 1881

MAYOR.

W. B. McMurrich.

St. Andrew's Ward.—Aldermen H. E. Clarke, Mitchell and Farley

St. David's Ward.—Aldermen Blevins, Adamson and Lobb

St. George's Ward.—Aldermen A. R. Boswell, Ryan and Walker

St. James' Ward.—Aldermen Love, Steiner and Jas. B. Boustead.

St. John's Ward.—Aldermen John Kent, Irwin and Fleming.

St. Lawrence Ward.—Aldermen Thomas Davies, Hallam, and Taylor

St. Patrick's Ward.—Aldermen John Ball, Evans and Baxter

St. Stephen's Ward.—Aldermen Crocker, Denison and W. Bell

St. Thomas' Ward.—Aldermen Carlyle, Trees and John N. Lake

TORONTO HARBOR.

	1880.	1879.
No. of vessels frequenting the harbor	2,221	2,221
Steamboats loaded	645	564
Steamboats light	136	140
Propellers loaded	226	245
Propellers light	47	43
Schooners loaded	546	1 106
Schooners light	310	166
No. of vessels wintering here	54	59
Tolls received	$6,451 37	$ 8,869 36
Total receipts	9,452 19	11,422 56
Total expenditure	9,461 96	6,774 53

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Toronto Post Office for the past two years, ending December 31st in each case

REVENUE.	1879.	1880.
Postage stamps post cards, etc.	$140,550 00	$151,904 35
Unpaid postage	1 216 98	1 185 99
Newspapers and periodicals from office of publication	10,062 00	13,272 81
Box rent and keys	2,626 57	2,045 42
Commission on money orders	2,523 18	2,390 27
	$157 952 77	$170,809 74
EXPENDITURE		
Salaries	$55,559 24	$60,258 71
Commission to stamp vendors	4,119 25	4,551 59
Miscellaneous	6,201 08	8,094 19
	$65,879 53	$72,904 49
MONEY ORDERS.		
Total number issued	10,384	12,062
Value of same	$183,207 15	$208,734 7[illegible]
Number paid	44,932	50,137
Value of same	$1 006,674 25	$1 106,701 74
P. O. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH		
Deposits	$235 648 00	$230,257 00
Withdrawals	193,675 13	195 122 30
	$429,323 13	$425,379 30
REGISTERED LETTERS		
Total number passing through P. O.	520 365	556,175
DELIVERED.		
Number of letters delivered	2 909,456	2 190 552
Number of post cards delivered	361 400	465,400
Number of circulars delivered		114 192
Number of parcels delivered		31 720
Number of books delivered		15 184
Number of samples delivered		18,929
Number of newspapers delivered	766 792	832,[illegible]04
Number of dead letters, etc.	67 673	92,392
FORWARDED		
Number of letters forwarded	6,307 485	6,649 445
Number of post cards forwarded		1 046 344
Number of circulars forwarded	1 117 272	1 270 720
Number of parcels forwarded	15,298	32,448
Number of newspapers forwarded	8,703,346	10,489,706

The number of letter-carriers was 35 in 1879 and 43 in 1880, the number of corresponding offices, 251 and 274, and the weight of books in pounds, 370,552, and 368 056

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different kinds of Coal imported into Toronto by water

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Hard coal tons	86,571	90,827	70,051
Soft coal tons	72,726	34,081	15,481
	159,297	125,908	85,532

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

The number of persons as near as possible that are engaged in the different trades and professions in this city during 1880 was as follows

Architects	29	Manufacturers	190
Auctioneers	19	Medical Men	124
Bakers and Confectioners	101	Painters	63
Bankers and Money brokers	9	Photographers	22
Barbers	59	Plumbers and Gas-fitters	42
Blacksmiths	57	Printers and Publishers	50
Boat builders	1	Wholesale Merchants	194
Builders and Contractors	102	Retail Merchants	1,491
Cab Owners	24	Banks	12
Clergymen	99	Building and Loan Companies	17
Commission Merchants	84	Insurance Companies	63
Hotel and Saloon keepers	201	Telegraph Companies	2
Insurance Agents and Accountants	135	Consumers Gas Company	1
Judges	14	Toronto Street Railway	1
Lawyers and Solicitors	178	Theatres	2
Lumber Merchants	49		
		Total Trades and Professions	3,456

TORONTO WORKMEN

The following statement gives the number of Workmen employed in this city and the times at which they are paid

At noon every Saturday	663
At 2 o'clock every Saturday	70
At 3 o'clock every Saturday	92
At 4 o'clock every Saturday	1,661
At 5 o'clock every Saturday	402
At 6 o'clock every Saturday	252
Every other Saturday	1,780
Weekly—other days than Saturday	3,979
Monthly	1,913
Total number employed	10,812

PUBLICATIONS

Daily	6
Weekly	21
Monthly	14

W D MATTHEWS & CO

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No 26 FRONT ST EAST

COR OF SCOTT ST

TORONTO, ONT

ORDERS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT BARLEY ETC

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & Co.

FLOUR GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

30 CHURCH STREET TORONTO

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.

THOS. A. CRANE. HUGH N BAIRD JAS. CARRUTHERS.

CRANE & BAIRD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Commission Merchants

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Corn Exchange Buildings,
MONTREAL.

Cor Scott & Wellington Sts.
TORONTO

JAMES GOODALL,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GRAIN GRASS SEEDS &c

83 Front Street - TORONTO, ONT

CHAPMAN & SON,

PRODUCE FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

91 Front St East, - TORONTO

NAIRN'S COAL DOCK
NAIRNS SHIPPING DOCK
CHURCH ST

A. & S. NAIRN,

Wholesale Shippers of Coal

Direct Shipments from Mines to all Points at Lowest Rates

LOCAL ORDERS FILLED FROM OUR YARDS in TORONTO

Offices—4 King St East cor Yonge St Nairn's Docks, foot of Church St.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

ALL KINDS OF

Machine and Burning Oils

AT

LOW TRADE PRICES.

Price Lists sent on Application

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

OFFICE

33 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

WORKS, 21 and 23 Princess Street,

P. O. BOX, 1075. TORONTO, ONT

V.T.C

VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF TORONTO

(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF

FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory—122 and 124 Wellington Street West,

TORONTO

BUTLER COAL.

COAL
FOR
ELIAS ROGERS & Co.
TORONTO.

BEST QUALITIES OF

COAL AND WOOD

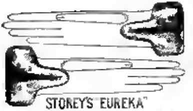
AT LOWEST PRICES

OFFICES Dominion Bank Buildings, cor King and Yonge Sts, Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts., Cor Niagara and Douro Sts. 33 Adelaide St East. Cor Esplanade and Princess Sts

All Offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS. WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS.



STOREY'S "EUREKA"
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT'D.

W. H. STOREY & SON,
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Glove Manufacturers.

The best description of GLOVES & MITTS in every variety of material and style are manufactured by us.

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NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
[TRADE MARK]
CASTORINE
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TORONTO

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Packers and General Provision

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Packer and curer of Heavy and Thin Mess and Navy Pork, C. C. Breakfast and Roll Spice Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Pork Sausage, etc., made wholly from

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Cheese, Pork Bacon, Hams, Lard, Dairy Packed Butter &c., constantly on hand.

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OILS, VARNISHES

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Linseed Oil, Oil Cake, White Lead and Colors in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, Nitrate Silver, &c., &c.

ALL GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES ARE WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

CRUDE DRUGS,

SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS

Every Requirement of the Retail Drug Trade

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION BY THE TRADE.

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Though Mr Sessions died in 1868, and his interest in the business ceased from that date yet his name continued at the head of the firm until last year when the style was changed to that of Cooper & Smith, Mr Carpenter having previously retired.

Messrs. Cooper & Smith's Factory and Warerooms, on Front Street are large and commodious, and some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that it employs upwards of 500 hands in manufacturing, besides purchasing very largely of ready made goods rubbers etc.

All the goods manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Smith are stamped with their own name and have acquired the highest reputation with the consumer None but the best material is used and only the best workmen are employed

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Cooper & Smith,

36, 38 and 40 Front Street West

SMITH AND KEIGHLEY

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EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

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WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR
NEW AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

General Groceries.

A FINE STOCK OF

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ALWAYS ON HAND

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Green and Black Teas

IN GREAT VARIETY

TO SUIT CLOSE BUYERS.

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Pamph.
Econ.
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G.

GENERAL
FINANCIAL AND TRADE
REVIEW
OF THE
CITY OF TORONTO
FOR 1880,

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE

> "Above all let the promoters of new enterprises study political economy, and learn the meaning of the word savings; they will then know that savings are the excess of goods made above goods consumed, and that it is this excess alone which can, without impoverishment and consequent trouble to the money market, be applied to new undertakings. On the perception of this law and obedience to what it prescribes depends the prevention of panics and crises."—BONAMY PRICE.

TORONTO, 1881.

GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS TORONTO

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.,

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS, AND KNITTED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES. A most complete assortment of every desirable make and material

IN LACES AND SEWED GOODS. Great variety, choice designs

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS.

General Haberdashery Very Complete.

Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, and Staple Cotton Goods; Denims, Ticks, Bags, Yarns, Shirtings and Sheetings.

AMERICAN DUCKS, DENIMS AND SHEETINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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KENNEDY
& GEMMEL.

OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

OUR purchases are coming to hand daily, and shortly our Warehouse will be literally crowded with goods purchased at the Fountain-head of Supply

This Season we will offer one of the **LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS** of

AMERICAN, GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRODUCTS

OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CANADA.

The Spring business is fairly commenced, and already February, 1881 promises to greatly exceed in volume of sales that of February, 1880

Travellers orders are coming in freely, and almost every English mail takes home repeat-orders, in addition to the use of the Cable.

[PLEASE TURN OVER].

OUR LEAF

SAMSON,
KENNEDY
& GEMMEL.

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Embracing Prints, Cottons, Denims. Ducks, Linens, Linings, Towels, &c

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

One of our Largest Departments, and receives our unremitting attention.

RIBBONS and LACES.

Our Stock is REPLETE and FRESH.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

Includes Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs &c

HABERDASHERY.

This Department continues to expand, and each season adds the most recent novelties

STUFFS and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

The Bradford market has been thoroughly gone through, and selections made from the stocks of leading producers

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Embraces Quilts, Toilet Covers, all kinds of Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c

TWEED DEPARTMENT.

Buyers visiting Toronto will do themselves great injustice if they leave the City without seeing our Stock.

GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE
REVIEW
OF THE
CITY OF TORONTO
FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

132146
25/3/14

TORONTO:
GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY PRINTERS.
1881

PREFACE.

We present to the public in this convenient shape a review of the several departments of trade carried on in this city during 1880. It is now some years since the last review was published, and as our commercial interests are growing rapidly, we think it necessary to keep pace with them. We have labored under a disadvantage in making comparisons with the past two or three years, in the absence of any accurate information regarding the trade of those years. In a work of this kind inaccuracies are apt to creep in; but in arriving at the conclusions given it has been the earnest purpose of the publisher to get as near to the truth as possible. To accomplish this we have visited the majority of houses engaged in each branch of trade, and taken special pains to have erroneous impressions rectified so as to make our work reliable.

Our report embodies many details that were never attempted to be given before. We give in as concise a form as possible the prominent features in the year's business and the extent to which it has grown. There are some who consider retrospects of this kind of little value, but we are glad to find many who think the contrary. Every city of importance has its trade review, published in most instances by its Board of Trade, which shows at a glance the city's progress or retrogression. As with individuals, so with cities, a systematic review of past business must materially aid in pointing out the channels into which future development may most profitably be directed. How we have succeeded in carrying out our intentions we must leave to the decision of an indulgent public.

The aggregate Wholesale Trade of the City of Toronto during 1880 is estimated at $31,250,000; Produce, $28,604,000; Manufactures $10,000,000. Total trade of city in first hands, $69,854,000.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET

Banks during the year were singularly free from the disasters that culminated in the closing of many doors in the preceding years The severe lessons taught by injudicious discounting loaning on insufficient security, and sometimes on no security at all, have been remembered, and a different course has been pursued. Business has been transacted on a sounder basis many institutions preferring to keep their money locked up or employed at a low rate of interest on undeniable security rather than to incur risks

The year 1880 has been marked by numerous changes in the monetary world The renewal of bank charters for ten years from July, 1881, has occupied the attention of bankers This measure, which deprives banks of the right to issue any notes of a smaller denomination than $5, and makes all their issue a first charge upon the assets of the banks in case of insolvency, is on the whole satisfactory, although not meeting with general approval. The legislation authorizing an increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions on a slender coin basis is of considerable importance, and has caused much criticism The revival of the lumber trade has been favorable to a number of our banks that became deeply interested through advances made during the depression Realizations on this class of security were greater than even the most sanguine anticipated The good harvest of 1879, coupled with the bountiful one of 1880, has produced beneficial results. Farmers have met their store-bills promptly, and the storekeeper in turn has been able to take up his note Under these favorable circumstances renewals have been the exception rather than the rule

The business of the banks is steadily increasing and their present condition is highly satisfactory to stockholders The expansion of circulation during the year has been the largest ever known, and is now $27 328,358 The increase in discounts is indicative of more extensive commercial transactions. They, however show a decrease as compared with 1878, owing probably to business being done on a closer cash basis. Deposits show a very large increase during the year, being $92,237 727 against $79,392 957, and this, too, when interest is lower While this may be accepted as an improved condition of the people it also shows a want of confidence. It is impossible to find profitable employment for the large sums of capital offering for investment If capitalists were assured of the continuance of low rates of interest, it would undoubtedly result in stimulating new industries A large amount of money has found its way to New York, where remunerative employment has been had. In December bank returns the amount under the head of "Due from other banks in foreign countries" is placed at $27,041,608 against $19,313,000 in December, 1879, and $5,800,000 in December, 1878 The bill introduced into the Albany Legislature last April, taxing foreign bank capital, caused a temporary scare The agents of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Merchants Bank, and Canadian Bank of Commerce called in loans amounting to several millions of dollars The Bill, however, having passed in a modified form, operations were soon in order again, and as a result $5 000 000 more have gone there since April The last two months of 1880, money in New York was stiff and as much as ¼ to ⅜ of one per cent. per diem was paid in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Canadian banks cannot, according to the State laws, accept more than the regular rate, but that was better than they could get at home This, however, induced a safer business being done, and brought a desirable class of customers The following is a comparative statement of the position of Canadian banks for the past three years —

	Dec 1880	Dec. 1879	Dec 1878.
Capital authorized	$ 66,766 666	$ 67,266 666	$ 72 766,666
Capital paid up	59,819 603	60 351 505	64 257 010
Circulation	27,328 358	22,252 761	21 455 641
Deposits	92 237 727	79 192,957	72,018 817
Loans and Discounts	122,540 375	112 730 251	134 297 465
Specie	5,965 270	6,800 029	5,623 006
Dominion Notes	10 520 302	9,138 439	8,098 206

RATE OF INTEREST

The chief feature of the year was the decline in the rate of interest on secured investments The depression in business during previous years had been great and the process of liquidation going on caused a large accumulation of money, which has been seeking investment at unprecedentedly low rates. The current rate allowed on deposits by banks is now 3 per cent , subject to notice, while 5 per cent used to be the common rate Call loans, which have largely superseded time loans, are now to be had at 4 to 4½ per cent , and time loans at 4½ to 5 per cent. These are from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the general run of rates in previous years Low rates have not been confined to Canada, but they appear to be general. United States bonds are selling higher than ever before, and at prices which yield the investor only 3½ per cent. English consols rose above par for the first time in thirty years Investors seem to have learned the lesson that high interest rates mean bad security, and have determined to make none but the most reliable investments.

THE STOCK MARKET

BANKS

The past year has been an eventful one as reflected by the course of stocks. The advance in prices has been attended with a corresponding increase in transactions. The lowest sales of the year were, as a rule, made the first few months, and the highest prices were reached in November and December. The profits arising from the purchase of any stock on the list were large, and realizations of "bulls" have even exceeded expectations. The movement was greatest the latter part of the year, and the excitement in August and November was at times intense. During the first six months the market showed a slow but steady improvement, the only check being in April, caused by the introduction into the Albany Legislature of the Bill for the taxation of foreign bank capital. This measure affected the larger banks that were doing business in New York, and holders offered their stock freely, the result being a sharp decline in values. Confidence was soon restored, however, and the advance continued.

The abundance of money and low rates of interest are the chief reasons for the high prices ruling at the end of the year. The current rates of interest allowed by banks have a tendency to force investors into securities yielding 5 to 6 per cent., and the securities offered on the Stock Exchange are considered the safest. Notwithstanding the great advance made in bank stocks, the closing prices of the year yielded from 5 to 5½ per cent. in these securities, and as indications point to a continuance of an easy money market, it would not be surprising if higher prices should follow. As compared with the lowest prices of the year, the highest prices show a gain of 38 per cent. for Bank of Montreal, 36½ for Federal, 36 for Merchants, 33½ for Ontario, 32½ for Standard, 32 for Molsons, 31 for Commerce, 27 for Dominion, 26 for Imperial, and 23¼ for Toronto.

The following table shows the market value of the stocks dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening and close of the year:

	January	December
Montreal	$16,320,000	$20,100,000
Toronto	2,410,000	2,840,000
Ontario	2,100,000	3,060,000
Merchants	4,652,000	6,728,000
Commerce	6,870,000	8,850,000
Dominion	1,123,000	1,387,000
Hamilton	1,000,000	1,170,000
Standard	375,000	535,000
Federal	1,100,000	1,370,000
Imperial	960,000	1,200,000
Molsons	1,520,000	2,140,000
Totals	$38,430,000	$49,380,000

	January	December
Canada Permanent	$ 3 540 000	$ 4 600 000
Freehold	1 530 000	1 950 000
Western Canada	1 530 000	1 675 000
Union	640 000	710 000
Canada Landed	1 910 000	2,115 000
Building and Loan	600 000	712 000
Imperial Savings	540 000	714 000
Farmers' Loan	1,150 000	1,270 000
London and Canadian	5 240 000	6 000 000
Dominion Savings	968 000	392 000
Ontario Savings	1 280 000	1 330 000
Hamilton Provident	1 120 000	1 250 000
British America	585 000	785 000
Western Assurance	1 224,000	1 800 000
Dominion Telegraph	680 000	920 000
Montreal Telegraph	1 890 000	2 740 000
Totals	$24 427 000	$38 962 000
Totals banks	38 430 000	46 380 000
	$62 867 000	$78,343 000
Increase in value during year		$15 486 000

LOAN COMPANIES

Loan companies have been at a disadvantage on account of the ease in the money market during the year A larger amount of foreign capital than usual has been brought into the country by mortgage companies With an increased accumulation of capital offering for investment from all quarters, rates could not be maintained, and the farmer came in for his share of benefit The majority of the companies, however, by observing a cautious policy, have come out unscathed, and show good statements The stocks of the different companies have risen in the general advance With the exception of Building and Loan, prices were at their lowest at the beginning of the year, and at their highest in December The stock mentioned has been remarkably firm the past four months, and touched 99½ the highest figure, in November Canada Permanent advanced 23 per cent during the year Freehold, 10½ Western Canada 14, Union, 14½, Canada Landed Credit Co., 11½ Imperial Savings, 14½ Farmers Loan, 14¾, London and Canadian 21½, Dominion Savings and Ontario Savings, 5, Hamilton Provident, 12½, National Investment, 3, and Peoples 8 Peoples was added to the list in September, and Manitoba and North West Investment Co in December

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The companies doing business here all report an increased business. Of fire and marine risks the greatest profit has been on the former The disasters at sea have been unusually large, and income from that source is small. The British America is the oldest company it being incorporated in 1833, and ever since the new management in 1873, there has been a steady increase in the net surplus. This company pays a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., and has a capital of $500,000, which is all paid up. The stock of this company has steadily advanced since January, when it was at 116½, until the end of the year when it sold at 157¼, a gain of 40¾ per cent. The Western Assurance, with a capital of $800,000, pays a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent. It was established in 1851 and transacted a large business during the year. The advance in the stock has been extraordinary, and shows the greatest gain of any stock on the list. It opened at 153 in January, and sold up to 228 in November, an increase of 75 per cent. The closing price of the year was a little off, at 210 ex-dividend. Confederation Life still retains its popularity, and after selling at 142 in March, changed hands at 200 in December. Canada Life continues to experience an increased prosperity, having transacted a larger business last year than in any former year. It opened at 208 bid on January 5th, 1880, and closed at 316 bid on December 31st, 1880, with no sales reported.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

There is probably nothing that is a better index to the state of trade than the telegraph. When business is good the wire is used freely, commercial men considering the extra expense trifling as compared to despatch and convenience. The past year has been a most favorable one for both companies. The Montreal Company, the oldest and best patronized, has been taxed to its utmost, and in fact has suffered some for want of facilities. The company is engaged in making extensions and increasing their facilities to comply with increased requirement. They have now a total of 1,619 offices in the Dominion, 855 of which are in Ontario. The business during November was the largest ever done at the Toronto branch. The total number of messages sent by this line during 1880 was 2,122,101, against 1,724,030 in 1879, an increase of 398,071. Their last dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The stock of this company has rapidly risen during the year, it being quoted in January at 87½, and in December at 139, an advance of 51½ per cent. During the last two weeks of the year, however, it declined several points and closed the year at 133. The Dominion Telegraph Company has also benefited by the improved state of trade. Their business is in a highly satisfactory condition, and the management are extending to meet the wants of growing trade. The line is leased to the American Union Telegraph Company, who are about laying two transatlantic cables. The Dominion has 500 offices, a paid up capital of $1,000,000, and a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. annually. There were few sales of the stock the first part of the year, but in November it was active, and advanced 19 per cent. The lowest price was in March, when it sold at 62, and the highest in November, 95—a gain of 33.

CONSUMERS GAS.

In a financial point of view, with which we have only to deal, the above-named company has been successful the past year. The number of consumers on their books is 4,100, an increase of 400 since the beginning of the year. The company light some 2,144 street lamps including those of Yorkville. As all citizens should know by this time, they use a large quantity of petroleum. This they get from Petrolia, Ont., the annual cost of which is $30,000. In addition to this they use 4,000 tons of hard coal, 1,000 tons of steam, and 1,000 tons of bituminous. Formerly their consumption of coal was 16,000 tons. Considering the present high price of coal, there is a great saving by the use of petroleum. By its use, also, a large amount of capital is spent in Ontario instead of going to the States in payment for coal. The capital of the company is $800,000, and they pay a limited dividend of 10 per cent in quarterly instalments. At the beginning of the year the stock was much depressed on account of the electric light scare, and it sold down to 128 in April. Since then there was a gradual advance up till November, when 155½ was reached. During December there was a reaction, and the stock closed at 145.

DEBENTURES.

The better condition of trade and the restoration of confidence, has also had a marked effect on debentures. There were a few sales at the Board in the beginning of the year, but none for some months. City 6's sold at 103 and 104½ in January, and 103¾ in February, and Dominion 5's at 101 in February. The demand was steady, but few sellers appeared. The following are the bids at the opening of the years 1880 and 1881:

	Jan. 1880	Jan. 1881
Dominion, 5 per cent	100½	104
County Ontario, 6 per cent	102	108
Township Ontario, 6 per cent	99	106
City of Toronto, 6 per cent	103	110

BANK STOCKS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Bank Stock were made during each month of the past two years. The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal, Toronto Ontario, Merchants, and Commerce.

	Montreal		Toronto		Ontario		Merchants		Commerce		Dominion		Hamilton		Standard		Federal		Imperial	
1879	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
January	139½	125	118½	110	67½	56	80¾	72¾	102	95½									98	97
February	137½	125½	119½	111½	64	55½	80¼	76½	102¼	100	110½	110			73	73	99½	99	98	98
March	140½	132	118	114	63	58	82½	76¾	104	99½										
April	142½	135½	113	110	68	62	88½	81	104½	104	111	110					99	99		
May	142	*134	110¾	107¾	67½	*59¾	82½	*77	106¾	103	109	108½			70	70	99	99	97	97
June	136¼	133½	107¾	106¼	62	61½	76¾	75¾	107	*102¾							97	96	96¾	94½
July	137½	133½	111	110	63½	61	76¾	72¾	108¼	102¼	109½	109½					97¾	97½		
August	138¼	125¼	112¾	109½	63	55½	76½	71	110¼	105½	110	109½			68	68			92½	92½
September	133¾	128	114	112¼	57	55¾	81	77¾	113½	110½	110½	110½			67½	67½	97½	97		
October	144¾	131½	120	112¼	75	58	89½	81½	119	112¼	115	115	100	100	67	67	102½	102½	96½	93¾
November	150	141½	123½	*116½	73½	69	86	86	120¾	117	117	116½	101	101	74	71	105	102	100	98
December	145½	132	122	116	73	69¾	91¼	82	120	*112	119	114			73½	71	101½	100½	99½	99½
1880																				
January	138½	136½	122¼	121¼	71¾	70	88½	84	115	113½	116¼	116			74	73	101½	100½	98	95½
February	139	136½	126	122	71¾	70¾	93¼	88	118	114½	120	116½			75	74	102¾	102	98	95½
March	142¾	138½	126	124	78	71¾	99¾	92¾	119¼	117¾	125	123	101½	101½	85	83½	105¾	103	97¼	96½
April	144¾	134¼	130	125	91	78	98	95½	121	118½			103	102¾	83	81¼	107	105¾	99	98
May	138½	*130¾	129	126	80½	77½	96¾	93¾	123	120½	122	122	101¼	101½	84	82	108	107	99¾	99¼
June	138	133½	128	126½	78¼	73½	94¾	92¾	121*	122¼	127	125¼	102	100			112½	107	101½	100½
July	143¼	138¼	130	128	84¾	78½	99¾	95	123¼	120½	129	127			84½	84	114¾	114	104½	*99
August	155	143½	137	132	89	84	106½	100	132	124	134½	129½	105	104	94½	90	121½	115	108½	105
September	150	151½	136	134½	87½	85	107½	103½	130	127	134	133	104½	104	94½	92	122½	121¼	107¼	107
October	153½	150½	136	134	96	85	111	105	134	127½	131*	*131	105	105	95	93¼	125	121¼	107½	106
November	164¾	155½	144	136	103½	96½	120	111	144½	134	140	131¾	107	107	105½	95	132	*127	121½	107¾
December	168½	142	144½	138	100¼	95¼	118	114	142	*135	143	141	116†	107	105	102	137	133	121	116

* Ex dividend † Fully paid up stock

LOAN COMPANIES.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Loan Companies Stock were made during each month of the past two years :—

	Canada Permanent.		Freehold		Western Canada.		Union		Canada Landed		Building and Loan		Imperial Savings		Farmers' Loan		London and Can.		Dominion Savings	
1879	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.	H st.	L st.
January	174	173½			145½	145			125	125	111½	107	111	108	113½	113½	131½	127½		
February	173	173		—	146½	145	142½	142½	130	124½	109	104	108	105	113½	112½	136	135½	120	120
March	172½	172½					138½	138½	130	129	104	101½			111	111	124	123	—	
April	173½	173½	145	145	145½	144½	135½	135½	129½	129½	101½	101	106½	106	—	—	126	126	—	
May	174	174			145½	144½				—	103½	103½	106½	106					—	
June	171	171			144½	144½					104½	100	109	103½	109	106				
July	172	171	141	141			130½	130½	124½	124½	101	100½	104	103½	106½	106½	125½	123	120	120
August					141	141			125	125	100½	100½	103½	103½	109	107½	130	127	—	—
September	175	175	142½	142½					133	132½	100	99			111	110			—	—
October	—	—	144	144	148½	148½	128	125	130½	134	104½	99	109	108	113	111	129	127½	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	152½	152	130½	129½	—		106	104½	110	110	109	108	129½	128½	123	123
December	182½	182½				—	129½	127			95½	85	110	110		—	—		125½	125½
1880.																				
January	177	177				—	128½	128½	134	120½	89½	77	108	106	112½	109	131½	131		
February	180	180					132½	129	135½	134	88	78½	108	108	114½	112½	133½	133	121	120½
March	185½	185	153½	152	153	153	131	130½	136½	136½	79	78½	112	110	117½	116½	134	127½	121¾	121½
April	187½	187½	154½	154½	153½	153½	132½	132	136	136	75½	74½	112	112	118¾	117½	134	132		
May	186	186			156	155	132½	132½	134	133	72	72	111½	111½	114	113½	133½	133½	121½	121
June	184	184	155½	152	—	—	132½	132½	133	133	75	73	112½	112½	116½	114½	138½	133½		
July	185½	185			—	—	132½	132½	135	134	90	88	114	114	117½	117½	133½	132		
August	189	185½	156½	156	—	—	*130	*130	136½	136½	89½	88½	120	116½	123½	119	145½	134	119	119
September							135	133	137½	136½	92½	89½	119½	118½	123	123	149	142		
October	199	192½	162½	162½	163	162	136½	134½			96	93½	120½	117	123½	122½	160	145	121½	121
November	196	193	*158	*158			140	137½	138	138	96½	96	118½	119½	121½	121	150	147½	123	122½
December	200	197			167	165	145	143	141	135	99	94	119½	119	121½	121½	150	148	124	124

LOAN COMPANIES, INSURANCE, TELEGRAPH, and CONSUMERS' GAS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of the undermentioned Stocks were made each month of the past two years

	Ontario Savings		Hamilton Prov		National Invest		British America.		Western Assurance		Consumers Gas.		Montreal Telegraph		Dominion Telegraph	
1879	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
January			111	111		—			149½	149			107¾	96	—	
February							110¾	110¾	151	149½	111	111	108¾	88	58	58
March			—	—	102	101½			150	149			106½	100	95	64¾
April			—	—	101½	101½	111	111	150½	149	126	126	106	103		
May			—	—			111	111					105	102		
June			—		103	103	112	111½	154	154		—	102¼	*85¾	75¼	60
July					—	—			148¾	148	—		93½	88	—	—
August			112½	112½		—	108	108	149	147	—	—	90	87	—	—
September				—	103½	103½	109	109			—		94	90		—
October					103¼	103	114	114	155	155	—		92	81	63¼	58¼
November							122½	120	160	160	136	136	94½	88	68	65¾
December	132	131			104	101½	—	—	160½	159	125	125	100	93½	65	65
1880																
January	—		112¼	112½	—	—	120	116½	153	153			93½	87½	63	63
February	128½	128				—			163	160½			95¾	90½		
March	129	129	117	116¾	—	—	123	123	163¾	163¾	131	131	94¾	90½	67	62
April	129	129	117	117			130	128½	166	166	128	128	97	93¾	—	—
May	—		117	117	105½	105½	129¼	129½	166½	165	129½	129½	96½	93½		
June							134	130			132½	130	100½	93½	68	64
July	126	126			105	105			191	189	135	132	111½	101½	67	63¾
August	129½	129½	120½	120½					189½	188	141½	141½	130	111¾	75	70
September	129¾	129½	122½	122½			152	144	193	190½	146½	146½	135½	131½	73½	73
October	130	130	124	123			150	145	201	197½	*145	*140	134	127½	76	71
November	133	131½	126	124	107	107	156	152	223	208	155½	146	139	132	85	76
December			125	125	108	108	157½	150½	227	*210	153	145	137½	132	92	87

OTHER SALES IN 1880 —Huron and Erie sold at 148 in November Anglo-Canadian Mortgage at 112½ in September People's at 102 in September, 103½ in October 106 in November and 107 and 110 in December Confederation Life at 142 in March, 170 in November, and 200 in December London Loan at 112 in December No sales reported in Canadian Savings. * Ex dividend

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS.

(Including Sales made in Montreal.)

	1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st
Montreal	165¾	130¾	150	125	173	155½	183¾	153½	196½	181½	195½	179¾
Toronto	144½	121¼	123½	106¼	140½	117½	176½	140	199	175	199¾	177½
Ontario	102⅝	70	75½	55½	97¾	65	106½	96¾	108½	101	113¾	101
Merchants'	120	84	96	71	99	77	90	69	99⅞	89½	118½	90½
Commerce	144½	113½	120¾	96½	119	106½	122¼	113	127½	118	137¼	118
Dominion	143	116	117	108½		121	126	113	130	116	120	111
Hamilton	†116	100	101	100	98		100	97	97½		95	90
Standard	105½	73	74	67								
Federal	137	100½	103	96	104½	100¾	102½	100	101½	95	95	92
Imperial	124½	95½	109	92½								
Molsons	108	76	84	58¼	101	80	113	102	111½	106¼	117½	101
*Consolidated			57¼	2½	91	57	95½	77	103	98	108½	98
Montreal Telegraph	139	87½	107¾	81	124	106½	123¾	104	179	125	194	132¾
Dominion Telegraph	95	62	75½	58	85	74½	91	80	98	89	109½	90½
	1874.		**1873**		**1872**		**1871**		**1870**		**1869**	
	H'st	L'st.	H'st.	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st	H'st	L'st.	H'st	L'st
Montreal	199½	181	194	174½	269	177	292	222	231	154	168	139
Toronto	205½	185	212½	182	226	133	205	156	158	125	128	117
Ontario	123½	105	107	100	115	96	124	108	109	98	102	95
Merchants	124	109¼	119¾	107½	137	108	149	116	129	105	111	104
Commerce	138	120	128½	116¼	139	114	139	117	122	108	111	101
Dominion	116	103	107	104	112	105	111	102				
Hamilton	97½		95		100	99						
Molsons	117½	108	114½	105½	118	109	129	109	119	95	113	101
*City Bank	108½	91½	95	82½	90	72	103	80	92	86	104	89
Montreal Telegraph	205½	174¾	222	182½	224	180	230	170	240	140	140	124
Dominion Telegraph	107½	100										

* City Bank, and Consolidated Bank from 1876 † Fully paid up Stock

* City Bank, and Consolidated Bank from 1878   † Fully paid up Stock.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1878

Name of Company	Total Cash Income.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Gross Amount of said Policies.	Net Amount at Risk at Date.	Net Amount of Losses incurred during the Year.	Net Amount paid for Losses.	General Expenses.	Reserve of Unearned Premiums (F I & O.) and Liability under other Branches.	e Excess of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital Stock. d Reverse.	e Excess of Income over Expenditure. d Reverse.	Surplus (if any) of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
*British America	885 06 49	866,401	21 694 527	18 845 962	106,912	101 874	244 443 82	442,700 96	e689,397 61	e130 879 17	186,597 61
Canada Fire	150 992 89	[illegible]	12 443 699	10 222 196	101 684	102 563	42 616 26	74 286 10	e 6 326 52	e4 258 56	
Citizens	96 499 92	89 716	10 879 855	9 143 423	656	71 107	50 302 37	154 246 81	e97 64- 27	d6 992 74	—
Dominion	76 4 7 36	36,357	2,628 595	4 964 609	40 341	34 924	21 462 96	33,591 27	e45,609 76	e15 660 68	
London Mutual Fire	57 715 16	55 031	13,308,495	37 445 041	36,862	55,031	20 109 15	216 41 23	e68,300 09	d18,315 49	39,300 09
National Fire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa Agricultural											
Quebec	90 012 47	69 600	6,525 242	7 940 412	27 111	23 611	11 [illegible] 56	39 253 17	e338,823 31	d16 161 16	1 222 31
Royal Canadian	450 926 65	118,714	15,501 294	14 798 075	65 173	54 [illegible]	396,199 56	96 226 66	e379 [illegible] 23	d364 192 61	95,871 55
Sovereign	32 437 52	63 628	6 899 30-	22 579,818	66 [illegible]	58 [illegible]	31 963 92	34,345 66	e23 5[illegible] 1[illegible]	d21 303 64	
*Western	921 367 59	268,315	95 571 696	28 60 551	145,196	131 288	312 919 61	464 797 43	e 61 678 44	e119 879 65	961 678 44
Commercial Union	190,264 14	190 264	21 388 906	17 495 939	141 908	125 527	39 438 47	91 306 10	e10 6 4 7-	d27 088 44	410 874 76
Guardian	56,228 40	56 223	6 451,396	7 006 148	41 255	40 081	6 533 71	31 926 11	e9 41 5	e7 085 57	e50 417 67
Imperial	149,449 15	149 449	15,440 171	14 698 272	89 030	82 792	26 939 33	81 601 24	e24,[illegible] 22	e44,875 16	424 622 23
Lancashire	161 004 13	161 004	15,724 56-	14 845,909	104 612	90 180	35 899 3	80 679 35	e 4 785 02	e46 852 4	e74 765 61
Liverpool and London and Globe	15[illegible] 517 97	15[illegible] 517	16,276 [illegible]	21 200 100	84 311	78,429	39 411 02	102 565 3-	[illegible] 466 20	e62 281 46	e176,495 26
London Assurance	51 004 56	51 095	6,902 556	6 441 659	43,668	44,[illegible]	8,[illegible] 22	33 896 75	e100 273 86	e7 [illegible] 33	e109 273 86
North British	212 508 19	62 508	32,301 016	26,785 172	152 668	103 895	60 414 00	146 [illegible] 16		e21,241 44	
Northern	6[illegible] 526 37	68,[illegible]	6 [illegible]27 204	8,269 145	44 961	40 434	14,578 12	43 492 50	e56,398 88	d14 66 07	e56,396 88
Phœnix of London	150,892 [illegible]	150 896	16,608 625	15 401 274	120,831	147 524	32 552 70	79 264 60	e11 27 37	d22 860 37	e11 275 37
Queen	182 041 56	182 042	17 1[illegible] 211	15 855 366	118 394	115 666	40 576 39	98 543 [illegible]	e 557 26	e38,002 46	e557 20
Royal	343,317 44	343 317	39 [illegible]00 267	38 930 992	240 694	232 368	8 173 59	204 650 32	e1 641 70	e39 307 1[illegible]	e1 641 70
Scottish Commercial	83 526 15	83 526	9 498 558	9 934 576	55 064	46 429	29 376 61	42 604 86	e65 421 67	e1[illegible] 488 33	e65 421 67
Scottish Imperial	51 502 20	51 503	7 210 426	5 647 341	52 577	47 545	11 512 91	22 374 06	d 6 366 52	d533 76	d 6 366 52
Ætna	116 433 26	1[illegible]0 533	12 [illegible]	7 235 134	88,637	37 128	15,537 41	40,106 64	e75 680 13	e10 321 85	e75 680 15
†Agricultural of Watertown	96 378 72	90 278	2 725 367	26 841 504	40 095	34,335	14,341 61	48 112 64	e67 95 68	e43 484 92	e67 95 68
Hartford	80 183 5	80 184	7 225 103	7 845 109	47 777	55 215	10,685 76	45 102 22	e45 402 80	e17 592 71	e45,402 80
Phœnix of Brooklyn	6[illegible] 736 62	7 511	9[illegible]2,237	956 23	5 328	5,658	15 459 13	6,943 73	e78,923 39	d30 300 18	e76 623 39

* Fire business in Canada only

† Re-insured Ottawa Agricultural business $20,262 069, on the 1st April.

‡ Of this sum $176 646 is for re-insurance of all risks in the U. S.

§ Including reserve for guarantee $4,677 and accident $1 130.

Résumé of the Affairs of the principal Loan and Savings Societies of

		Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company Toronto. — 31st December 1879	Western Canada Loan and Savings Society Toronto — 31st December, 1879	Freehold Loan and Savings Society Toronto — 30th April 1879
	LIABILITIES.			
1	Capital Stock	$2 000 000	$1 000 000	$600 0
2	Reserve Fund	700,000	390 000	234,024
3	Contingent Fund and unappropriated profits	[illegible]	11,909	12 299
4	LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.	3,038 400	1,402,749	938,860
5	Deposits	1 080 554	263 605	590,321
6	Debentures payable in Canada	12 200		
7	do do payable or elsewhere	2 308 460	759 443	411 320
8	Interest on Deposits and Debentures	114 330	46,946	19 568
9	LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	3 581 405	1 799,364	1 021 818
10	Total Liabilities—1879	6 619 809	3 248 110	1 960 933
11	do —1877	5,909 938	2,798,115	1,581 935
12	do —1875	3,760 126	1,066 396	1 236 880
	ASSETS.			
13	Mortgages or Loans secured on real estate	6,346 530	2 160,655	1,894 881
14	do do do county or city securities			
15	do do do t'p, town or village do			
16	do do to shareholders on the stock	59 330	17 940	9 155
17	do otherwise secured			118
18	LOANS	6 405 41	948,598	1 904 294
19	Property owned—Real estate	99,870	16 569	11 797
20	do —Cash in Banks	155,855	212 480	48,716
21	PROPERTY OWNED	254,2	229,374	60 119
22	Total Assets—1879.	6,660 84	3 249,11	1 960 38
	MISCELLANEOUS			
23	Date of Company's or Society's establishment	March 1855	March 1863	May 1859
24	Amount of stock subscribed	2 000 000	1 000 000	1 050 400
25	do paid in upon such stock	2 000 000	1 000 000	600 000
26	do borrowed for the purpose of investment	3,492 018	1,141 [illegible]	1 001 555
27	do invested and secured by mortgage deeds	6 345 590	2 010 656	1 894 847
28	Dividends declared during the year—per cent	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent
29	do do do —amount	240 000	96 3[illegible]	61 316
30	Amount loaned during the year	1,672,40	4[illegible] 943	553,912
31	Amount received from borrowers during the year	1 [illegible]	[illegible]96,820	460,356
32	do do depositors do	496 926	426,111	396 909
33	do repaid to do do	511 332	419 044	271 231
34	Average rate of interest allowed for money borrowed { Debentures—per cent.	5·29 per cent	5 96 p. cent.	5 to 6 p.cent
35	{ Deposits—per cent.	5·38 per cent	5½ per cent.	5 to 6 p. cent
36	Mortgages upon which payment is being enforced { No	203	66	43
37	{ Amount	270 000	131 652	115,878
38	Amount of mortgages payable by instalments	5,801 [illegible]21	2,696,075	634 264
39	do do do at one stated period	395 740	338 [illegible]79	1,360 621
40	Present cash value of mortgages and other securities	6 405 413	2 969 436	1,960 393
41	Rate per cent. at which the future repayments are discounted to ascertain such present cash value	Same rate as loan is made at.	Same rate as loan is made to pay	Same rate as they bear

Ontario, condensed from statements made to the Prov Treasurer

	Union Loan and Savings Company Toronto — 28th February 1880.	Building and Loan Association Toronto. — 31st December 1879	Farmers Loan and Savings Company, Toronto 31st October 1879	The People's Loan and Deposit Company Toronto. — 31st December 1879	The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co London — 31st December 1879	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co. London — 31st December 1879	Dominion Savings and Investment Soc. London 31st December 1879.
1	$485,312	673,77[illegible]	$611,350	406,790	$981,500	$692,800	$656,833
2	145 000		46,500	17 600	175,000	230 000	38 000
3	1 600		5,828	2 121	7,400	3 100	5 061
4	615,165	598,935	865,960	431,600	1 290 523	1 306 335	781 000
5	386,223	272 860	256,748	108,237	506 537	380,859	545 400
6		26,250			12 306		
7	69,100	182 960			1 152 716	43 125	108,283
8			5 349		16 287		10,741
9	457,450	467,054	262 094	108 237	1 486,642	1 023,974	655,887
10	1 072 565	1 165 993	848 955	540 058	2,673 165	2 329 308	1 448,792
11	705 480	1 104 927	628 639	385 960	1 598 595	2,130,473	1 098,061
12	364 767	864 450	473 630	92,341	1 104 752	1,219 211	658 005
13	874,033	921 665	801,646	508 987	2 480 769	2 147 327	1 369 902
14		16,425					
15		718			28,045		
16	37,836	9,798	17 977			1 118	1 050
17				19 247			
18	912 769	945 666	819,623	522 254	2 471 417	2 148,445	1,370 232
19	55 630	183 034		3,400	41 446	46 334	1,843
20	103 877	37,495	29 744	7 468	159 688	131 791	77 738
21	159 794	220 988	29 331	17 804	201 747	180,862	78 560
22	1 072 563	1 165 993	848 955	540 058	2 673 155	2,329 308	1,448 792
23	March 1865	March 1870	Oct 1871	March 1875	Oct. 1876	1864	April 1872
24	500,000	750 000	556,750	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	800 500
25		733 214	511,250	422,000	961 500	992,000	859 835
26	457 450	460 820		108 237	1 418,284	1 023,974	656 780
27	574,938	1,038 845		500 000	2 460 769	2 174 681	1 361 015
28	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	9 per cent	7 per cent	10 per cent	16 per cent.	10 per cent
29	45,872	54 663	40 182	20 713	96 021	93,141	65,160
30	212 564	28 000	140 426	135,345	643,510	330 709	208 863
31	235 168	204 904	140 536	112 195	794 253	654,823	247 308
32	417 071	526,131	336 842	187 914	477 166	942 112	892 801
33	418 166	577 693	259 327	176 185	526,319	960 880	831 694
34	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent			5 to 6 p cent	6½ per cent.	5 to 6 p. cent.
35	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent	9 per cent	5 & 6 p cent	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.
36	12	51	10	12	848	78	94
37	20 000	88,293	9 160	23 199	333 711	181 127	204 078
38	630 000	843,765	713 463	272 321	2 099 347	900 235	1 060 933
39	275 000	88 081	88 181	138 683	958 526	1,248 200	311 135
40	1 350 000	1 065 146	829 928	546 008	2 471 432	2 175 790	1 372,066
41	Same rate as they bear	Same rate as they yield	Same rate as they bear	8 to 10 p. ct.	8 to 10 p c	8 to 10 p. c.	Same rate as loan is made at.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

1881

HENRY PELLATT, *President*

WILLIAM HOPE, *Secretary*

COMMITTEE

H. R. Forbes W J Baines, C S Gzowski, Jr

MEMBERS

William Alexander,
Robert Beaty,
James Browne,
Philip Browne,
Ewing Buchan,
W J Baines,

W G Cassels,
W Gibson Cassels,
Robert Cochran
H R Forbes,
C S Gzowski, Jr.,
H L Hime

William Hope,
W Kersteman, Jr
Herbert Mortimer
Edmund B Osler
Henry Pellatt,
R. H Temple.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following represents the gross earnings of a number of Canadian railway companies during the calendar years 1880 and 1879, and the increase of traffic —

	1880	1879	Increase.
Grand Trunk	$10,462,187	$8,772,214	$1,689,973
Great Western	5,204,288	4,510,867	693,421
Canada Southern	3,750,000	3,010,000	740,000
Northern and North Western	1,220,837	1,021,327	199,510
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	312,220	302,218	10,002
Toronto and Nipissing	199,858	181,668	18,230
*Credit Valley	134,910		..
Midland Railway	336,154	258,399	77,753
Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	90,298	72,398	17,900

* In operation part of the year only

HOPE & TEMPLE,

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCK BROKERS,

18 KING ST EAST, TORONTO.

W. HOPE.
R. H. TEMPLE.

Stocks Bought and Sold for Cash, or on Margin.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing

And solicit a visit from buyers visiting this market, or letter orders, which will always receive prompt attention.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

ALL THE LEADING **COTTON** AND **WOOLLEN** MILLS OF THE DOMINION ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR STOCK.

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY

REPRESENTATIVES:

Quebec and Lower Provinces
JAMES McGILLIVRAY.
Office, 236 St James St., Montreal.

Great Western Railway,
A R. AULD

Niagara District and Lake Shore,
S M STERLING

Grand Trunk Railway West and Northern Counties
R. W PENTECOST
Grand Trunk East,
J E SNIDER

Northern Railway.
GEORGE McLEAN

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

TORONTO.

THOMAS LAILEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Clothing Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH,

AND BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

NO. 14 FRONT ST. WEST,

Opposite Custom House. **TORONTO.**

DRY GOODS.

Intending purchasers would do well to
Examine our Stock before
placing their orders.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON INSIDE
OF FRONT COVER

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c.

28 and 30
Wellington Street, TORONTO.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto. In all branches of business there has been a steady growth, and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career. The trade of the latter part of the year especially has been wonderfully free from speculation booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal in April, left the field comparatively clear of weak houses. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits. Although they have but partly succeeded, this step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system, or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory, and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants.

Competition has been very keen in many of the leading departments of trade, and profits have, in consequence, suffered. During previous years a strong rivalry existed in certain lines between the merchants of Montreal and those of the "Queen City;" but it is apparent to all that we have held our own and added somewhat to our trade. In dry goods especially during 1880, Montrealers confined their efforts to their own and the Lower Provinces, and where three or four of their travellers used to be seen in Ontario, there is but one now. Our numerous dry goods, millinery, hardware, grocery, crockery and drug houses, are sufficient evidences of our increasing prosperity. The erection of new warehouses and improvements and additions to old ones, within the past year, have been many, and our leading retail thoroughfare, King Street, will vie with any other in a city of the same size. The natural advantages of Toronto should not be overlooked—for it is to these that her citizens are greatly indebted. She is situated in the midst of the most fertile and wealthy Province of the Dominion, and accessible by seven railway lines. These roads, running to the north, east and west, give country merchants doing business within a radius of one to two hundred miles, an opportunity of visiting our wholesale houses and returning home within twenty-four hours. The more general spreading of small orders over a longer period, without being confined to certain seasons, and their increased number, are partly due to rail facilities.

The progress of the city during the past year is gratifying. The assessment of real and personal property and income for 1881 and 1880, was as follows

	1881	1880	Increase.
Real	$44,648 130	$42 300 933	$2 347,217
Income	3 329 725	2,020 199	1 309,526
Personal	6,207 500	6 212 138	* 4 638
Total	$54 185 375	$50 533 270	$3 652,105

The growth of population is a surer test of the city's progress, and the following figures show what this has been during the past twelve years

1869	50,506	1875	71,493
1870	54 736	1876	67,386
1871	57,020	1877	70 867
1872	62,647	1878	73 813
1873	67,985	1879	75 110
1874	68,278	1880	76,934

In those twelve years the population of the city has increased 26,428, or 52 per cent. During the same period suburban villages have sprung up in every direction, largely peopled by business men and laboring men of the city, whose total population is at a moderate estimate, 10,000 more. Such progress during a period of adverse circumstances is an evidence of healthy and favoring conditions, which are a good omen of future greatness and prosperity

* Decrease

FAILURES IN THE CITY DURING 1880.

The following is a detailed statement of the number of failures that occurred in this city during the year with liabilities and assets

FIRST QUARTER.

		Liabilities	Assets
1	Auctioneer	$ 18,750	$ 1 270
4	Builders	173,889	100 370
4	Dry Goods dealers	81,379	27,277
1	Furniture dealer	1 237	113
5	Grocers	13,312	7,672
1	Hardware dealer	4,347	2,000
2	Hat dealers	6 408	2 2[illegible]
4	Hotels and Liquor dealers	37 244	10 750
1	Lumber dealer	7 000	700
1	Photographer	9 500	9 300
1	Printer and Publisher	15 000	7 500
2	Shoe dealers	5 038	3 635
3	Miscellaneous	21 133	7 300
30		$394 267	$180 143

SECOND QUARTER

2 Bakers	$ 5,144	$2,613
1 Dry Goods dealer	10,720	3,200
1 Grocer	2,500	650
1 Hat dealer	1 500	500
1 Hardware dealer	12 000	8,000
2 Shoe dealers	4 500	1 500
1 Tobacco dealer	6 000	
9	$42 364	$16 463

THIRD QUARTER

1 Auctioneer	$ 500	$
1 Builder	2,900	3,500
1 Cigar and Tobacco dealer	1,500	420
1 Confectioner	350	100
1 Crockery dealer	1 500	500
1 Grocer	3 200	1,200
1 Hat dealer	1 120	400
2 Shoe dealers	1 270	400
1 Tailor	100	50
1 Tavern	3,150	
1 Undertaker	1 000	250
12	$16,590	$6,820

FOURTH QUARTER

2 Builders	$33 000	$43 000
4 Dry Goods dealers	54 000	31 200
2 Grocers	21,500	18,500
1 Miscellaneous	8,000	4,000
9	$116,500	$96,700

RECAPITULATION

2 Auctioneers	$ 10,250	$ 1,270
2 Bakers	5 144	2,613
7 Builders	209,789	146,870
1 Confectioner	350	100
1 Crockery dealer	1,500	500
9 Dry Goods dealers	146,099	61 677
1 Furniture dealer	1,257	113
9 Grocers	40 542	28,022
2 Hardware dealers	16 347	10 000
4 Hat dealers	9 028	3,158
5 Hotels and Liquor dealers	40 334	10,750
1 Lumber dealer	7 000	700
1 Photographer	9 00	9 300
1 Printer and Publisher	15,000	7,500
6 Shoe dealers	10 808	5 535
1 Tailor	100	50
2 Tobacco dealers	7 500	420
1 Undertaker	1,000	250
4 Miscellaneous	29,133	11 390
60 Total	$569 721	$300,125

Total Failures in city—1880	60
" " " 1879	131
" " " 1878	110

2

The total number and amount of failures among Canadian traders in recent years are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount.
1880	907	$7,947,063
1879	1902	29,347,937
1878	1615	23,152,262
1877	1890	25,510,157
1876	1728	25,517,991
1875	1968	28,843,967
1874	966	7,696,765
1873	994	12,334,191

DRY GOODS.

This branch of trade continues to grow steadily, and was fairly profitable to dealers during the year. Prices did not fluctuate so rapidly as in the previous year, and cotton goods were well sustained throughout. Towards the end of the season there was a slight reduction in some lines, which was caused by readjusting lists, and the production of a lighter article. The quantity of Canadian goods manufactured was much greater than during former years, and sales also increased in like proportion. These goods are sold at an average credit of three months from dating, and foreign goods will average four months. The year has been characterized by an unusually small number of bad debts, and the profitable business is mainly attributed to this fact. On account of considerable competition and shorter credits, profits have been small. The field in Ontario is chiefly operated by Toronto houses. A few years ago Montreal travellers were very numerous, but in many sections they are now seldom seen. The growth of the staple dry goods business of this city has been steady, and the turnover is now large. Some twelve years ago the business was of small proportions, but to-day there are no less than 25 regular wholesale dealers, of which 18 deal in staple goods. The amount of sales during the past year aggregated some $9,000,000, being an increase of about fifteen per cent. on the previous year. Notes have been met more promptly than for a number of years, and prospects are considered very encouraging. There were only nine failures in the retail trade during the year, with liabilities at $146,099, and assets at $61,677. The largest was of an old established house, with $50,000 liabilities and $30,000 assets.

The movement of goods was fair at the commencement of the season, the advancing prices of both cotton and woollen goods tending to produce this result. Manufacturers, who had been in receipt of large orders, became more independent than in previous years, and adopted measures for a strict adherence to prices. Stocks, as a rule, were comparatively small to begin with, and for a time manufacturers were unable to supply the demand. Up till about the 1st of March business had been somewhat slow, on account of the mild weather and bad condition of roads. During this month, however, there was considerable activity, and a large number of country merchants arrived to give their personal attention to orders On account of strikes in Great Britain dealers experienced some difficulty in getting their supplies The prints from there were of beautiful patterns, and much superior to those from the United States. The chief trade with the latter country was in sheetings, ducks and denims, which goods are apparently better adapted to the wants of the Canadian trade The demand in May was not as active as was expected, which may be attributed to the small movement of goods in the country, the open weather and high prices being the chief drawbacks. Strenuous efforts were made by American manufacturers to rid themselves of their large stocks of prints, which had a depressing effect on this market for a few weeks However, it was of short duration, and prices became firmer The decline in the price of wool during the summer caused some uneasiness among the trade and a number of houses began to cut prices to rid themselves of stocks of tweeds bought at the highest figures. The decline in woollens was about fifteen per cent. during the fall, but prices continued steady thereafter Prices would probably have declined more had not some of the large manufacturers come to the aid of the weaker firms and taken their stocks. The movement of tweeds was inactive during the early part of the season, buyers no doubt holding back in anticipation of a decline as the result of lower prices for the raw material Towards the close of the season manufacturers disposed of surplus stocks at a reduction.

Trade assumed a much more active appearance in the fall based more or less on the good condition of the crops The demand for all descriptions of staple goods tended to run up sales to a large amount Factories were unable to supply the demand for flannels, and merchants much preferred to sell small quantities than large ones to their customers In many instances they were oversold The demand for Ulster cloakings and velveteens was also very great during the fall, and prices were unusually firm At the close of the year the stocks of Canadian goods remaining on hand were small, especially such lines as shirts, drawers &c. The tone of the market has been generally healthy there being little or no speculative movements observed There has been a more general sorting up trade and the seasons of activity and dulness have been less marked This feature no doubt is owing to the easy access to the city by rail from different quarters, and to the more cautious policy of country purchasers Our importers too, we are glad to learn, are making their purchases in Europe with more discretion than formerly Taken altogether, this branch of business is on a better basis, and has a more cheering outlook than for a number of years

Leading wholesale dealers John Macdonald & Co Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel Hughes Bros. Wyld Brock & Darling A R McMaster & Bro W J McMaster McClung & Co Ogilvy & Co., Gordon, Mackay & Co G B. Smith & Henderson John Robertson, Son & Co Peter Ryan Dobbas & Carrie D Arnott & Co , Bryce, McMurrich & Co Hodgson & Boyd Caldecott Burton & Co , Darling, Cockshutt & Co

Leading retail dealers R Walker & Sons W A Murray & Co Thos Thompson & Son Thos Woodhouse, A B Flint James W Gale, James M Hamilton, J C Hurst John Kay Keown & McAllister C Page & Sons, Petley & Co Robert Simpson, T Eaton & Co John Catto & Co

IMPORTS

The following represents the quantity and value of goods entered for home consumption at this port for the calendar years 1879 and 1880, and the goods remaining in bond at the end of the year 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31, 80
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Carpets, yds	229,767	$ 30 408	$ 23,734	$171
COTTONS				
Bleached, unbleached sheetings, yds	1 770 306	137 065	138,459	6 554
Ginghams plaids etc, yds	6 220	707	536	
Jeans, denims and drillings yds	2 398 188	290 887	90 055	16,456
Wadding batts, unbleached, lbs	94 436	15 227	7 325	576
Wadding batts dyed lbs	5 833	1 372	1,172	
Knitting yarns, etc, dyed lbs	43,811½	13,507	12 159	
Knitting yarns not dyed, lbs	8 101	1,733	7 632	236
Seamless bags lbs	9 518	1,896	1,550	543
Hosiery shirts etc		98,284	86 637	542
Sewing threads		27,334	13 965	2 084
Clothing and corsets		54 482	68 708	875
Duck for ship sails		41 494	2 220	
Other cotton goods		1 591 171	1,359 363	32 258
Crapes		16,946		
Linens brown, duck, clothing etc		288 855	242 024	3,250
SILKS.				
Braids laces		57 222	8 418	
Dress goods		252 286	159,681	
Parasols and umbrellas		28,444	134	
Hosiery	—	1 480	179	
Ready made clothing	—	7 146	4 707	
Ribbons		141 846	65 305	
Sewing lbs	3,753¾	20 436	22,858	
Shawls	1	9	7 687	
Manufactures of silks	—	245 592	236 371	218
Velvets		33,216	28,745	
WOOL				
Blankets lbs	90,455	23 687	5,708	1,043
Cassimeres, cloths etc., lbs	1 012 877	760 690	316 705	7 024
Flannels lbs	55,553	47,286	32 767	800
Hosiery shirts, drawers, etc, lbs	43 624	71 858	57 300	286
Shawls lbs	24 722	29 412	28 298	231
Yarn knitting etc lbs	40 958	47 721	39 568	1 491
Dress goods yds	4,283 905	644 937	252 492	16 214
Clothing ready made, lbs	103 760	99 976	108,650	189
Carpets, yds	459 613	248 167	114 458	10 108
Felt, for gloves lbs	2 023	1 792	471	
Other wools	—	110 728	321 344	2,670

PATERSON BROS.,

IMPORTERS

Straw Goods, Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

PROMINENT DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' STRAW HATS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS,
MILLINERY, SILKS,
MANTLE TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
RIBBONS AND LACES,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES, CRAPES AND
MILLINERS' REQUISITES, &c.

ALSO

Berlin Wools, &c., &c.

58 AND 60 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO.
32 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

D. McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Millinery

and

Fancy Dry Goods.

51 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

MILLINERY

Among the numerous wholesale branches of trade in this city none have a better standing than the millinery houses. The trade dates back many years and Toronto has been considered the headquarters of the Dominion in this line for a dozen years Our importations have always been selected with the greatest of care, and they have found ready sale among the best classes of society The field of operations is a large one, extending from the Ottawa Valley to the far North West Prices show considerable fluctuation from year to year, many lines having to be marked down, as the demand varies with the fashions During the season there is a large business transaction in straw goods The movement in this branch of business is generally in advance of others in the spring and fall, but trade was fairly distributed over a longer period during the past year Taken altogether, there is quite an increase in the cash sales, and merchants experienced a profitable trade The demand set in early at the beginning of the year, and kept right along up to midsummer The fall openings were on a grand scale, and during September and October sales were heavy Collections, as in other branches of trade, were unusually good, and the number of bad debts remarkably small. The stocks to choose from were large and well assorted, and gave general satisfaction The aggregate business is large for a city of the population of Toronto, it having amounted to $1,500,000 last year The trade in this line in Chicago, with its large population and thickly settled country round about, aggregates only a little over $6,000,000

Wholesale dealers Paterson Bros, McKinnon, Proctor & Co, McCall & Co G Goulding & Son, James Brayley & Co Alexander & Reid, Thomas May & Co

CLOTHING

The demand for ready made clothing is increasing year by year There are some large houses in the Dominion, and the merchant tailors trade has been injured to a great extent by them There are but two regular wholesale dealers in this city but several dealers make specialties in certain lines of clothing, such as overalls, shirts, &c. The trade of Toronto houses is largely confined to the Province of Ontario, although there have been numerous orders received from Manitoba. One of our retail firms is supplied for the most part from Hamilton There is considerable competition with Montreal houses and although profits have been narrowed down, the result of the year's business has been satisfactory Our houses turn out goods that compare favorably with the best custom make, and it is perhaps due to this fact that sales are increasing There are a large number of workers employed in the manufacture of these goods and labor-saving machinery is being added as the wants of the trade require The manufacturing establishments of Toronto are now supplied with steam knives, which are driven by the new gas engine—a step in advance of Montreal houses

There was an advance in prices during the winter of 1879 80, and values since that time have been pretty well sustained Trade in the spring was brisk after which there was a period of quietness In the fall the demand was good for all classes of goods. Particularly was this the case with overcoats the demand for which was greater than the supply In this business six months' credit is the rule and during the past year there were few notes renewed and no bad debts The total turnover in this department of trade during 1880 was $1,000,000, or about 20 per cent over that of the previous year Messrs Livingston, Johnson & Co, and Thomas Lailey & Co, are the wholesale dealers of the city Retail P Jamieson, Oak Hall, Petley & Co

FANCY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

In the several departments that come under this heading business during the year just closed has been pronounced good There are a variety of goods included in these branches, some of which are to be found in millinery houses Included are embroideries, silk fringes, trimming goods buttons, corsets, girdles, brushes, toys, matches notions etc We also include the only house that deals in laces. The demand for these classes of goods has increased and the business done in Toronto is greater than in any other city in the Dominion There are twelve or thirteen houses engaged in the trade, and they report an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in sales over 1879 The trade has been a profitable one and but few bad debts have been incurred. Ontario is the best field for Toronto dealers, although some large sales have been made as far east as Montreal, and as far west as Winnipeg There are a few houses that have been able to do a cash business but with the majority four months is the rule During the fall there was considerable activity and many country dealers took advantage of cash payments The estimated value of sales during the year amounts to $1 500,000

The following represents the value of goods entered for home consumption at this port during the years 1879 and 1880, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31st, 1880

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880
Alabaster bronzes &c manuf bone h rn, &c	18 725	16 857	$ 81
Embroideries	20,107	1 355	470
Furs	9,507	4 354	2,417
Flowers artificial	35 530	14 662	
Feathers, ostrich, &c	116 531	56 207	
Toys	26 558	4 430	
All others	21 405	133,376	171
Millinery	4	58 844	
Lace thread		23 692	
Parasols and umbrellas	28,785	26 832	65

Fancy dry goods dealers Tuckaberry Joselin & Co Clinton E

THE

Lace Warehouse

—IS SHOWING FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

There is not one novelty introduced this season which cannot be obtained from our Stock

WE SHOW ALSO THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Curtains, Lambrequins, and Curtain Nets,

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE

The Lace Warehouse

Has been refitted throughout, enabling us to display our goods at less inconvenience to our customers.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

HEAD OF SCOTT STREET

N B —Our Stock of EMBROIDERIES will be replenished by regular weekly shipments throughout the season.

WHITE & COMPANY

NOBBY **GOODS**

Briggs & Dunnet,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

GLOVES, MITTS, &C.

34 Front Street West, - TORONTO.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Brush & Bro., James Staunton, Flett & Lowndes, Williams, Levian & Hamburger, J F Ruepert, Dingman, Stickney & Co.

Fancy goods dealers H A Nelson & Sons, Nerlich & Co, W. H Bleasdell & Co., Carrier, Marshall & Co, and Smith & Fudger.

Laces: White & Co

HATS, CAPS AND FURS

The hat, cap and fur trade of Toronto has now attained to large proportions, and is increasing every year. For good samples and assortments this city is acknowledged to be the headquarters of the Dominion. As a consequence, travellers from Montreal find it very difficult to do any business in the West, and have to look to the Maritime Provinces for the most of their trade. Some five or six years ago there was only one wholesale house in this line of business located here, but there are now no less than six engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade. The aggregate sales last year amounted to $1,250,000 and the business is constantly extending.

The increase in the fur branch of the trade is particularly noticeable. Several of the houses started the manufacture of furs lately and large quantities are now being made here. All the factories had orders ahead the whole season, which was a good indication that the goods were very acceptable to the trade generally. The trade of Toronto in this line extends to all parts of the Dominion, particularly to Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the North West Territories. Owing to our central position as a distributing point, the trade is destined to develop to immense proportions as our Western Provinces become settled. The increase in this business opens up a large market for raw skins, and collectors and trappers will now find Toronto the most satisfactory point to consign their furs.

Wholesale dealers: Gillespie, Mead & Co, A. A. Allan & Co., T Christie, D H Bastedo & Co, Briggs & Dunnet, James Lugsdin. W & D Dineen retail.

IMPORTS.

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Value	Value	Value
Hats, caps, and bonnets of beaver, silk, felt, straw, &c	$250,264	$271,568	$5,303
Hats, caps and bonnets of fur	14,869	114,225	
Hatters' plush	810	566	—
Fur, manufactured	26,252	17,334	—

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of this city is large; our merchants are conspicuous as prominent citizens, and take considerable interest in commercial matters. Goods were paid for during the latter part of the year with a degree of promptness never before known in the his-

tory of the trade. There were numerous instances where country merchants availed themselves of the advantages extended to prompt buyers, and discounted their bills The country trade is increasing steadily, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and order sparingly The failures are comparatively small, and no bad debts to speak of were contracted The number of houses doing business is about the same as last year, there being twenty There are several firms who do a business of about half a million, and one will exceed that considerably The aggregate business during the past year amounted to $6,000,000

The spring trade was rather quiet, which was partly due to the bad condition of the roads; the movement of grain was impeded and travellers had considerable difficulty in getting about The dulness of the former months turned into some activity in May, when numerous large orders were received from the North-West. The two staple articles are sugar and teas, and the movement in each has been large

SUGARS

Low grades of yellow sugar opened the year at 9½c ; they declined to 8⅝c in April and 8c. in June. In August an active trade was done and the prices were firm at 8¼c., but the last three months of the year values were easier at 7¾ to 8c. The bright grades sympathized with the dark In January granulated opened at 10½c rose to 10¾c in February, declined to 10¼c in June, rose to 10⅜c in August and declined to 10⅛c at the close of the year As will be noticed in the following table, our importations have materially fallen off the past year The heavy duties put upon the high grades prevented the importation of those qualities. The comparatively small duties on raw, and the additional advantages gained by refiners by importing direct to their works, gave the two Canadian refiners the control of this article

The Customs return, showing the quantity of sugars of all kinds imported at Toronto during the past eight years, is as follows

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880	2,214,466	1876	16,370,170
1879	7,929,092	1875	10,421,922
1878	18,677,470	1874	9,025,205
1877	15,657,287	1873	9,434,536

TEAS

The tea trade has been good the past year, and the movement larger than for some years We have several houses who make this trade a specialty, and some are confining themselves exclusively to it. The demand was unusually large for low grades, and at times stocks were run pretty low Prices have not fluctuated much but there were numerous periods of firmness and easiness in sympathy with outside markets. Our importations during the year were the largest at this port. The total quantity of teas, as per Custom House returns, imported into this city during the past eight years, is as follows

	Lbs		Lbs.
1880	2,752,622	1876	2,509,512
1879	2 232 246	1875	2,256 493
1878	2 004 082	1874	2,437 376
1877	2 292 128	1873	1.403 462

Wholesale dealers Frank Smith & Co, Smith & Keighley, Perkins, Ince & Co, Wm Ramsay & Co, John Morison, W J Ramsay & Co., Hill, McIntosh & Innes, John C Fitch, Eby, Blain & Co, Geo Michie & Co, Moore & Warren Bros Cramp, Torrance & Co, James Lumbers, J & F G Sinclair Sloan, Jardine & Mason, Kinnear & Co J Burns.

IMPORTS

The following represents the value of imports for the past two years, and the goods in bond Dec 31, 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Arrowroot and tapioca, lbs	36 467	$ 2,895	$ 1 740	$ 807
Baking powder		497	40	
Black Lead		5,311	5,940	437
Blacking		4 506	3,683	33
Candles paraffine wax, etc. lbs	11 302	1 737	985	
Chicory dried roasted or green lbs	2,502	292	243	62
Cocoanuts, No	32,785	1 042	965	
Cocoa paste lbs	12,640	3,002	1 942	197
Coffee green and roasted, lbs	270,939	39 592	40,632	22,324
Fruits and nuts		149 281	187 738	23 327
Jellies		63		
Maccaroni lbs	5,415	445	616	46
Molasses galls		3,578	3,449	398
Pickles and Sauces		12 898	7 914	2,023
Sausage casings		2 339	2,377	
Salt, in bulk, lbs	24 640	142	426	
Soap		3 931	6 944	124
Spices lbs	109,515	11 506	15 286	1,718
Starch, lbs	96,650	6,552	8,005	392
Sugar above 14 d s., lbs	770,327	37 315	73,865	5 623
Sugar not above 14 d s. lbs	680 308	30 337	329 791	19 200
Sugar, equal to No 9	863,450	34 866	85,470	
Syrups refined, glucose, etc, lbs	849 494	29,921	17 730	1,773
Tallow lbs	695	71		
Tea, black lbs	532,288	136,702	177,75	32,919
Tea, green lbs	1,565 096	401 803	353 549	108,289
Tobacco, cigars, snuffs etc, lbs	13,760	20,138	42,848	2,204
Vinegar galls	2,583	738	1 046	20
Biscuit, lbs	9,825	906		
Fish preserved in oil		6 555	4.771	646
Rice lbs	669 896	17 533	25,597	3 489
Ale, beer, etc galls	9 818	6,763	4,780	2 375
Spirits, brandy, gin rum and whiskey, galls	26,355	33,995	30 886	37 917
Spirits, wine and champagne galls	32,097	40 015	31,562	29 637
Spirits, cordials Cologne water etc galls	621	7 168	11,277	169

HARDWARE.

The wholesale hardware trade of Toronto has grown considerably of late years. Its houses have a high standing in the commercial community, and are well known throughout the Dominion. Our merchants have displayed a more than usual amount of enterprise during the past year, and notwithstanding the decline in many lines of merchandise they have succeeded in securing fair profits. A great deal of keen competition has existed the whole year, and had our dealers not been alive to the necessities of the trade and to their own interests, they would undoubtedly have fared badly. This city, from the central position it occupies in the most populous and wealthy section of the Dominion offers greater advantages as a distributing point than elsewhere. It is perhaps to this one thing that the gradual development of this trade is mostly due. Our railways branching out in seven different directions, cannot but attract business. Travellers can come and go frequently, and the interchange of ideas with merchants as regards the requirements of trade is beneficial. The dealer is made aware of many details which would not otherwise come under his notice. In this way it often happens that serious mistakes are avoided, and there is better harmony between purchaser and seller. The inducements offered purchasers of light hardware are unsurpassed, stocks in this city being large and well assorted. Prices also are as low as the lowest, and as many lines of goods come from the United States, they can be laid down here as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in Canada. The difference in freight on English shelf goods laid down here, as compared with Montreal is insignificant. Our warehouses extend from street to street, and are within convenient distance of railway depots and wharves. There is an increase in the manufacture of heavy goods in the west, and a company is now being formed here for the manufacture of barbed fence wire. The manner in which stocks are kept is worthy of note, and the order and system adhered to in this particular by certain young houses in the trade is commendable. There are some five wholesale houses in the city, and we believe that another will be added shortly. The sales of the year aggregate ten to twenty per cent more than those of the previous year, and for 1880 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The trade at the beginning of the year was fairly active, with advancing prices. The demand for iron was brisk from the foundries, and the outlook was most encouraging. The States markets governed prices, and a number of establishments that had been closed for some time started up anew. The advance during the first two months was so rapid that a number of houses kept their travellers in, thinking that they would be the gainers by so doing. When they did go out, sales were not made freely, and were chiefly confined to small parcels. Trade was active in the fall, and dealers were highly pleased with the promptness with which notes were met. The aggregate sales of October and November were much larger than at the corresponding periods for a number of years. Up till December business continued good and packers were kept on the jump The demand for skates set in early, and the trade in these was of unusual dimensions. A number of houses were unable to supply the demand During the first six months of the year the demand for nearly all classes of goods was checked by the high prices and payments were not as satisfactory owing to the slow movement of produce. The latter half of the year, however, there was little cause for grumbling as the volume of trade was proportionately larger and payments better than ever before The following prices current at the first of each month in the year, will give a good idea as to the course of values :

	Nails	Bar Iron	Pig Iron	Char Tin
January	$3 25	$2 25	$28 00	$8 00
February	3 75	2 75	31 00	10 00
March	4 00	2 75	30 00	10 50
April	4 00	2 75	30 00	10 00
May	3 75	2 75	24 00	9 50
June	3 75	2 65	22 00	8 50
July	3 50	2 25	20 00	7 25
August	3 35	2 25	20 00	7 25
September	3 15	2 25	21 00	7 25
October	2 80	2 10	21 00	6 50
November	2 75	1 95	21 00	6 25
December	2 75	1 95	22 00	6 25

Wholesale dealers : Wm Thomson & Co , Rice Lewis & Son M & L Samuel, Benjamin & Co H S Howland Sons & Co , A & T J Darling & Co Retail P Paterson & Son Aikenhead & Crombie , J Foster & Son Ross & Allen , J B Ryan Hatch & Bro

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec 31 1880 —

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Brass tubing bars, bolts, wire, manufactured		$35 682	$32 692	$1 566
Copper, tubing bars, bolts, wire, manufac		25,401	24 985	416
Gun and pistol cartridges No	1,242,770	3,864	4 181	
Powder of all kinds—gunpowder blasting etc lbs	16,790	3 335	5 484	5,011
IRON MANUFACTURES OF				
Agricultural implements		9 891	7,704	
Anvils cwt	97	660	1 214	
Band and hoop cwt	3 622	10 149	5 474	
Bars, rolled, etc cwt	46 606	66 387	50,268	
Bedsteads, etc		317	229	
Boiler plate cwt	3,683	9 568	13 774	
Bolts washers, rivets, etc cwt	2,796	15,867	12,213	
Canada plates, cwt	4,108	12,533	6 199	
Car wheels and axles cwt	268	742	129	
Castings		21 535	49 480	
Cast-iron water pipe		11 481	6 671	
Chain cables cwt	2,320	8,114	3,106	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Cultivators, ploughs		$ 923	$ 56	
Engines and boilers		675	27,150	$12 000
Hardware, builders etc		83 131	57 063	
Holloware, tinned etc		18 841	11 933	
Locks all kinds		8 104	8,730	
Machines sewing No	5 455	70 995	53,432	
Machines, all others		94,447	45 006	
Malleable castings		5 289	2 149	
Mill irons and cranks		1932	386	
Nails, Hungarian and cloak lbs	3,926	392	271	
Nails, points, spikes, etc, lbs	39 194	2,309	5,464	
Nuts lbs	29 987	1,343	1,021	
Old and scrap, tons	19	829	243	
Pig tons	1 275	22,392	7 640	6 655
Rolled beams scales, screw, fish plates etc		15,460	9 716	
Sheet iron cwt	10,962	43,674	33 691	1 476
Skates pairs	5,120	3,627	6 334	
Stoves	223	1 536	1 658	
Tacks, brads etc		642	654	
Tin plates, cwt	9,019	47,554	22 836	391
Tubing cwt	19 241	58,036	26,226	1 980
Wire, etc		46 802	55,060	
Iron and steel manufactures, cutlery etc		65 068	66 872	1 264
Lead manufactures of pig, bars, etc		27 748	10,763	
STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF				
Files and rasps		8,594	7 678	
Muskets rifles, etc		14 365	11 172	
Knitting needles		17 657	7 235	
Shovels, spades		3 158	4,706	
Surgical instruments		2,666	2,932	
Saws scythes axes		2,609	2,310	
Tools carpenters etc		36 486	23 670	
All others		39 734	42 830	
Sand paper		3 696	2 569	
Tin, manufactures of		38,660	42,568	513
Zinc including manufactures, cwt	1 004	5,436	1 231	
METAL				
Babbit		1 415	1,001	
Manufacture of		63,076	38,151	
German silver		4,965	2,936	
Stereotypes, etc		5,798	3 192	

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Some general observations on this branch of trade will be of interest. The general amount of business done by the leading wholesale houses in the city in 1880 is said to have been greater than in 1879 In some quarters it is said that the trade in higher priced goods was better in 1880 than in 1879, others said there was not any appreciable difference. These remarks are made with regard to the whole amount of trade, and without respect to the operations of competition The profits of the trade are said to have been cut pretty

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY,

18, 20 and 22 Front Street, Toronto.

Hardware and Earthenware Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, SPADES AND SHOVELS,
FORKS, HOES, SCYTHES, SNATHS,
ETC., ETC.

EARTHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

Lorne, Oak and Wheat Patterns White Granite Ware,
C. C. Ware, English and Canadian,
French and English China,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, KEROSENE, FIXTURES, &c.

AMERICAN GEM FRUIT JARS.

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY.

William Thomson George Hutchison Fred. J Menet

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Metals, Tin Plates, Chemicals, &c., &c.

58 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Lamp and Lamp Goods Department No. 9 Jordan Street.

ENGLISH HOUSE:

SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,

No. 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

Consignments of Canadian productions to our Liverpool friends will have their special attention

M. & L. S. B. & Co

JOHN MORISON,

35 FRONT STR. EAST,

TORONTO,

Begs to call attention to his large stock of fine

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

As these goods have been well bought, the Retail Trade would do well to inspect them before buying elsewhere. Special inducements to Cash and Prompt Paying buyers.

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LAMP GOODS, CUTLERY AND

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

29 KING STREET WEST,

AND

22 & 24 MELINDA STREET,

TORONTO.

ONTARIO ENVELOPE FACTORY.

BARBER & ELLIS,

PROPRIETORS.

DEALERS IN PAPER
AND
General Stationery

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,
PAPER BOXES,
AND ENVELOPES.

THE TRADE
ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Nos 14 Jordan and 15 Melinda Streets,
TORONTO.

line in 1880, owing to competition, both in Toronto and Montreal. The Montreal competition especially is said to have been keen, and prices had to be put at figures to meet it The trade east of Toronto by merchants here has also the old standing drawback of higher freight rates on the Grand Trunk than what are paid by Montreal dealers. Payments are said to have been more regular and better altogether in 1880 than they were in 1879, and fewer bad debts are reported Altogether the trade has been good, although somewhat cut up by competition and the merchants in this city believe they can offer as good a market as can be found further east The prospects for trade this season are believed to be good, and remuneration will be fair if the business be not further cut up by competition The estimated sales in this department of trade are placed at $400,000, and the number of wholesale houses is four.

Wholesale Wm. Thomson & Co, Chas E Thorne & Co., Gowans, Kent & Co; Patton & Co Retail G Harrison, John Edgar & Son

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond, Dec 31st 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31
	Quantity	Value	Value	1880
Earthenware, brn colored, white, granite, &c		$61 354	$61 358	$4 084
China and porcelain		30,382	26,760	1,288
Glass manuf of—including window		140 290	132 469	2,951
Plate Glass silv d, sq ft	19 435	4 727	1 358	
Plate Glass, not silv d, sq ft	38 135	12,545	19 171	

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS &c.

The year under review has witnessed a marked revival of trade, the total turn over being estimated at $2,000,000 at this point Owing to the weeding out of weak houses payments have been better met, though there are still too many who have not learned the full value of the adage, "The best investment for money is to pay your debts. Profits show a constant tendency to diminution, and it is doubtful if any branch of business is carried on with smaller margins after paying interest on capital invested and expenses.

The following figures show the variations in some of the leading drugs during the year The values are those at the beginning of each month

MONTH	Opium	Quinine	Iodide, Potash.	Glycerine No 30
	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	cts
January	4 75	4 00	6 00	20
February	6 00	4 00	6 00	20
March	7 00	4 00	6 00	20
April	8 50	4 00	6 00	20
May	9 00	4 00	6 00	20
June	8 75	4 00	6 00	20
July	8 80	3 90	4 75	20
August	8 50	3 75	4 75	22
September	9 00	4 00	4 50	25
October	9 25	3 90	4 50	25
November	9 35	3 90	4 00	30
December	8 00	3 40	3 75	30

Opium commenced at the low price of $4.75, but under reports of damage to the growing crop by frost, a "syndicate" was formed to control the article Their operations have been quite extensive, and at present they hold nearly half the supply of good opium However there have always been enough outside lots to keep the prices from going to the figures anticipated at the commencement of the movement

Quinine remained very steady during the greater part of the year but towards the close there was a considerable drop, which, however has been partially recovered in January

Iodide Potash depending on a combination of producers of Iodine was sold at steady rates until about July 1st. At this time the Peruvians were obliged to sell or lots belonging to them were sold to cover advances Immediately a war of prices broke out, and rates were forced much below cost of production The article remains in this position, but as the Scotch makers have closed their operations for the present, it is only a question of working off existing stock and then prices must advance.

Glycerine was sold low for the first half of the year, but has lately advanced fully 50 per cent. The raw material is mainly derived from a by product in the manufacture of "adamantine" candles, largely used for domestic light, and in Roman Catholic churches in Southern Europe. Of late paraffine candles have been introduced, displacing the adamantine Crude glycerine is wasted largely in the manufacture of soap, as the process of purification has been too tedious and costly from this source.

Balsam Copaiba has had the usual sale at prices showing a constant advance

Mercury and Mercurials have been steady at low rates throughout the year Production has been small, but gold and silver mining have not taken the usual quantity

Borax was sold low until the large surplus stock of California was worked off Prices then jumped 50 per cent., and at the close a further advance has been made

Bromide of Potassium still maintains a large sale, and in the autumn was quite scarce, and an advance was secured.

Castor Oil has been sold at declining and unremunerative prices throughout the year

Sulphur, Soda Salts, Epsom Salts, Copperas Sulphate Copper, and heavy chemicals generally, have remained pretty steady throughout the year

Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, and Perfumery form a considerable percentage of the trade in this branch in Toronto

Miscellaneous Drugs offer little occasion for comment.

Gums.—Arabic has got cheap toward the close, and Tragacanth dearer Shellac has fluctuated considerably, but is well maintained at the end of the season.

Essential Oils —American are rather weak, but Lemon and Bergamotte have been sold at advancing prices

Linseed Oil commenced at 70c. sold down to 62c , and may now be quoted 66c One of the four oil mills in the Dominion is located here, and it is pleasing to note that Canadian oil, from being considered inferior, now outranks the best English brands. This is especially true of oil made from seed grown in Manitoba, which is particularly fine in color and body A great drawback to increased production is the very high rate charged on flaxseed by the St Paul and Minneapolis Railway being about three times as great as on lines where competition exists.

White lead and colors are ground by four mills in this city, and all speak of steadily increasing trade.

Fine Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Elixirs, are manufactured to a considerable extent in Toronto

Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils Elliot & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co. Drugs J S Evans & Co , Lowden & Co , E B Shuttleworth Patent Medicines Northrop & Lyman , T Milburn & Co. Flavoring Extracts J F Lyon & Co. Paints Jas. Robertson & Co , A. J Somerville, E Harris, Macdougall Logie & Co Bronsdon & Stewart, S. Pearcy & Co

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31, 1880 :

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Acetic acid, galls	963	$ 841	$ 1,240	—
Asphaltum, lbs	415	30		—
Sulphuric acid, lbs	539	41	251	
Other acids lbs.	5 831	2 237	53	—
Collodion lbs	566	570	193	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Gelatine lbs	2 381	$1 260	$ 792	$ 39
Glue, lbs.	49 230	6 507	8 092	—
Glycerine lbs	22,654	2,747	2 858	—
Gum arabic			1 411	—
Gums opium lbs	618	3,374	1 394	
Liquorice and paste for manufacturing purposes, lbs	20,372	2 584	1 095	11
Magnesia lbs	847	133	79	—
Malt, extract of	—	897		
Milk food.	—	364		—
Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, and bicarbonate of soda, lbs.	213,753	9,455	5 334	507
All others		85 260	9 189	239
Patent medicines		21,307	20 402	32
Perfumery tooth powder, etc		4 885	2,057	19
Oils, mineral coal, kerosene, etc galls	66,214	11,399	10 523	—
Oils, product of petroleum, galls	31 583	6 985	9 169	—
Oils, cod liver, neats foot and sperm galls	5,069	3,758	3,859	
Oils, castor, galls	11 862	6 277	6,408	
Oils, linseed galls	69 738	34,677	12,277	
Oils, essential, galls	479	4 866	4 225	
Oils, all others, galls	14,818	13,441	6,581	318
Paints and colors ochres, dry, ground, etc		42,745	28,019	175
Sponges		4,857	2 566	
White and red lead, dry. lbs	764 995	35,539	21 686	
Turpentine galls	41 748	14 556	11 584	
Varnish galls	5 320	10 928	12,696	
Wax		2,867	1 436	

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c

This branch of business has been fairly satisfactory during the past year There have been few failures in the trade throughout the Province and notes have been met promptly. It has been particularly noticed that the demand for watches has been for the cheap manufacture, the sales of which were considerable The profits on goods are small, and manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that they have to bear the increased duty imposed in 1879 The retail trade are supplied at about the same figures as when the duty was less Some dealers would like to see alterations made in the tariff in certain descriptions of goods in this line. Smuggling they say, will always be carried on in the most valuable articles if heavy duties are imposed. This class of goods is so easily concealed about the person that large quantities are smuggled in, to the injury of the trade of the legitimate dealer The bulky goods are those that should pay the highest duties. There has been an increased supply of partly made-up goods brought in from the United States a number of which were silver plated at the Montreal factories The business is almost wholly done by travellers, and orders are apparently increasing for the cheaper kinds of watches and jewelry The greatest volume of business was transacted the last six months of the year, and few bad debts were incurred There are a number of houses in the city who do a small jewelry trade along with other branches of business but when we give the aggregate sales as $350,000 the past year we include the watch and jewelry trade proper

Dealers Woltz Bros. & Co Zimmerman, McNaught & Co., Smith & Fudger Carrier, Marshall & Co S Goulding, Lee & Chillas J Segsworth & Co., S Stern.

The following represents the value of goods imported the past two years

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec. 31st 1880
Clocks and parts thereof	$27 897	$17 926	
Electroplated ware	44 022	41 425	
Jewelry	54,[illegible]62	62 610	
Watches movements, &c	44 105	41 362	
Gold and silver manufactures	6 966	17 362	$45

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade is now in a more healthy condition than for several years past During the late depression perhaps no other branch of business suffered more. The disappearance of the weak houses together with the improved state of merchandise generally has had a beneficial effect, and our merchants report a large movement at fair prices during the year The descriptions of goods manufactured are so varied in style and finish that it would serve little purpose to give prices, but they have been as a rule steady The continuous demand for hides and the ruling high prices of leather had their effect on the manufactured goods, and buyers ordered liberally It is worthy of note that the trade did not hesitate in taking hold of the higher priced goods and larger quantities of this class were sold during the year than for some time past. Prunella boots, which used to have a large sale, are now little called for The goods made here embrace all grades from the coarsest stogas to the finest class of ladies hand sewed work Remittances were fair the year throughout but during the latter part they were all that could be desired The seasons of activity are not so marked as in former years, they running more into each other on account of travellers being on the road with goods for the succeeding season Toronto has several firms that do a large business and numerous small ones. The production here ranks this city as the third in extent in Canada—Montreal coming first and Quebec second Sales in rubbers have been large and profitable They are manufactured and brought here from Montreal and Quebec The sales during the year aggregate $1,500,000, or from 15 to 20 per cent. more than in 1879

Wholesale dealers Cooper & Smith King & Brown W B. Hamilton, Childs & Charlesworth, W Damer & Co L J Beemer, John Currie & Co, J F Rogers F J Weston, W C Young

LEATHER.

The past year has witnessed a large business in this staple, and upon the whole is regarded by the trade as a prosperous one The demand from local and outside manufacturers materially increased, even custom shoemakers evidently felt the dawn of better times, for they purchased more freely and met their payments with a promptitude not experienced for years There has been a better trade with the North West, and the demand on European account has helped to keep prices steady While the sales of leather have increased it cannot be said that tanners' profits have proportionately increased The prices of hides ruled higher in proportion than leather, and consequently tanners suffered Prices in January and February were at the highest points touched during the year Since spring the course of the market has been regular—well sustained prices and small stocks, particularly in sole and harness being the rule and not the exception. Large quantities of American hides are imported, they being much better than native stocks for the manufacture of certain lines of leather Our dealers find Montreal the best market for sole leather, the hides for which come principally from South America. Large quantities of black, uppers and calf are sent to Montreal from this Province In this trade there are seven or eight wholesale dealers, three of whom do a large business, and the combined sales during 1880 are estimated at $2,000,000 The year 1881 opens with comparatively light stocks of all kinds, and dealers are of opinion that they are on the threshold of another prosperous year, and that the good old adage will still hold true, "There is nothing like leather

Wholesale dealers Beardmore & Co, D W Alexander, Daniel McLean, Charles Parsons & Co, T Dixon Craig, John Hallam, James Pepler, E G Bell, E Currie, P Jacobi

The following represents the value of goods imported during the past two years

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Sole, all kinds lbs	3 135	$ 3 541	$13,531	
Upper, dressed waxed etc, lbs	2,542	1,936	21 316	$380
French kid lbs	160	71	429	
Japanned, patent and enamelled lbs	13 030	7 408	12 813	
All other tanned leathers lbs	109 741	94 047	89 478	3,617
Belting		13 490	8 692	
All other manufactures of leather		59 839	65 327	42
Boot and shoe counters pairs	34 807	872	1 884	—
Boots and shoes, pairs	38 881	27 533	27 463	—
Hardware and saddlery		170	10 908	

STATIONERY

The wholesale stationery trade throughout the year 1880 was good In the early part of the year the prospects were not favorable, and up to the month of August the trade was not more than moderately active. In August, however, the business increased to a wonderful extent, and the greatest activity continued throughout the fall to the end of the year. During the week preceding and the week following Christmas business was remarkably good not only in the city but all through the country Trade has during the past year been extremely profitable and payments have been highly satisfactory—far more so than they have been for some time past. Prices were good, and the demand was large The increase in the amount of trade done in 1880 may be safely estimated at about 33⅓ per cent. better than that done in any of the preceding five years while the number of failures throughout the past year have been few compared with the number in 1879, or during the four years preceding

There are at present seven leading wholesale houses in this trade in Toronto, and the amount of transactions by these houses in 1880 may be estimated at $1,750 000 The manufacture of envelopes has also largely increased, one firm in the city alone reporting that they manufactured them at the rate of one million per week, while in the years preceding 1880 the trade in this line did not amount to more than one million per month Dealers report that the trade in articles of luxury was largely augmented, and the public seemed more disposed to purchase in this line than during the years when the depression was so great. The prospects for the year 1881 are exceedingly bright, and a prosperous business is confidently expected by those in the trade.

Wholesale dealers Barber & Ellis Buntin Brother & Co. Copp, Clark & Co ; , Wm Warwick, Robert McPhail, W J Gage & Co. Brown Brothers, Toronto News Company James Campbell & Son, J. A Donnelly

The following represents the value of imports during the past two years

	1880		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Books, printed		$225 433	$231 642	$ 67
Blank books	—	12,398	8,546	
Bills, lithograph pamphlets, maps, and music	—	45 442	31 193	
Bookbinders tools	—	14,672	7,025	
Ink				
Writing		6,397	7,129	
Printing	—	5 928	3,151	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Cards for playing packs	28,123	$ 2 384	$ 1 964	
Calendered including writing		110 344	95 133	$ 44
Ruled		5 098		
Envelopes, paper mache, etc		35 415	43,762	
Printing		6 649	12 475	
Wrapping		1 625	1 274	
All others		31 125	28 947	36
Pencils lead, gross	6,258	10 566	4 048	
Stationery		27 875	42 365	63
Valentines etc		23,523		

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

The following represents the value of miscellaneous imports paying duty entered for home consumption during the past two years

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Animals		$ 12 114	$ 2 433	*$22,882
Bagatelle boards			776	
Beans, bush	21	110		
Bird cages		394		
Braces		13,821		184
Brick fire-drain tiles, etc		20,302	9 534	118
Brooms and brushes		19,928	9,878	
Buttons		109,170	61 385	178
Candy and confectionery, lbs	80 825	12,765	15 417	1,705
Carriages, railway, sleighs and waggons		13,554	12 040	
Chalk lbs	1 945	109	263	
Cider galls	1 993	309	63	
Coal, anthracite, tons	114 151	466 679	247,200	199 280
Coal, bituminous, tons	27 396	96 931	103,410	73,627
Coal tar and pitch bbls	2 013	2 572	840	
Coke, tons	275	1 142	54	72
Combs, all kinds		15 693	1,303	303
Cordage lbs	23,433	4 417	7 251	
Corks and corkwood		11 974	8,723	
Crucibles, No.	8,405	424	127	
Emery wheels		459		
Enamelled cotton		1,217		
Fishing rods		181		
Gloves and mitts, all kinds		166 562	12,561	
Grease and grease scraps lbs.	110 733	4 177	2,365	

* To be slaughtered in bond for exportation.

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Gutta percha belting, hose, clothing, tubing etc		$98,051	$69,025	$2,822
Hair, curled hair cloth, etc		6,010	8,313	
Hops, lbs	8,000	1 624	1 365	
Ivory	— —	786	977	2
Jet, manufactures of	— —	9,109	3,584	
Jute, manufactures of	— —	26,502	15,255	2,483
Marble blocks slabs etc		7 288	5 069	—
Mats matting of cocoa, etc	—	2 734	941	—
Mineral waters	—	1,880	1 279	—
Cabinet ware	—		4 820	—
Sails for boats, ships, etc		66	242	
Haberdashery		—	14,283	—
Small wares		—	231,217	—
Musical instruments, organs, No	63	5 276	9,652	—
" pianos "	267	61 600	59 678	—
" " pts of		20 781	7 473	
Mustard seed, ground and unground, lbs.	32 446	5,059	7 215	750
Oilcloth for floors yds	158 138	22 880	12,421	99
" tables, carriages, etc		12 108	7,938	
Paintings engravings and prints		12,453	15 104	
Paper, hangings or wall		20,139	18 260	
Paper mill board		4,568	3,390	-
Collars cuffs etc., of all kinds		16,148	539	
Paper union collar cloth		3 639	2,401	—
Packages		10 459	13,334	5 611
Peaches, bush	24,370	27,491		
Provisions cheese lard pork, bacon etc.		23,693	65 720	1,020
Seeds, flax bush	481	779	253	—
— large parcels		34,432	45 941	—
— small		218	6,760	—
— bulbous roots		1 149	906	—
Slate roofing school, and writing		5,754	5 409	—
slabs, etc.	—	694	880	—
Stone, manufactures of		14 345	11 877	221
Straw manufactures of		642	950	—
Plumbago, manufactures of		543	437	—
Plants etc		1,876	14,749	—
Plaster of Paris lbs	371 500	715	946	
Printing presses No	39	20 620	1 394	
Pumice stone	—	236	228	
Twines	—	7 484	2,608	
Tobacco pipes etc		12 002	5 460	
Trunks satchels etc		10,109	4,123	
Type printing		28,120	23,056	— —
metal		2 696	10	
Unenumerated articles.	—	20 122	19,723	155
Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes etc	—	10 201	7 806	—
Whips		7 098	3,640	
Wood, furniture tubs pails etc		77 023	76 886	200
lumber and timber		884	1 169	
Willow ware		1 879	412	—

IMPORTS AND DUTIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following is the comparative statement (by quarters) of the value of the total imports of Toronto for five years ending Dec 31st, also, value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption duties and free goods

	Total value of imports including free goods.	Dutiable goods entered for home consumption	Duty	Free goods entered for home consumption
1880—1st quarter	$ 3,901 295	$ 3,468 441	$ 821 013 33	$ 307 054
2nd "	2 473 968	2 010 425	473 061 48	252 862
3rd "	4 399,029	3,913 406	967,783 60	284 305
4th "	2 726 169	2 228 746	522 152 63	400 566
Total, 1880	$13 500 461	$11 621 018	$2 753 591 04	$ 1 244 787
1879—1st quarter	$ 3,512 033	$ 3,508,144	$ 730 706 30	$ 288,451
2nd "	1,888 674	1 499 495	370 839 34	183 748
3rd "	3 356 940	3,048 135	763 140 28	135 956
4th "	2,460 769	1 858 433	438 093 70	283,101
Total 1879	$11,218,416	$ 9,912 213	$2 303,929 62	$ 891,256
1878—1st quarter	$ 3,438 601	$ 3 165,154	$ 606 828 20	$ 298,586
2nd "	2,441 035	1,979 585	419 980 28	332 101
3rd "	4,059 613	3 649,518	728,328 99	523,116
4th "	2 886 448	2 024 547	426 784 34	633,132
Total, 1878	$12,835 697	$10 818 804	$2,181 921 81	$ 1,786 935
1877—1st quarter	$ 3,449,836	$ 3,232,611	$ 623 823 68	$ 333,325
2nd "	2,713,473	1,069 875	391 388 35	488 918
3rd "	4,097 412	3,548 373	705 059 24	517 849
4th "	2,573 365	1 991 026	415 620 78	527 924
Total 1877	$12,834 086	$10 801 885	$2 135 892 05	$ 1,897 116
1876—1st quarter	$ 3,156 671	$ 3 255,951	$ 642 527 27	$ 179 680
2nd "	2,286 576	1,927 095	371 928 11	244 497
3rd "	4,314 600	3,679 543	712,604 08	479 233
4th "	2,879 392	3 102 640	417 221 09	727 078
Total 1876	$12 637,239	$10,965 139	$2,143 678 56	$ 1 631 488

FREE GOODS 1880

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Produce of the Mine—Brimstones, chalk diamonds (unset) pumice nickel, salt, etc	$ 15 420
Fisheries—Cod oysters lobsters, salmon etc	75,871
The Forest—Corkwood, logs, mahogany pitch pine walnut, white wood	48 256
Animals and their produce	447 921
Agricultural products	42 446
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles	368 044
Miscellaneous Articles	164 320
Total	$1 162 278
Leaf tobacco for excise purposes	$ 58 821
Wood and naphtha	712
Coin and bullion	22 976
Grand total free goods, 1880	$1 244 787
Grand total free goods, 1879	811 255

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THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The movement in produce during the year has been fairly active, with the profits largest in coarse grains. The quantity of flour and wheat handled here was smaller than for several years, and the trade was to a great extent of a local character One of the chief features in flour was the direct export from the mills on orders from British houses. The stocks held here throughout the year were comparatively small in consequence. It may be that the small export of Canadian wheat results from the same cause, the product being sent in the shape of flour Exporters of wheat have found this an unprofitable market the past year. Through the high prices, owing chiefly to the slow movement and probable scarcity of wheat, as well as the discrimination of freight rates in favor of points farther to the north and west, shippers have been unable to purchase here on an export basis. Their books show that about three-fourths of the trade has been done with Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago Transactions in this city have been confined to small lots of one to ten cars of wheat, and holders have been able to sell these small quantities to millers at high prices on account of the comparatively limited supply

A much larger quantity of grain was received by rail the past year than hitherto Farmers along the different routes joined together and filled cars that were furnished This was done at points but a few miles from the city, and our street receipts have suffered in consequence During the fall dealers were somewhat inconvenienced by the scarcity of cars, and in many instances it was weeks before the consignee received his produce Our railroads are apparently making their best efforts to the securing of through freight, to the detriment of local traffic The business done in the storage of grain by the small warehouses at the different wharves is decreasing in proportion to the decrease of street receipts, and the railway elevators are necessarily doing a larger business. The Queen's Wharf Elevator is in course of rebuilding, and when that is completed the elevator capacity of the city will be some 1 250,000 bushels

In addition to the grain inspected into store we give the total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway at this point and the estimated receipts of corn wheat, etc. by the Northern and North Western for transhipment here The estimated value of the latter is $2 500,000 flour, $871,250 and the balance of grain received, $3,000,000 By this it will be seen that the value of flour and grain received at this port during 1880 was $6,371 250 This amount, however, should not be taken as the total amount of business done here in grain and flour. Our shippers of barley, for instance, purchase cargoes all along the lake, and they are sent direct to American ports, never touching this point In the same way our exporters of flour, wheat, and peas buy at outside points and ship through The total business in flour and grain in this city during the past year is estimated at $20 000,000 (For list of dealers see page 60.)

FLOUR.

The trade in flour during the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one. This is more particularly the case with the local business, the receipts being small and the demand throughout the greater part of the year light There are several causes to which this state of things may be attributed An important one is the discrimination in freight rates Exporters have been able to get much more favorable rates from points west and north of this, and particularly at stations on the line of the Great Western Railway Our exporters, therefore, are forced in buying at these outside points to the injury of our own market. Another reason why our trade in this product has not assumed larger dimensions is owing to the greater activity of flouring mills in the interior, from which flour is exported direct. These are, as a rule so situated that they command a lower rate of freight. During the entire year prices in this city have ruled from 10c. to 15c. a barrel higher than at outside points

A large quantity of wheat has been ground in bond at mills on the frontier, which has given rise to lengthy debates on the bonding system The demand for winter wheat flours for export has been more active than for spring grades. This is mainly owing to the relative cheapness of the former as compared with the latter, on account of the scarcity and greater value of spring wheat. During the year there have appeared on the market considerable quantities of American wheat flour ; and although selling at a higher price than Canadian grades it met with a fair demand.

The highest prices of the year were in March and the lowest in September Trade in January was dull, but the next two or three months it was fairly active. In May there was little or no demand, as the Lower Provinces were chiefly supplied from New York and Boston, prices ruling in their favor During the last two weeks of July, there appeared to be a scarcity none offered, and as a natural consequence, prices showed a slight advance September and October were the best months of the year ; millers sold large quantities ahead and with difficulty filled their contracts. Country millers at nearly all points shipped considerable quantities on direct orders from Britain, and prices here advanced about 40 cents per barrel There were no special features in the market the last six weeks of the year except that as the year gradually drew to an end the demand did likewise.

We have but two mills in the city limits, those of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore and the Citizens Milling Co They turned out some 50,000 barrels during the year, consisting chiefly of flour for baker's and family use The quantity of wheat used was 225,000 bushels The first-mentioned firm, although doing a fair city trade, ship considerable quantities to different sections of Canada. The number of men employed by these firms is 20 The milling capacity of the Province has increased, and indications lead us to believe that there will hereafter be a larger export of flour and a less export of wheat in the berry The receipts by rail at this port during the year were 141,000 barrels, which, together with the product of our own mills amounts to 166 000 barrels Taking the average price of flour as $5 25, the value would be $871,250

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales of flour were made (100 brls. and over) during the respective months of 1880

MONTH	Superior Extra		Extra.		Spring Extra.	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
January	$5 80	$5 50	$5 65	$5 45	$5 65	$5 45
February	5 80	5 60	5 70	5 50	5 65	5 45
March	5 85	5 70	5 65	5 60	5 65	5 60
April	5 75	5 60	5 55	5 50	5 60	5 52½
May	5 60	5 50	5 50	5 40	5 50	5 40
June	5 35	4 95	5 30	5 00	5 35	5 00
July	5 45	4 80	5 35	4 75	5 30	4 80
August	5 40	4 80	5 10	4 75	5 30	5 15
September	4 87½	4 65	4 65	4 60	5 10	4 50
October	4 90	4 70	4 70	4 60		
November	5 20	4 80	5 10	4 70	5 25	4 80
December	5 10	4 90	5 07½	5 85	5 00	4 85

WHEAT

The business transacted in this grain during the year has been small and unprofitable to those who confined themselves to Canadian wheat During the latter part of 1879 prices advanced rapidly in Chicago under the purchases of Keene and his followers Our farmers and dealers were led to believe that high prices would rule, and $1 33 and $1 35 for No 1 spring and fall wheat in January and February were common prices. As it afterwards turned out many serious losses were incurred, the result of the ' break in the West and the unsettled feeling generally The few Canadian dealers who were able to hold did so, and probably came out without much injury

The surplus wheat crop of Canada in 1879 was the largest in many years. This arose from the increased acreage of fall wheat the average yield per acre of which is much greater than that of spring wheat The total exports from Ontario of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30th, 1880, equalled 6,586,667 bushels, against 3,998,317 bushels the previous year, and 3,587,640 bushels in 1877-78 The crop of 1878-79 was only an average one, and that of 1879 80 was below the average, more particularly the spring wheat. The section of country lying to the east and north of Toronto yielded poorly the

past year. The largest crop grew in the belt of country from the Detroit River to St. Catharines, which is noted chiefly for its red winter and white wheat. The current prices of the past year have ruled high in comparison with United States markets on account of a short supply. Since April the prices of spring wheat have ranged above those of fall—a very unusual circumstance—owing to the scarcity of the former grade.

Our Canadian export trade has suffered seriously the past season. Whether it is owing to the fact that farmers and country dealers are holding, or to an insufficiency of stock, it cannot be denied that business at this point has materially decreased. As is the case with flour, no business of any extent has been transacted. Buyers of round lots for export have been obliged to seek markets where they could compete with American shippers. The result has been that about three-quarters of our wheat export business has been done with Detroit, Toledo and Chicago grain. The small crop has been in the holder's favor this year, as he has been enabled to sell a car or two at a time to a local miller at several cents above the export basis. Had the yield been large the reverse would have been the case. Freight rates have also had their effect; and until some move is taken to equalize rates there is but a slim chance of us extending this important trade.

The course of the market has been variable. The year opened with high prices, but from the 10th of January to about the 20th of February the market was unsettled. High prices then ruled for about a week, and spring wheat was in good demand for millers. After the 1st of March prices declined some, and the market continued dull and depressed up to the second week in May. The great break in Chicago occurred about the middle of April, and a number of our mills closed about that time. Towards the latter part of May there were large shipments to Great Britain, in anticipation of lower prices in the future on favorable crop prospects.

The new crop came in early, the first load appearing on the street July 27th, and selling at $1.08. In 1879 the first load came in on August 7th, and sold at $1. The first sample offered on 'Change July 21st, at $1.12, by Thos. Johnson & Co. It was of the Clawson species, graded as No. 2, and was grown on the outskirts of St. Catharines. The first rail receipts arrived by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway the last week of August. The receipts continued comparatively small, which is attributed to the fact that farmers wanted to market their barley first, and to the low prices of wheat. From 96c., which was paid in August for No. 2 fall, prices gradually advanced until November on limited offerings. A fair business was transacted that month, and the closing month of the year brought lower figures.

Below will be found the receipts of wheat inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon during each month for 1880.

Month	By Rail		By Wagon	Total bush
	Fall	Spring	Fall and Spring	
January	44 400	56,000	14,400	114,800
February	40 000	72,800	13 300	126,100
March	30 000	65,500	10 100	105,600
April	1 200	31 400	3 500	36 100
May	5 700	60 000	4 500	70 200
June	23 200	11 800	7 100	42 100
July	6 800	40 260	2 550	49 610
August	7 850	11 200	7 000	26 050
September	15 000	19 200	8 500	42 700
October	29,600	56,400	12 600	98,600
November	29,400	73 000	7 700	110 100
December	26 500	34 000	8,500	69 000
Totals, bush	259,650	531 560	99 750	890 960

Total receipts, 1880	1,087 534
inspection 1880	890 960
receipts, 1879	1,830 426
Decrease, 1880	742,892

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads (f o c.) sold during the respective months of 1880 :

Month	Fall		Spring	
	No 1	No. 2.	No. 1	No 2
	$ c	$ c	$ c.	$ c
January—				
Highest	1 32	1 35	1 30	1 28
Lowest	1 33	1 25	1 23	1 22
February—				
Highest	1 35	1 43	1 33	1 28
Lowest	1 29	1 26	1 30	1 23
March—				
Highest	1 32	1 33	1 33	1 30
Lowest	1 32	1 28	1 30	1 27
April—				
Highest	1 31	1 22	1 31	1 28
Lowest	1 27	1 21	1 27	1 24
May—				
Highest	1 25	1 23	1 28	1 26
Lowest	1 23	1 18	1 25	1 23
June—				
Highest	1 16	1 18	1 27	1 23
Lowest	1 08	1 05	1 17	1 06
July—				
Highest		1 15	1 20	1 17
Lowest		1 00	1 08	1 05

Month	Fall		Spring	
	No 1	No 2	No. 1	No 2
	$ c	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
August—				
Highest	—	1 11	1 21	1 22
Lowest	—	0 96	1 20	1 18
September—				
Highest	—	1 01	1 12	1 10
Lowest		0 98	1 10	1 08
October—				
Highest	1 04	1 06	1 15	1 13
Lowest	1 04	1 01	1 10	1 08
November—				
Highest	1 18	1 15	1 22	1 20
Lowest	1 14	1 05	1 15	1 12
December—				
Highest	1 13	1 14	1 21	1 18
Lowest	1 13	1 07	1 16	1 14

BARLEY

The year 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most prosperous in the trade From the opening of the season up to the close of navigation, every one who touched barley could hardly have helped making money The halt in prices did not come until the 20th of November when navigation very unexpectedly came to an end At that time a great deal of the stock in store, about 350,000 bushels, belonged to United States maltsters and brewers It had been the intention of these parties to have the barley removed by water, but the sudden freezing up of vessels prevented it. On account of brewers having large stocks on hand at that time, as well as the difficulty experienced in getting cars, shipments were slow and stocks kept consequently increasing until the end of the year The high prices naturally induced farmers to market their stocks, and it is thought that the supply in the country is now very small.

The course of the market cannot be attributed to speculation the chief reason for the high prices being the increased consumption and short crop Erroneous reports were circulated in June to the effect that the growing crop in the Western States would be an exceedingly large one Brewers and maltsters increased their capacity for the production of larger quantities of beer, naturally thinking from the statements published that the prices of barley would rule low The manufacture of beer in the United States increased at a rate of over 2,600,000 barrels a year This would require at the rate of two and a half bushels of malt each, for 2 600 000 barrels of beer about 6,300,000 bushels of malt or its equivalent in substitutes To meet the increased consumption there turned out to be a deficiency of about 25 per cent on the estimated crop of barley The advance, therefore, could hardly have been otherwise It will be remembered that great expectations were had of the California crop; but it turned out poorly, and stocks in that section were never smaller than at the present time. A large portion of the western barley was stored in a bad condition; it is said that about 5 per cent. of it turned musty, and that not over one-tenth of the western receipts graded No. 2 or over. The past few years malt has been low in price, and it is due to this fact that brewers have discarded to a large extent the use of substitutes, such as grape sugar, white cornmeal, and rice. The high prices of barley in 1880 will, however, have the tendency to induce a freer use of these substitutes by brewers; and should there be a large crop the coming year, lower prices will naturally follow. The foregoing reasons are, as far as we can learn and are able to judge, the chief causes why barley advanced 38c. to 43c. a bushel the past season. The net exports of barley and malt from Canada, for the fiscal years ended June 30th, have been:

	Bushels
1875-6	10,074,570
1876-7	6,520,400
1877-8	7,851,700
1878-9	6,097,540
1879-80	8,133,190
Total five years	38,677,330

This season Canadian brewers will use 1,250,000 bushels of barley, and maltsters 750,000 bushels, making a total of 2,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity Toronto brewers and maltsters require 600,000 bushels.

Toronto is the leading barley port of Canada. Her receipts during 1880 were 2,000,500 bushels, or one-fifth of the entire crop of Canada. Our dealers, however, handle large quantities at lake ports to the east that are shipped direct to Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Charlotte. We are within the mark when we state that Toronto dealers handle one-half of the Canadian crop. The receipts during the year were the largest by the Northern Railway, with the Nipissing next, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce third. The best grades grown in Canada the past season were along the lines of the two first mentioned roads. The most of it graded as No. 1 and No. 2 choice, and it was unusual to see a No. 3 extra. Large quantities of this barley were taken by Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis brewers, and so rapid were the advances in prices during October and November that before the barley arrived at its destination it was worth from 20c. to 25c. per bushel more than at the time of shipment. It was laid down in Chicago about the beginning of October at 92c. to 94c. per bushel, and in December prices had risen to $1.35 to $1.45.

The opening of the year found a dull and unsatisfactory market; prices fluctuated a few cents in as many months, and until the new crop came there was nothing of importance to note. The first receipts of the new crop arrived on the street about the 5th of August, but from that time up till the 20th of September the movement was slow. The last week of September brought activity, and, as will be noticed below, the receipts during October were the largest of the year, being 900,000 bushels. Chartering of vessels was in order, and every conceivable kind of hull was brought into use. It turned out that the slower the vessel was the more money was made on the cargo to be sold. Prices here advanced 28c to 34c the first three weeks in November. On account of the sudden cold snap the last week of that month navigation came to a close, which had the effect of somewhat unsettling the markets. Thus terminated the barley movement of 1880, which proved to be highly satisfactory to all those engaged in it.

We give below the monthly receipts of barley inspected into store arriving by rail and wagon, during the year 1880

MONTH	By rail.	By wagon	Total
	Bush	Bush	Bush
January	63,000	8,100	71,100
February	39,500	5,600	45,100
March	26,000	2,400	28,400
April	9,300	450	9,750
May	1,000	150	1,150
June	—	100	100
July	—	100	100
August	800	3,500	4,300
September	180,000	139,000	319,000
October	610,000	290,000	900,000
November	300,000	71,000	371,000
December	182,500	27,000	209,500
Totals	1,403,100	547,400	1,950,500

Estimated quantity delivered by farmers to breweries direct ... 50,000

Total receipts 1880 ... 2,000,500
1879 ... 1,723,229

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads (f o c.) sold during nine months of 1880, there being no business done in June, July, or August

MONTH	No 1	No 2 Choice	No 2.	No 3 Extra.
January—	Cents.	Cents	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	78½		68	57
Lowest	78		65	[illegible]
February—				
Highest	74		65	56
Lowest	72½		62	[illegible]
March—				
Highest	72		65	[illegible]
Lowest	72		63	

Month	No. 1.	No. 2. Choice	No. 2.	No. 3 Extra
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
April—				
Highest	—		68	60
Lowest	—	—	64	58
May—				
Highest	—	—	68	60
Lowest			67	60
September—				
Highest	70	67	67	60
Lowest	67	67	62	56
October—				
Highest	76	74	72	65
Lowest	71	67	64	59
November—				
Highest	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
Lowest	76	76	72	66
December—				
Highest	1 03	1 00	94	89
Lowest	96	92	88	82

PEAS

The trade in peas in this city ranks third among grains The export is large, but our figures do not show anywhere near the extent of trade done by our shippers. The reason for this is that large purchases made at railway points, north, east, and west of here, went direct to Montreal, without transhipment. Our receipts, however, were larger than the previous year, but are not what they should be. Our remarks relative to the discrimination in wheat rates also apply to peas, and until this barrier is withdrawn our importance as a grain centre will be of little account Receipts by wagon have been small, being only about 44,950 bushels during the year, as against 235,400 bushels by rail The crop of 1879, as well as that of 1880 was greatly affected by worms, and although both crops were large prices of inspected peas have ruled firm Throughout the season there was a good demand, but as shippers could not get their wants supplied on account of limited receipts they were driven elsewhere Prices ruled firm the first six months of the year, No 1 opening at 70c, and after selling at 69c in February gradually rose to 74c. in May The demand for cargoes at the latter date was active, and stocks dwindled down from 70,000 in April to 2 500 bushels towards the latter part of May

The first load of the new crop arrived on the street on the 9th of August and sold at 60c. a bushel. Prices had declined some 5c., and No 1 inspected sold in August at 69c In September there were no sales of No. 1 reported but No 2 sold at 65c. From that point they advanced 5c, and the year closed with No 2 selling at 67c. The average prices during 1880 were from 5c. to 8c higher than those of 1879 The receipts were slow up till November, farmers giving their undivided attention to the marketing of barley, which was advancing in price week by week The month of November shows the largest receipts by rail, while those of February were the largest by farmers' wagon

The following table shows the receipts of peas by rail and by wagon during each month of 1880

MONTH.	By Rail Bushels	By Wagon Bushels	Total Bushels
January	22 100	6,700	28,800
February	16 850	8,400	25,250
March	28 100	5,650	33,750
April	19 000	1,600	20,600
May	11 750	700	12 450
June	1,200	350	1 550
July	1,000	200	1,200
August	400	1,200	1,600
September	4 000	3,500	7,500
October	35 800	6 400	42,200
November	52,900	3,700	56,600
December	42,400	6,500	48 900
Total receipts for 1880	235 450	44 950	280 400
" " " 1879			257 104

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads sold (f o.c) during each month of the year 1880

MONTH.	No 1	No. 2	MONTH	No 1	No 2
January—	Cents.	Cents	July—	Cents	Cents.
Highest	70	67	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	66	Lowest	70	68
February—			August—		
Highest	69	67	Highest	69	67
Lowest	69	66	Lowest	69	67
March—			September—		
Highest	71	70	Highest		65
Lowest	70	66	Lowest		65
April—			October—		
Highest	72	70	Highest	69	67
Lowest	72	68	Lowest	68	65
May—			November—		
Highest	74	73	Highest	71	70
Lowest	72	66	Lowest	70	67
June—			December—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	70	Lowest	70	67

OATS

The movement in oats during the year has been an average one There is very little shipping in this cereal and the greater part of the business is confined to local requirements Very few cars have been inspected, especially since the movement of the new crop, receipts being sold in cars on the track. The offerings of twenty or thirty at any one time would ease prices considerably, and holders necessarily take the precaution to keep receipts within the limits of the demand. The stock in store at the opening of the year was 3,650 bushels, and it increased to some 23 000 bushels in April which was the heaviest of the year. The stock decreased to 8 000 bushels in August, and to 3 000 in September, and the year closed with elevators empty. The European demand was not good for this grain, on account of fair crops there. Freights are also against the export of this grain, charges being per cubic foot. Meal has hitherto been the most profitable for export and the Canadian millers used to do a large business in grinding American oats previous to the tariff of March, 1879. Since then a few mills have been erected across the border, and are doing a profitable trade.

The new crop was a large one, but farmers finding that the market declined quickly on liberal receipts, have kept the grain back. The first load was received at the end of the first week in August, and sold at 38c a bushel, while old oats were selling at 40c. The heaviest receipts were during September and October. Street prices have ruled from 1c to 2c higher than by the car load on track. The year opened with sales of No 1 Western at 36½c and 37c, and for the first six months prices did not vary over one cent a bushel. The freer arrival of the new crop in September and October brought prices down to 30c. to 33c, the former being the lowest price since February 1879. The last two months of the year prices were firmer on limited receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to 389 122 bushels, and shipments 276,101 bushels. (For prices, see page 56.)

RYE

The market during 1880 was attended with considerable excitement, prices fluctuating in sympathy with the United States markets. At the beginning of the year there was an advance in sympathy with wheat and on account of the stock being in few hands. The highest prices of the first six months were in April and in May there was a decline of five cents. During the summer months no business was transacted, and in September the first sales of car lots were reported. The crop has been a good average one, but on account of the unexpected short crop in the United States, and a good demand from Germany, prices advanced about 20 cents during September and October. Our largest consumers here feared that they would be unable to get enough to put them through, and the lower prices of December were hailed with a certain degree of satisfaction. The high prices for this grain during the past fifteen months will likely result in a larger crop the coming year. The first load of the new crop was received on the street market on July 30th and brought 58 cents a bushel. One of the largest sales was made on October 16th, at 90 cents on track, the transfer consisting of twenty cars. The lowest price for a car lot during the year was 72 cents, and the highest 91 cents. In 1879 the lowest price was 50 cents, and the highest 70 cents Dealers report the trade as highly satisfactory during the year

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads of the following produce sold during the respective months of 1880

MONTH.	Oats on track	Rye f o c	Corn on track	Bran on track.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ c
January—				
Highest	37	80	56	12 00
Lowest	36½	74	56	10 00
February—				
Highest	37	81	57	13 00
Lowest	36	80	56	11 00
March—				
Highest	37	81	55	14 50
Lowest	37	81	55	13 00
April—				
Highest	37½	83	55	14 50
Lowest	37	83	54	13 00
May—				
Highest	37½	80	57	13 00
Lowest	37	78	54½	8 50
June—				
Highest	37½	—		8 50
Lowest	36½			7 50
July—				
Highest	37		55	9 00
Lowest	36		54	8 25
August—				
Highest	38	—	53½	9 50
Lowest	35		53½	9 00
September—				
Highest	35	75	—	10 00
Lowest	30	72	—	9 50
October—				
Highest	33	91	—	11 00
Lowest	30	90		9 50
November—				
Highest	34	90	—	13 00
Lowest	34	88	—	12 00
December—				
Highest	35	87	60	13 50
Lowest	33	85	58	12 25

THE STREET MARKET

Grain received from farmers' wagons during each month of 1880

Month.	Wheat bush	Barley bush	Oats bush	Peas bush	Rye. bush
January	14 400	8 100	2 950	6,700	800
February	13 300	5 600	4,100	8 450	1 050
March	10 100	2 400	2,500	5 650	750
April	3,500	450	600	1 600	150
May	4 500	150	1 150	700	100
June	7 100	100	1 100	350	
July	2 550	100	500	200	
August	7 000	3,500	3,150	1 200	500
September	8 500	139 000	7 550	3 500	1 150
October	12 600	290 000	6,000	6 400	3 300
November	7 700	71 000	4,100	3 700	1 800
December	8,500	27 000	4 500	6 500	1 200
Total bushels	99 750	547 400	38,200	44,950	10,800

HIGHEST AND LOWEST STREET PRICES

The following are the highest and lowest prices during each month of 1880

Month	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas	Rye
	Spring	Fall				
	$	$	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January—						
Highest	1 32	1 30	75	40	72	78
Lowest	1 21	1 18	58	36	63	72
February—						
Highest	1 33	1 36	67	40	68	80
Lowest	1 25	1 22	56	37	64	75
March—						
Highest	1 31	1 29	65	40	69	82
Lowest	1 25	1 24	58	38	66	78
April—						
Highest	1 24	1 25	68	42	70	82
Lowest	1 18	1 18	60	40	67	81
May—						
Highest	1 22	1 27	65	41	70	80
Lowest	1 15	1 17	62	39	65	78
June—						
Highest	1 16	1 27	63	40	70	—
Lowest	1 04	1 06	55	38	60	—
July—						
Highest	1 13	1 18	55	40	60	—
Lowest	1 04	1 05	58	38	65	—
August—						
Highest	1 10	1 17	67	40	65	66
Lowest	97	1 05	57	35	55	58
September—						
Highest	1 03	1 10	70	37	68	74
Lowest	90	1 00	55	33	60	65

Month	Wheat.		Barley,	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents.
October—						
Highest	1 07	1 15	78	35	68	92
Lowest	98	1 00	58	32	60	75
November—						
Highest	1 18	1 24	1 06	35	71	90
Lowest	1 04	1 08	70	33	64	87
December—						
Highest	1 15	1 18	1 05	36	71	88
Lowest	1 05	1 08	75	34	68	84

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

The following are the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the year 1880

	Receipts	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	146,929	290 729
Wheat, bushels	1,087 534	910 773
Barley, bushels	2,060 500	1,849 712
Oats, bushels	388 122	276,101
Peas, bushels	280 400	243,258
Rye, bushels	49 570	34 187
Total 1880	3,861 986	3,314 031
Total, 1879	3,807 128	3 559,581

Estimated quantity of grain transhipped by Northern Railway 4,000,000 bu

STOCKS.

The stocks of flour and grain in store at this port on the 1st of January for the last three years were as follows

	1881	1880	1879
Flour bbls	6,413	13 050	8,440
Wheat, bushels	132,484	315 730	136 084
Barley, bushels	401 462	176 148	128,753
Oats bushels		2 650	11,800
Peas, bushels	46 445	40 276	20,143
Rye, bushels	16,923	1 540	
Total bushels	597 314	536 344	296,780

RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at Toronto for the past ten years

	Flour brls	Wheat bus.	Barley bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus
1880	140,929	1,087,534	2,000 500	389 122	280 400	49 570
1879	151,843	1,839,426	1,523 229	136 656	257 104	22 936
1878	146 421	1,683,052	1,751 752	182 537	212 142	18 462
1877	131,876	1 738,302	1,876 112	181 132	211,302	7,800
1876	117,309	2,323,953	2,045 405	115 856	221 643	516
1875	158 995	2 193 494	2,101 895	153,768	267 350	—
1874	182 909	1,492,810	1,238 642	47 614	305,765	—
1873	118 670	1 262 095	1,002 895	55 581	100 070	—
1872	60 476	781 505	881 048	99 702	54,871	—
1871	56,326	822 671	1 214 293	198 207	54,098	—

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Toronto for the past ten years

	Flour brls	Wheat bus	Barley bus	Oats bus.	Peas bus.	Rye bus
1880	290 729	910,773	1 649 712	276 101	243,258	34,187
1879	145 803	1 612,846	1 560 262	117 558	225 553	21,964
1878	132 578	1 511,814	1 582 000	134 327	208 215	10,450
1877	120 416	1 870 313	1 691 302	121 000	195 320	3,840
1876	116,413	2,398,631	1 790,702	101 125	206,579	1 633
1875	157,703	1,934 474	1 993,287	156 186	231 844	
1874	180 174	1 513 015	1 148,441	48,343	274 782	
1873	131 039	1,123,988	1 006.842	54,609	99 534	
1872	64 185	702 869	921 469	65,195	65,868	
1871	53,690	795,556	1 081 098	136,391	52 688	

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR 23 YEARS.

The following is a statement of the shipments of Barley from Toronto during the past twenty three years

	Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
1880	1 649 712	1872	921 469	1864	435,944
1879	1 560,262	1871	1,081 098	1863	378,761
1878	1 582 000	1870	1,212 645	1862	226 033
1877	1 891 302	1869	1 483 869	1861	251,167
1876	1 790 702	1868	916 880	1860	246,106
1875	1 993 287	1867	1 007 347	1859	54 532
1874	1 148 441	1866	1 212,432	1858	720
1873	1,006,842	1865	1,192 297		

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE, 1881.

WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, JUN., *President.*

M. McLAUGHLIN, *Vice President* GEO. CHAPMAN, *Sec. Treasurer*

E. A. WILLS, *Asst. Sec'y*

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THE PROVISION TRADE.

Provision dealers generally have had a good year In the spring there was an increased demand from the North West, principally from contractors, and large quantities of bacon butter, cheese, etc., were forwarded. Towards the close of the year the demand from Winnipeg was active for beef and poultry It is a difficult matter to get at a correct statement of the extent of this business. We, however, only attempt to give the leading items. In a number of instances we were allowed to inspect dealers' books, and with one or two exceptions they furnished us with the necessary information. The aggregate figures in each article are as follows:

		Value.
Hogs No	54,355	$680 550
Butter lbs, (home trade)	861 090	154 880
" (export)	825 000	152 630
Cheese, lbs	865,621	103 870
Dried apples, lbs	1,271 000	63 550
Eggs, dozen	250,000	25 000
Beans, bushel	6 790	8,000
Total value of six leading articles		$1,188 480

HOGS

The winter and spring of 1880 was not altogether favorable to packers The prices paid for hogs ruled high at the close of 1879, and up till about February, 1880, when there was a drop of $1 to $1 25 Dealers who had commenced packing early in the season began to feel uneasy, and in some cases transactions were made at a loss to the seller Those packers who waited until the decline, found it profitable The "corner" created by the Armours in the Western States during the summer helped our dealers and packers wonderfully Prices of cured meats rose steadily until the end of September when bacon was selling at 9¾c. to 10c for Cumberland cut and 10¾c. to 11c. for long clear Pork was selling at that time at $18 50 to $19, and was very scarce. Our stocks eventually ran out and we had to import from the United States. Our hogs do not average over 200lbs., and for the city and export trade these are preferred to heavy ones. The latter are better suited to the country trade. The bulk of the bacon is long clear, which is in best demand for the North West on account of its being of lighter weight, and consequently saves freight. There was none exported during the year and it appears as if Canada could use all her supply The total number of hogs cut in this city during 1880 was 54 355, the weight being 10,889,610 lbs. or an average of 200 lbs. each

BUTTER.

This trade was quiet during the early months of 1880, and until the opening of the season in June when there was a very large European demand, and prices ruled higher than they have done for a number of years. The high prices remained steady till towards the close of the season, when the supply becoming greater than the demand, the latter was checked and consequently eased off. The highest quotations reached during the past year were 24c. for choice lots, and the lowest prices ranged from 12c. to 14c The total amount of butter used for home consumption in 1880 was 861,000 lbs., which at an average price of 18c. represents a money value of $154 980, the value of the export trade amounted to about $152 000 The stock of butter on hand at the close of the year was small, there being only about 1,000 packages. The exporting was done chiefly by Thomas Johnston & Co., and D Cowan & Co.

CHEESE

The trade in this article during 1880 was active, there were only slight fluctuations in prices. In January the prices ranged from 13c to 14½c., and in the following month from 12c to 14c The lowest price reached during the year was in July, when the quotations ruled at 9½c to 10½, the highest prices were in April when choice lots were selling at 15½c, and inferior at 13½c. These prices remained steady throughout the month but fell to 13½c to 14½c in May The total transactions amounted to about $103,870 during the year

DRIED APPLES

The market was fairly active throughout 1880, and the prices ruled steady, the highest quotation reached was in the month of February, when choice lots sold at 7¼c. In March this price fell to 6c. to 6½c. for selected barrelled lots. During the fall the prices steadily declined, and in November the lowest price was reached when choice sold from 4½c. to 5c. This price continued steady throughout the month of December The amount of business transacted during 1880 in this article may be estimated at about $63,550

BEANS

This trade was moderately active during the past year, the total consumption being estimated at 6,790 bushels, which represented a money value of $8,000 The prices were steady and the demand fair throughout the season In addition to the articles enumerated there are many others that would materially enhance the amount stated. It can safely be put down at $1,500,000

Dealers D Gunn & Co, Davison, Scott & Co, Wm Ryan D Cowan & Co., Wm Monteith Gibb & Gallow, R H. Ramsay & Co, James Park, R. Thompson James & Furness, T Johnston & Co, J. E Baillie, Wm Davies & Co Hawley Bros.

ONTARIO PORK PACKING ASSOCIATION, 1881

Thomas Davison, *President.*

J. Yorke, *Vice-President.* J. E. Baillie, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Park, James
James & Furness.
Madden & Walker
Rowland, Fred.
Nelson, Andrew
Campbell, John.
Martin, Philip.
Monteith, Wm.
Ramsay, R. H., & Co.
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Baillie, Jas. E.
Slawson, C.
Yorke, Jehiel.
Briton Bros
Lowrey, Thos
Davison, Scott & Co
Ryan, Wm.
Gunn, D., & Co.
Gibb & Gallow
Grant, J. L.
Matthews, Geo.
White, John.

LUMBER

The trade of the year 1880 has been a very profitable one to dealers. During the few previous years there had been little activity in this business, in consequence of the general depression in the United States, which is the chief market for our export. The revival was first felt in the fall of 1879, since which time there has been a steady demand, and at times an excited market. Receipts during the first part of the year were large, and the stock in the city considerable. After the first shipments there was a lull for a few weeks, and prices declined slightly on account of the inactivity of building operations in the city. The lull, however, was only temporary in the export demand, and a good trade continued up till the close of the season. While navigation was open the demand for vessels was good, and since then the rail shipments have been large. The advance in prices, as will be seen in the following list, is much greater for clear and pickings than for the common kinds of lumber. Our receipts and shipments during the year, by the different roads, were as follows:

	Receipts ft. b. m.	Shipments ft. b. m.
Northern	98,040,000	41,000,000
Grand Trunk	11,928,000	6,182,000
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	7,058,120	
Nipissing	6,858,000	
Great Western	1,348,000	8,936,000
	125,232,120	56,118,000

The above figures include lumber, lath and shingles. The shipments made by the Northern Railway Company were chiefly to Oswego by water. It would appear from the above statements that the quantity left in the city is 69,524,120 ft. We have found great difficulty at getting at the consumption of lumber here, as a number of merchants were unable to give figures without entailing an enormous amount of work. We are, however, able to give an approximate estimate furnished by those well up in the business. It is as follows

Lumber	40 000,000
Lath	15,000 000
Shingles	10 000 000

The receipts by the Grand Trunk Railway are much smaller than they used to be, the Northern taking away much of their former business on account of the latter's direct communication with the lumbering district. The first cost of lumber handled here is probably $1,500,000, but this amount is but a small proportion of the business transacted by Toronto dealers. Large quantities are shipped from the forest by other routes, which of course do not appear in our receipts. At the end of the season comparatively light stocks were on hand, and the briskness of the Chicago market together with a decreasing supply from the Saginaw Valley, indicate an active market the coming season. The following table shows the highest wholesale prices in Toronto at the close of the seasons 1879 and 1880 :—

	1879	1880.
Clear 1¼ and upwards	$24 00	$30 00
Pickings, 1¼ and upwards	15 00	20 00
Inch clear and pickings	17 00	20 00
Flooring 1½ and 1¼	11 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch stock dressing	12 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch common stock	9 00	10 00
Inch dressing sidings	12 00	13 00
Shipping culls	8 50	10 00
2 inch plank	8 00	9 50
2 x 4 scantling	8 50	10 00
XXX 16 inch shingles	2 00	2 20
XX 16 inch shingles	1 30	1 35
Lath	1 30	1 30
Mill culls	7 00	7 05

The forests of walnut have almost disappeared in Ontario, and what little there is is in the western part of the Province. It meets with ready demand, being largely used in the manufacture of sewing machines, organs, furniture, car building, etc. Among other kinds of hardwood in good demand for domestic or export purposes may be mentioned cherry, butternut, chestnut, white ash, and white oak. It is thought that in a few years these woods will become very scarce, and some of them entirely absorbed. This will cause the more common kinds, such as maple, birch, soft elm, and black ash, to take their places.

The depletion of our forests has given rise to considerable discussion, and the sooner that means are taken to supply the growing deficiency the better. Not long ago it was thought that the vast area of forest was inexhaustible, and that the supply should ever diminish never entered the minds of settlers or lumbermen. However, the time has come when measures should be adopted for economizing our existing forests and supplying denuded lands with young plants. It is noted that in the land regulations of the North West special privileges are allowed to those who take in hand the planting of a portion of their lands with such trees as may be required for the purposes of building and fuel Some such inducements held out to occupants of lands of the older Provinces would, we doubt not result in benefits substantial and lasting The vast quantities of logs and square timber brought down annually is steadily using up the forests on the Upper Ottawa, in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and on the streams flowing into it in that section, so that operations are being gradually extended farther back. About three times the quantity of square timber was taken out the past season as compared with the previous one, and sent to Quebec. From that point it was shipped to England.

During the fall a company largely composed of Scottish capitalists, was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 to more fully develop our timber resources. The timber lands over which the operations of this company extend are situated on the Ottawa River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering in all an area of about 1,300 square miles These lands formerly belonged to the well known firm of Cook Bros. and to Mr Allan Grant, and have been transferred by them to the new company, in consideration of which they will hold about half the capital stock and will take a leading part in the management of the company's affairs. The head office of this company is in Edinburgh and the principal Canadian office in Toronto. They have commenced operations on the Ottawa, where they will cut about 20,000,000 feet of logs and 1,000 000 cubic feet of timber, and they will also cut from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of the Midland and Wye Mills. They employ about 400 men, and the annual wages and supplies are calculated at between $200,000 and $300,000

The following are the present prices of the different kinds of Canadian lumber on board cars on the different lines of railway nearest to the mills :

Walnut, best	$60 to $70	Sycamore, best	$— to $12
" common	— " 50	Balm of Gilead,	— " 12
" culls	— " 30	Birch, best	— " 11
Cherry, best	— " 22	Black Oak,	— " 11
Butternut, best	— " 22	Grey Oak,	— " 11
Whitewood "	— " 22	Black Ash, "	— " 11
Chestnut "	— " 18	Basswood "	— " 10
White Oak, "	— " 17	Maple, "	— " 10
White Ash, "	— " 17	Beech, "	— " 10
Hickory "	— " 16	Soft Elm "	— " 9
Rock Elm, "	— " 13		

Among prominent dealers are the following Christie, Kerr & Co, Donogh, McCool & Oliver, Bryce Bros, McIntosh & Co, J B. Smith, John Oliver & Co, Reid & Co Toronto Lumber Company James Tennant, Wm Latch, S C Kanady Thompson Smith & Son do almost an exclusively exporting business.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

EXPORT CATTLE

This trade has been one of unusual interest the past year, and its development has been extraordinary. In no other branch of business has the expansion been as great as in the cattle export trade. It is only five years ago since it was thought practicable, and the first shipment was made by Toronto parties. With some assistance from friends these gentlemen determined to test the feasibility of ocean transportation for Canadian cattle. The first shipment comprised 180 bullocks, which had been fed on bruised corn and oats in the stables on the Don. They were sent by rail to Montreal, and then placed on board one of the Allan steamers. The shippers were a little discouraged by the remarks of seafaring men, who contended that the vessel would knock them to pieces as soon as they got outside of the Belle Isle. However, the vessel arrived in Liverpool with every bullock alive and in good condition. From this beginning the trade has rapidly grown, until the past season the shipments have reached 50,000 head from Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. During the season of 1879 the shipments of cattle from Montreal and Quebec aggregated 26,176 head against 18 655 head in 1878

At the time of the first shipment there were thousands of cattle in Ontario, but really few of such quality fit for export. The success of the first shipment and the likelihood of a growing demand from Britain for choice beef, encouraged raisers to pay more attention to breeding, the results of which have been beneficial. Every head shipped during the past season from the ports named were Canadian bred. Admitting this however there is room for great improvement in the quality of our stock. During November and December there was such a scarcity of fit cattle for export that our shippers were compelled to go to Chicago to fill their engagements. There were also a number of inferior cattle shipped from Canadian ports, because exporters had no other alternative, the supply of good grades being exhausted

This trade is capable of expansion to an indefinite extent, and the inducements it offers are so great that a portion of the unemployed capital we hear so much about is pretty sure to seek the business. The farming community is bound to be benefited by this increasing trade. Their profits will be commensurate with the care and attention paid to the breeding of superior cattle to meet the requirements of the trade. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the cost of feeding stock that will fetch 6c a pound is no greater than that that will only command 2½c. We look for the continuance of the improvement in this direction as the times demand it. All shippers agree that the higher grades of shorthorns are the most profitable for export. Herefords, too, are favorites with most of those who have tried them, and are very popular in the Western States.

More than two-thirds of the cattle shipped from the Dominion are raised in Ontario and Toronto is the headquarters of the movement

The principals in this trade during the past year were Messrs. Thompson, Flanagan Frankland, Morse, Blong Aikens, Lumbers, Shields, Crawford, Moss, Dunn, Hallam, Morgan, Bater, Cruit, Lunness, Rogers and McLelland The receipts at this point do not include the purchases of these gentlemen. They bought their supplies in different sections of the country, and the cattle were shipped through to Montreal and Halifax for transhipment to steamers These buyers paid out no less than $1,500 000 during the year the number of head purchased being about 30,000 There are now in the distillery sheds some 3,500 cattle feeding, which will be shipped on the opening of navigation at Montreal The choicest stock were bought at Guelph, Fergus, Ailsa Craig London, Berlin, and in Pickering Township Shippers met with few losses at sea throughout the spring and summer months Towards the close of the season they were more numerous, but the percentage of losses by the Canadian lines was much less than by those vessels leaving American ports. The demand was good before the opening of navigation, and contracts were made in February for May delivery at 5½c to 6c per lb for steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. An active demand continued up till June, when grass fed stock offered and prices slightly declined Shippers experienced great difficulties in getting cars but we believe that the Grand Trunk are adding to their rolling stock to meet the wants of the trade. On account of exporters paying such high prices drovers were obliged to pay more than the ordinary prices for butchers cattle to supply the market, which in many cases did not turn out profitably for them On the closing of navigation in November the export demand became small, and prices declined to 4½c to 5c

BUTCHERS CATTLE

The local cattle market was fairly supplied during the year with average butchers cattle. Prices opened at 3c to 4c per lb, rose to 3½c to 4½c. in April, were steady at 3c to 4½c from May till August, and closed at 3c. to 4c in December As a rule the supply was equal to the demand; but for a week or two in November, the receipts were insufficient The heaviest receipts were in October and November The receipts were as follows:

	No Head		No. Head
January	1,300	July	1,530
February	1,750	August	1,875
March	1,840	September	2,732
April	2,095	October	2,140
May	1,240	November	3,212
June	1,750	December	2,040

Total receipts during year at market	23,504
Average weights 1,000 lbs, at 3½c per lb	$881,40

SHEEP AND HOGS

The demand for export sheep was good during April, and as high as 5c to 5½c. was paid A large number were shipped in June and

July, which were bought at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb, but the business during those months is said not to have been profitable, as freights ruled very high. Prices of the ordinary stock for butchers use were steady at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb About the close of the year large shipments of sheep and lambs were made to New York. Hogs were in steady demand, but receipts at the market were small Prices during the year ruled at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb The following are the receipts of sheep and hogs from March till the end of the year, there being but few in January and February

	No. Sheep		No Hogs.
March	90	March	99
April	120	April	
May	215	May	20
June	2,032	June	119
July	10,249	July	209
August	7 520	August	214
September	8,010	September	280
October	1,064	October	420
November	2,000	November	1.018
December	389	December	600
Total	31,700	Total	2,979

WOOL.

The trade in wool has not been a profitable one, but as far as Toronto dealers are concerned they were fortunate enough not to hold heavy stocks The opening prices of fleece were high, many dealers supposing that the active demand experienced in the fall of 1879 would continue. They were, however disappointed, and no shipments were made to the United States until the fall. After paying 32c. to 33c per lb for fleece, many country dealers, later on, accepted a few cents less, but some are yet holding After the 1st of November our dealers received numerous orders from the Eastern States, and for a time the market was active at an advance of 1c. to 2c. During the summer months prices ruled at 28c The sales of fleece amounted to something like 1,120 000 lbs which is considered small The trade in pulled is estimated at about 500,000 lbs., and that in foreign at 700,000 lbs Taken altogether, the cash value would be about $650, 000 The quantity of foreign wool entered at this port during 1880 shows a considerable increase over that of 1879 the amount being 936,655 lbs against 156 467 lbs in 1879

Dealers E Leadley & Co., Winans & Co, John Hallam, P Strauss.

HIDES.

The year 1880 opened with prices at the highest point reached during the year Prices receded slightly during February and March when the season for grubby stock arrived, that class of hides being of correspondingly less value. During the summer prices again advanced, and remained firm during the balance of the year Keen competition among local dealers had doubtless a good deal to do with such ex treme figures, and old buyers state that they never knew such high prices to rule for such a length of time. Tanners complained that competition kept rates so high that they had no margin on which to work; but notwithstanding this, all offered were freely taken, and every dealer was closely sold up during the entire year. The demand throughout Ontario for cattle for export no doubt has a tendency to make hides scarce, particularly steer hides, which are used largely for sole and harness.

Our inspection law requires some attention in order to meet the requirements of both tanners and dealers, for with the exception of the two leading centres, it is very imperfect and far from uniform. Dealers here complain that our inspection is too close in comparison with outside points, and that no country lots can be handled except at a serious loss. This has the effect of diverting trade to other channels where the inspection is not so strict. The appointment of a Supervisor of Inspectors, whose duty it would be to see that a uniform inspection prevailed all over the Dominion, would obviate this, and be hailed alike with satisfaction by both tanner and dealer.

The quantity of hides handled during the year under review numbered 40,000, which at an average price of $5.50 each, makes $220,000. The number of sheepskins would amount to 150,000, which at an average of $1.30, makes $195,000. The number of calfskins received during the year was 20,000, which at an average of $1.50 each, would give $30,000. Total value of hides and skins handled here during 1880, $445,000.

Dealers: John Hallam; E. Leadley & Co.; D. W. Alexander; I. Pepler.

SEEDS

This trade has shown a disposition to centre in Toronto, and has made enormous strides during the last few years. In former years Toronto was somewhat handicapped by high freights, but under the strong competition of the Canadian and American railway systems this city is more favorably situated than any other in the Dominion as a receiving and distributing centre for imported seeds, and also for the export trade. Owing to a careful system of shipping recleaned and uniform samples, Toronto clover seed has attracted of late considerable attention from foreign buyers, who a few years since seemed to be under the impression that nothing but inferior qualities could be procured in Canada. The probability of getting really good uniform samples was so slight that orders were only sent to this country as a last resort; but under the careful system alluded to above there is at present a large number of foreign correspondents who are anxious to keep fully informed of the prospects of the Canadian clover seed crop, which they now look upon as a regular source of supply. The quantity of clover shipped from Canada during the past season, which ended about the 1st of April, 1880, amounted to some 300 car loads or 120 000 bushels More than half of this was grown west of here, and Toronto dealers handled the larger part of it. Towards the close of the season a number of dealers bought considerable quantities at $3 65 to $4, to hold over for the present season, and a large portion was sold in London during December at a fair profit. On account of large stocks of old seed in England and high prices asked by farmers and dealers here, the opening of the present season was very backward Arrangements have been made by which supplies of leading staples, such as turnip, carrot, mangel sugar beet, etc., may be obtained direct from the leading growers in Great Britain and on the continent, thus insuring customers seeds at the lowest prices at which the finest qualities can be supplied. The extent of the business is estimated at $500,000

Dealers Steele Bros. & Co , G Keith , Wm Rennie , Joseph Simmers The following make clover seed a specialty Jas. Goodall, Wm. Monteith , N. Weatherston & Co

HAY AND STRAW

The receipts of hay by wagon during the year 1880 amount to rather more than those of the previous year The crop of timothy was very large while that of clover was small Out of 9,500 loads received, some 3,500 went to the distillery to help feed the cattle fattening there for export. In January prices were the lowest of the year they being from $6 to $10 a ton. From the beginning of March up till the end of April prices gradually advanced when a few loads sold at $17, the highest of the year Prices then became easier, and when the first load of new crop arrived on July 5th, it sold at $10 The next few months prices were steady, and about the second week in November they rose to $12 to $15 50 The market closed in December at $10 to $13

The receipts of straw by wagon were sufficient for the demand, and amounted to 3,750 loads during the year The lowest prices ruled the first three months of the year, but in April as high as $8 was paid From that time up till September, when the fair opened, prices were easy at $5 to $7 The brisk demand for straw by hotel keepers during the exhibition advanced the price to $10 and towards the latter end of November it sold at $11, the highest price of the year

Hay would average $12 during the year, there being few sales made at the lowest range of prices The cost of 9,500 loads would therefore be $114 000 The average price of straw was $8 , and 3,700 loads would therefore amount to $29,600 Total cost of hay and straw weighed on city and St Andrew's scales, $143,600

The fees collected at the St. Lawrence Market weigh scales amounted to $1 640 75 for the year ending December 31st, 1880 against $1 684 23 for the year 1879, and $1 413 18 for the year 1878 The chief item was hay, which was a little in excess of 1879 , but the reduction of 5c for weighing coal slightly reduces the amount of fees this year

PRICES DURING 1880

Month	Hay		Straw	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
January	$10 00	$6 00	$7 00	$5 00
February	10 50	6 00	7 00	5 00
March	12 00	7 00	6 50	5 00
April	17 00	9 00	8 00	5 50
May	16 00	9 00	7 50	5 00
June	14 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
July	13 00	7 50	7 00	4 50
August	11 00	7 50	7 50	5 00
September	12 00	9 00	10 00	5 25
October	14 00	9 00	10 50	7 00
November	15 50	9 00	11 00	7 00
December	13 00	8 50	8 00	8 00

THE COAL TRADE

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this branch of business. The rapid advance in price of hard coal caused considerable discussion, and our dealers were perhaps blamed more than they really deserved It cannot be denied that prices rose much higher than they anticipated and it was this fact that drew the citizens' attention. There has been an increase in price of $3 per ton on hard and $1 per ton on soft coal during the year just ended. The opening price for hard coal was $4 75, and for soft $6, but on account of dull trade, which was somewhat affected by the mild weather prices declined about the first of February to $4 for hard and $5 50 for soft. From the 1st of March to the end of the year there has been a gradual advance, until $7 was reached for hard, and $6 50 for soft The chief strength is attributed to the united purpose of all the leading producing companies in the United States. There has been little disposition to "cut" prices, and a general desire has been manifested to keep coal production within the limits of actual demand For two years previous to this the mining companies lost heavily, but with the revival of the iron trade in the fall of 1879 they too shared in the general prosperity Prices in the United States at the close of navigation in 1880 advanced chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities. The rolling stock of all the railways, which was let run down during the years 1875 to 1879, was insufficient to meet the demand of trade, and in many country districts in the West there is now a coal famine. Our supply by water was from $20,000 to $25 000 tons less then last year, but since the close of navigation the Great Western Railway has brought in considerable quantities. For the sake of comparison the following table of imports into this city for the season ending May, will be found interesting to the trade and public generally Soft coal is in two separate columns, one of which denotes the amount brought in for general use and the other for the use of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk, Gooderham

& Worts, and Consumers Gas Company The great falling off in the last column during the past two years is owing to the fact that the Gas Company has imported a less quantity

	Hard Coal	Soft Coal	
		City Trade	G T, G & W, and C G
	Tons	Tons	Tons.
1874-75	75 294	33 000	44,000
1875-76	97 798	25 000	36,000
1876-77	100 000	26 000	48 000
1877-78	85 380	24 000	48 000
1878-79	95 180	27 000	40 000
1879-80	90 000	18 000	35 000
1880-81	112 000	27 000	35 000

Stocks were never run so low as the season of 1879-80, and in consequence of the high prices during the summer and fall of 1880 orders were held back as much as possible Some 6 000 tons which were to arrive by water were frozen in by the sudden closing of navigation and will not arrive until the spring The total amount of soft brought from Nova Scotia this season is four hundred tons The rail receipts since the close of navigation have been larger than heretofore In a pecuniary point of view the business has been better than for several years, but profits have not been large Retail prices did not advance in a corresponding ratio to wholesale prices, and as stocks were small at the beginning of the season, it can easily be seen that no large sums were coined Dealers were, however very fortunate in being favored with a rising market, and we are led to believe that a profitable business was done in 1880 The number of importers in the city is six, with numerous small dealers. Taking $6 as the average price of hard $6 25 for soft and $5 for manufacturing purposes the present season's trade will amount to $1 015,750 The following were the course of prices during the year

Month	Hard Coal per ton	Soft Coal per ton.
January	$4 50 to $4.75	$5 50 to $6 00
February	4 00 to 4 50	6 50
March	5.00 to 5 25	6 00 to 6.50
April	5 25 to 5.50	6.50
May	5.50 to 5 75	6.50
June	5.75	6 50
July	5 75	6.50
August	6.00	6.50
September	6 00	6 50
October	6.00	6.50
November	6 00 to 6 50	6 50
December	7 00	6.50

Dealers P Burns, A & S Nairn, Elias Rogers Toronto Fuel Association, P D Conger, C J Smith.

OIL.

The coal oil trade of 1880 shows a large increase, and while the high prices of the latter portion of the year were hailed with delight by the producer, they gave much dissatisfaction to the consumer. In May last an Act was passed requiring refiners to make an oil of 46 gravity and 115 fire test, whereas it formerly was 45° and 105°. This necessitated many alterations to be made in refineries, the getting of new stills, etc., which made it almost impossible for dealers to supply the trade. It is a question with many whether this new regulation improved the quality of the oil or not. We have heard it said that there was never such poor oil placed on the market as during last fall. This may appear strange to the majority of our readers, but it is accounted for from the fact that Canadian petroleum is too light to get the high test required. The result is that a great deal of smoke arises and but a dim light is cast. The gravity of Canadian oil is 32° as it comes from the ground, while American oil is 45°, thereby giving the latter the advantage of cheapness. There is no doubt but that the fire test of 105° would have been amply sufficient for safety had the law been strictly enforced. The trouble arose from too little attention being paid to the carrying out of the former regulation. The high prices which were paid for oil during the fall are to some extent attributed to the new law. A greater quantity of crude is required to produce a given quantity of refined. Another reason for the advance is the increased consumption, which is now about 450,000 barrels in Canada, while the total production is only about 375,000 barrels. Crude petroleum is now used to a large extent in the manufacture of gas, Toronto using some 800,000 gallons the past year.

There are some half dozen dealers in the city, but no refineries. The largest dealers are Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., who probably handle about half the oil that comes into the city. This firm, a comparatively new one, has shown considerable enterprise, and now stand high in the trade. They are the only house that bring refined oil to the city in bulk. Seeing the great waste that resulted from the transmission of oil in barrels, they constructed three underground tanks, as well as four oil cars, and experience has taught them that a great saving of oil is thereby effected. In addition to their own four cars, they have in constant use two others belonging to the Great Western Railway, and these six are kept on the move from Toronto to London and Petrolia and return throughout the whole season. The next largest dealers are John Fisken & Co., who have been established a number of years and are well known in the trade. They have an extensive warehouse on the Esplanade, and have handled a large number of barrels during the season. Outside of these firms not much more than 5,000 barrels are sold by small dealers engaged in other lines of merchandise. The trade during the past year amounted to between 22,000 and 25,000 barrels, or about 1,000,000 gallons of refined oil. Sales were chiefly confined to towns along the Northern and Nipissing Railways and as far east as Kingston The importation of American refined into the city amounted to about 8,000 barrels. Prices the first part of the year, as will be seen from the following table, were low, but during the fall there were sharp advances, being somewhat stimulated by an active demand. The year's trade has been a profitable one. The total amount of business, together with gasoline, is estimated at $350,000.

In machine oils the Toronto Oil Company are manufacturing an oil called Castorine, which is taking the place of lard and seal oils. For lubricating purposes it is considered superior to others, and finds ready sale in all parts of the Dominion. It is made from petroleum product, and sells at a reasonable price. This firm has made a specialty of this oil the last eighteen months, and are now about opening up a trade with England. They also manufacture other kinds of machine oils and report an increased business the past year.

The following are the highest and lowest wholesale prices of refined oil at Toronto during each month of the year, and the average price of crude petroleum at Petrolia.

MONTH	Refined, per gallon		Crude, per barrel at Petrolia.
	Highest.	Lowest	
January	$0 18	$0 17	$1 50
February	0 18	0 17	1 50
March	0 17	0 16	1 35
April	0 16½	0 16	1 18
May	0 15½	0 15	1 16
June	0 18	0 15½	1 35
July	0 20	0 19½	1 50
August	0 23	0 20	1 55
September	0 28	0 22½	1 70
October	0 30	0 27	2 05
November	0 30	0 25	2 05
December	0 26	0 25	2 00

SOAP AND CANDLES

The manufacture of soap has always occupied a prominent position among the many industries of Toronto. The two large establishments now engaged in this business are widely known throughout the Dominion, and probably, with the exception of a house in Montreal, their trade is the largest. The business is confined to Canada, and of late years a large and increasing trade has been carried on with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba now draws about two thirds of her supply from Ontario, the other portion being imported from Chicago in spite of the duty. This year's business has been found very profitable. There has never been any fear of competition from the United States, as our manufacturers can produce soaps at a much less cost than American factories. The chief reason for this is the consumption of large quantities of chemicals in its manufacture which are entered here free, and on which the United States pay duty. Of late years the number of factories here have not increased, although each factory has increased its capacity. The competition between manufacturers has for this reason been fully as keen as in former years, and prices relatively as low. Many improvements of a labor-saving nature have been introduced and the facilities for turning out soap are large. The candle trade is apparently decreasing year by year, until now it is of very small dimensions as compared with twenty years ago

The firm of Geo. D Morse & Co make fourteen varieties of laundry soaps and twenty three varieties of toilet soaps, including transparent, glycerine and Castile An important feature of their business is fulling and scouring soaps for woollen mills. This branch of business has been developed materially the past year on account of the impetus given to the manufacture of woollens The firm named are the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Ontario, and turn out 500 boxes a week Besides soaps, an important addition to Geo. D Morse & Co's business is that of lard oil pressing They have the best facilities, and do the heaviest business in this line in Ontario, their capacity being 40 barrels per week They employ 33 hands, and pay $200 a week in wages, they have neither increased nor decreased for the past five years.

Our other large manufacturers of soap are Dalton Brothers, whose business has been established forty years, but the present firm have only been in existence ten years. They devote their attention exclusively to the manufacture of family soaps and candles, and do a business entirely with wholesale dealers They use 200 tons of chemicals annually, and report a good business for the year. The demand for candles is becoming less each year and this firm only turned out about 1,000 boxes in 1880 They employ 25 hands on an average during the year Their manufacture of laundry soaps amounted to 50,000 boxes during the year Add to this 60 000 boxes made by the first mentioned firm, and we get 110,000 boxes laundry soap The production of toilet soap is 25,000 boxes annually The sales for the year under review aggregated $500,000

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES

The distillery of Messrs Gooderham & Worts, situated in this city, is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The daily production of this concern is 8,000 imperial gallons during the season of eight or nine months. The total production the past season was 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, which represents a revenue of over $1,500,000 to the Dominion treasury during the year, or $7,000 a day. The consumption of this establishment is 500,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of rye, 50,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of oats, and ten tons of hops. The corn comes chiefly from the Western States and the other grain is the produce of Canada. This firm employs 100 men, eighty of whom are in the distillery, ten in the malt-house, and ten outside The coal consumed during the year is 8,000 tons of soft which is imported from Ohio During the distilling season 100 000 gallons of refuse is produced This refuse is fed to cattle, and is sufficient for about 5,000 head The cattle-sheds belonging to this firm accommodate 3,128 head, representing in value $125,000 Taking $1 50 as the average price per gallon the produce of this distillery during the past year was $3,000,000

There are at present eleven brewers and maltsters in this city, and the capital invested is from $800,000 to $1,000,000 Together they employ from 300 to 400 men, together with indirect employment given carters and others in shipping, etc There is over 600,000 bushels of barley used in malting, which would require 20,000 acres to produce it at an average of 30 bushels to the acre, which is a high average. Ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal are used during the season and about 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ice which would take nearly 100 teams and 200 men, working steadily for one month, to cut, deliver, and stow away The brewing business has improved very much within the last two years, since the collapse of the Dunkin Act and the introduction of lager beer Nothing positive can be said as to the extent of the increase in this city, but the amount of increase for the whole Dominion throughout the fiscal year ending June 30th 1880, was equal to nearly 400,000 gallons as compared with previous years. It may be safely said that the greater part of this increase would be represented by Toronto, as it is the main point for the manufacture of lager beer The prospects for this year are very favorable and the increase is expected to be still greater One firm reports that from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January, 1881, their business has increased over 100,000 gallons, as compared with the same period of last year The official returns for the United States for the past year show the enormous increase of 81,000,000 gallons, and there is every indication of a still greater increase during this year It is found that in Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1880, the quantity of spirits produced for consumption has decreased by 1,355,888 gallons Within the past two years and since the introduction of lager beer, large sums have been expended by brewers in buildings plants etc. It is thought that altogether there has been nearly $200,000 invested in buildings $75,000 for casks and kegs, and $25,000 for bottles, besides other fixings, machinery etc.

On account of the high prices of barley and hops the brewing business will not be very profitable this coming season, except to those who were fortunate enough to purchase early, when the prices were low The total quantity of beer manufactured in this city during the past year was about 2,500,000 gallons, which may be valued at $625,000, and in producing which about 160,000 bushels of malt were used.

Brewers Cosgrave & Sons; Thos. Davies & Co; Robert Davies; O'Keefe & Co, Toronto Brewing and Malting Co. Wm Copland; Spadina Avenue Brewery George Severn John Walz, Thomas Allan & Co; and John Bell

MANUFACTURES.

REAPERS MOWERS AND HORSE-RAKES.

Among the numerous manufactures of Toronto none have sprung into greater prominence within the past few years than those of the Massey Manufacturing Company and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company. These are the only two firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of the above implements. The business of the past year has been larger than was anticipated, which is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, owing to the good harvests, and necessarily the better condition of the farming community to meet their bills. Profits have been small on account of the higher prices of iron, which has for the most part been bought in Canada. The demand was so great during the past year that a number of orders had to be refused. In a business of this kind the capital required is large and much greater than the yearly sales.

The first-mentioned firm established themselves here in February, 1880, and occupy a handsome building at the west end. It is the largest and best manufactory in the country, is three stories high, 350 feet long, and 50 feet wide. Previous to February of last year this concern did business at Newcastle, Ont. They report an increase in business of fifty per cent during the past year. Their principal trade is in Ontario, but they also send machines as far as Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. With the latter Province their trade this year amounted to $20,000. They manufactured the past season some 1,500 reapers and mowers and 3,000 horse rakes. This firm have taken sixty first prizes at fall fairs in Canada during the past year. They have in their factory one of Brown's steam engines made in Fitchburg, Mass., and the finest in the country. They employ from 150 to 200 men, and wages run from $1.00 to $2.50 a day, the first-mentioned price for laborers. Their total sales the past year amounted to $250,000.

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company commenced business in 1876, and is therefore a comparatively young firm. The members of the Company are Americans, and it is to the judicious use of American capital that the business has assumed its present large proportions. The greater number of the workmen are Canadians, and those who are not intend making Ontario their future home. The business of the past season has been most satisfactory, the number of machines turned out being 1,000 more than during the previous season. They manufacture reapers and mowers exclusively. The first year they were in business they turned out 500 machines, the next season

1,500, the next, 2,500, and during the last year, 3,500. It is their intention to make 4,000 the present season, of which they have now completed 500. The busy season is from January to August, and the average number turned out during that period is from 20 to 25 per day. The newest improvement in their machines is the cord binder and other features will eventually change the character of their reapers. About $47,000 worth of wrought iron was used during the year, of which $40,000 worth was bought in Hamilton, Montreal, and Londonderry, N. S. This company have the best equipped factory in the country, and make their own bolts, rivets, knives, sections, &c. The dimensions of their present factory are 600x70 feet, with but one floor, which is insufficient and they have in contemplation the erection of a establishment more suited to the wants of growing trade. They employ 225 men at an average wage of $1.75 per day, paying every two weeks. The sales for the past season amounted to $350,000, to which we will add $250,000 for Massey Manufacturing Company, making a total of $600,000 for mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.

STOVES

The manufacture of stoves is an old industry for Toronto, and numerous changes have occurred within the past twenty years. The experiences of the different manufacturers who have been engaged in the trade are varied, and while not a few have succumbed to an adverse fate, there were others who were ready to take their places. The present stove-makers, although few in number, have, through diligence and strict attention to business, attained a good standing in the commercial community. Their manufactures are the best in the country and are fast acquiring a national distinction. We have only two stove works of any extent, viz.: those of E. & C. Gurney & Co., and John Harte & Co. The first-named is a branch of the Hamilton house, which turns out the largest number of stoves and grates in the Dominion. Their extension works in this city are on King Street West, and they have in their employ some 150 men. They do about two thirds of the business here. John Harte & Co., whose works are on the Esplanade, do nearly all the remaining portion of the business. They have been established ten years, and report a very satisfactory business the past season. They make stoves, grates, ranges, castings, base burners, etc. There is a good trade done by these houses in the Lower Provinces and a number of orders have been placed in Manitoba. A noticeable feature during the past year was the manufacture of a greater number of wood stoves, the demand for which improved on account of the high price of coal. The busiest season for this branch of trade is from July to November. John Harte & Co. manufactured some 8,000 stoves and 1,000 grates the past year, and have in their employ about 60 workmen. The total amount of sales of both houses during 1880 is estimated at $400,000.

SAFES.

This trade during the year 1880 has been remarkably good. There is only one firm in Toronto at present engaged in the production of this line of manufactures, and they have for some years been doing a large and prosperous business. The style of the firm is J & J Taylor, who are well known throughout the Dominion. They give employment to from 75 to 90 men whose wages average $700 per week. This firm makes a specialty of fire and burglar proof safes, and during the past year have filled numerous orders from British Columbia and Manitoba for this important class of goods. They also manufacture, to a large extent, articles in their line, such as vault doors, prison cell doors, prison locks, burglar combination, magnetic and time locks, cast-iron, spiral, and straight staircases and ornamental gallery railings. They are now busy filling large orders for the Eastern Provinces, and preparing others for shipment in the spring.

SCALES.

There is only one manufacturing and one repair shop in Toronto engaged in this business, that of C Wilson & Son. They say that 1880 has been altogether the most prosperous year since they have been in the trade. Their busiest season is from July to February, and they turn out on an average from 400 to 500 scales per month. The principal market is in Canada, but in 1880 they commenced sending their scales to the West Indies. The markets, and with one or two exceptions all the coal companies, are using scales manufactured by this firm. They have also filled extensive orders from Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

They give steady employment throughout the year to about twenty five men. In safes and scales the amount of business during 1880 was $135,000.

BOLTS AND NUTS.

The Dominion Bolt Company have gained for themselves a high reputation in the manufacture of bolts and spikes, including carriage, tire and stove bolts. This firm has been in business here about eighteen months, and are the successors of the Canada Bolt Company. In this particular branch of business they are the leading manufacturers in the Dominion. The business of 1880 has been highly satisfactory, and they have been, and are now overrun with orders. To meet the wants of growing trade they are adding new machines to their already large facilities. They supply railroads and machinists with their manufacture, as well as the hardware trade. The business extends pretty well throughout the Provinces, orders being received from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. The Dominion Bolt Company cut up on an average nine tons of iron a day, which they purchase principally in England, the balance being bought in Hamilton. They consume for manufacturing purposes some 1,200 tons of anthracite coal a year, and very little bituminous. On their pay roll at the end of the year there were the names of 100 persons, of whom about 85 were men and the balance boys The men work by piece, and make from $1 to $2 50 a day

SAW AND LEAD WORKS

The Dominion Saw and Lead Works were established in Toronto ten years ago, by Messrs. James Robertson & Co. They manufacture shot, white lead, lead pipe, colors, and all kinds of mill, cross-cut and circular saws. The manufacture of shot is an important branch, and they compete successfully with the best English chilled. A large western trade is done in this line by the firm named, and numerous Manitoba houses are their customers The greater part of their metal and lead supplies are bought in England Business generally has been very good the past year The revival of the lumber trade has created an increased demand for saws, and at times it has been difficult to supply the demand. Besides doing a large trade in their own manufactured goods, Messrs James Robertson & Co. also import large quantities of heavy metal copper, tin, boiler plate, tubes, etc., for which to supply the trade They employ 40 hands, and their sales the past year aggregated some $275,000

PIANOS AND ORGANS

There are engaged in the manufacture of pianos in this city five firms, and although some are small concerns, the business has assumed larger proportions than ever before About fifteen instruments are turned out weekly, and they are of the square and upright patterns One firm will shortly commence to make the Grand The demand is increasing, and Toronto is destined to become the headquarters of this branch of business. The best instruments are made at comparatively low prices The workmen employed are chiefly from the leading establishments of New York A full sized square piano can be made from the best materials at from $300 to $400 Our largest manufacturers, R S Williams & Son, turn out about ten a week, and they are about extending their facilities The others engaged in the manufacture of pianos are Mason & Risch Heintzman & Co, and Octavius Newcombe, and G Heintzman. About 150 men are employed and the business of 1880 is estimated at $300,000

The organ trade of the city has also increased with that of pianos, there now being three manufacturers. These turn out about 600 reed organs, and 18 pipe or church organs a year The demand has been active, and competition keen, which has led to many improvements The result is that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully with Americans Daniel Bell & Co are reed organ manufacturers, and their business has increased to such an extent that they are building a much larger factory At times they have been unable to supply the demand. Messrs. S. R Warren & Son, and Edward Lye are manufacturers of pipe organs, the former having removed here from Montreal about two years ago. The busy seasons

JAMES ROBERTSON & Co.,

253 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,
LEAD SHOT,
LEAD PIPE,
PUTTY, COLORS IN OIL.

SAWS

CIRCULAR, MILL, GANG, CROSS-CUT, &C

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,
GALVANIZED IRON,
TINNED IRON,
CANADA PLATE,
WIRE,
IRON TUBES,
BOILER PLATE,
BOILER TUBES.
BOILER RIVETS,
COPPER, ETC., ETC.

are during the summer, and just before the Christmas holidays. Together these establishments employ about 75 hands, and the sales will amount to something like $80,000 a year.

TOBACCO

It is some years since the manufacture of this article was first commenced in this city, but under adverse circumstances and want of appreciation, manufacturers here never gained that distinction that has been bestowed upon others in other parts of Canada. The company that is now engaged in manufacturing here commenced by furnishing the trade with a superior article, and during the few months that they have been in business they are greatly encouraged by the increased demand for their goods. The Virginia Tobacco Company is a joint stock corporation, chiefly composed of gentlemen from Virginia. They commenced business in September, 1880, and turn out some 2,000 pounds of plug a day. Their trade has grown to such an extent that they cannot keep up with their orders, and are forced into adding additional facilities. A better evidence of the superiority of their manufacture could not be desired. All their leaf, with the exception of black, is imported from Richmond, Va., where members of the company reside. They are thus in a better position to get supplies than most manufacturers. At the Industrial Exhibition last fall they received two silver medals, two bronze medals, and two first prizes although having numerous competitors. At present the business is local, the largest part of their goods being sold to the trade here and in London, Ont. They employ from 90 to 100 hands. Some knowledge of the extent of the city trade may be had from the fact that there are some 240,000 pounds taken out of bond monthly by our merchants.

FURNITURE

There are several manufacturers in this city, who do a large business and several branch offices for the sale of goods manufactured elsewhere. The most extensive establishment here and in the Dominion is that of R Hay & Co. As regards the trade of the past year this house reports a satisfactory one, but the number of men at present in their employ is less than formerly. They manufactured less furniture in 1880 than during the few previous years. This, however, is not due to the falling off of trade, but is accounted for as follows: Of late years, the sale of furniture was restricted on account of the general depression of trade throughout the country. Instead of discharging their workmen, they kept them working through the dull seasons, and filled up every conceivable space with manufactured goods. When this was done they let a large number of men go, and at the end of the year 1880 they had only some 350 men, whereas they had a year or two previously from 500 to 600. As considerable stock has been worked off, they are beginning to increase their force and expect to have the full number again before 1881 closes. This business was established some forty years ago, and it has grown to such dimensions that ten acres is hardly sufficient for their present works. All descriptions of furniture are made, from the cheapest up to the most expensive suits They are constantly getting out new designs. A new branch is the manufacture of a superior mirror and mantel, which has been favorably recognized. Among other manufacturers are Jas H Samo, Godard & Callister, and Jolliffe & Co. The Oshawa Cabinet Co. do a large trade, but their factory is in Oshawa.

BILLIARD TABLES

The manufacture of billiard tables has been carried on in this city for a number of years The firm of Samuel May is favorably known as the only one manufacturing these goods here, and we believe it is the only one in Canada. During the past year a satisfactory business was transacted, with a slight increase in the demand The largest number are sold in Ontario while orders from other Provinces are frequent. The tables in most demand for public use cost from $230 to $250, but a much cheaper article is also manufactured This house employs twelve men constantly, and turned out one hundred tables of three different styles during 1880 Mr May has patented an improved cushion which is meeting with much favor It is produced by an ingenious and scientific combination of pure elastic rubber and fine spring steel manufactured expressly for the purpose, and combines strength with great elasticity and an improved shape

BISCUITS

The manufacture of biscuits has for many years been a large and well known business in Toronto There are a number of small firms engaged in it along with other similar lines, but we have but one house that makes biscuits exclusively This firm, Messrs Christie, Brown & Co, have been known to the trade and almost to every household some thirteen years They manufacture a great variety of biscuits—over three hundred, and their establishment is the largest of the kind in Canada They give steady employment to about 100 persons, and the summer season is the busiest part of the year Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that they keep six travellers on the road Their city trade however, forms about one-third of their entire business During 1880 their manufacture was larger than for some years but profits were small They have a branch house in Montreal for the sale of their goods

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

The following represents the exports from this city to the United States during the year 1880

	First six months.	Second six months.	Total
Animals	$ 100 466 50	$ 58,024 44	$ 158 490 94
Animals for breeding		59 074 70	59,074 70
Barley	245,916 07	1 368 821 88	1,614 737 95
Books		2 638 79	2,638 79
Bones, etc	11 402 80	11 926 00	23 328 80
Bran	3,214 37	5,333 00	8,547 37
Eggs	1,781 51	7,034 11	8,815 62
Fresh fish	269 25	172 20	441 45
Furs, raw	7,877 37	6,607 00	14 484 37
Hay	942 50	4 612 09	5 554 59
Hides	44 064 60	10,381 28	54 445 88
Hops		352 80	352 80
Horses	89 458 95		89 458 95
Leather	2,250 00		2,250 00
Machinery	410 00	4 384 00	4 794 00
Malt	172,318 81	28 446 45	200 764 26
Peas for food	47 313 12	1,370 75	48 683 87
Peas, for seed	3,623 37	7,896 27	11 529 64
Lumber	236,174 65	325 229 20	561 403 85
Timber	7,300 00		7,300 00
Saddlery		860 12	860 12
Scrap iron		3 828 45	3,828 45
Ship knees		1 624 12	1 624 12
Rags		1 469 90	1 469 90
Rye	2,540 90	13,470 30	16 011 20
Spirits	2 247 80	561 73	2,809 53
Telegraph poles	548 00	5 553 74	6 101 74
Tobacco		1,558 09	1,558 09
Tobacco cuttings		1,222 01	1 222 01
Wool	42,531 00	55,178 63	97,709 63
Sundries	46,117 05	10 236 45	56 353 50
Totals	$1,068,768 62	$1 994 076 50	$ 3 062 845 12
Totals for corresponding period of 1879	884,579 91	$1 256,645 92	$ 2 141 225 83
Increase, 1880	$ 184 188 71	$ 737 430 58	$ 921 619 29

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of goods exported from Toronto, as per Custom House returns, during the year 1880:

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain	To United States	To other Countries	TOTAL.	
The Mine	Value. $	Value $	Value. $	Quantity	Value. $
Oils, mineral, refined, galls.		276		851	276
Phosphates tons		281		41	281
Silver ore, tons		60		2	60
Fisheries.					
Herring, pickled brls		40		37	40
Cod oil, haddock, &c brls		30		10	30
Fish, fresh all other		2,181			2,181
The Forest					
Basswood, butternut, hickory, &c M. feet		8,250		790	8,250
Hop, Telegraph poles &c		11,654			11,654
Knees and futtocks pieces		2,260		1,091	2,260
Lumber laths &c., M		941		706	941
Planks boards &c., M. feet		384,717	9	33,696	384,726
Scantling M feet		50		10	50
Shingles, M		14,386		7,078	14,386
Timber, square, tons		8,569		4,834	8,569
Animals and their Produce					
Horses, No		135 652		773	135 652
Horned cattle, No	4 530	821		103	5 351
Sheep, No		7 054		739	7 064
Poultry and other	884	561			1 445
Bones cwt		25 846		31 172	25 846
Butter, lbs	130,063	157	35	640 299	130 255
Cheese, lbs	7 350	2	2	64 569	7 354
Eggs, doz		10 550	1	81,517	10,551
Furs, dressed and undressed	18,328	13 809			32 137
Grease and scrap lbs		1 514		37,745	1 514
Hides, horns, and skins	255	31 679			31,934
Lard lbs	5,210			115 133	5 210
Meats—Bacon, lbs	248 867	6		5,007 870	248,873
" Beef lbs	225			3 350	225
" Hams, lbs	42,444	11	5	755 905	42,460
" Mutton lbs	90			1 198	90
" Pork lbs	16,739			15,570	966
" Tongue lbs	966			355 441	16,739
" Venison lbs		4		73	4
" Sheeps pelts, No		22,780		38 478	22,780
Wool, lbs		123 776		400,953	123,776
Other articles.	3,768	5,573			9 341

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES	To Great Britain	To United States	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
Agricultural Products	Value. $	Value. $	Value $	Quantity	Value $
Bran, cwt		1,250		2,340	1,250
Fruit, green, lbs , brls	6,536	577	9	3,822	7,122
Grain—Barley bush		1,021,364	12	1,377,185	1,021,376
" Oats, bush	5,230	193		14,131	5,423
" Peas bush	67,161	53,885	4,590	157,811	125,636
" Wheat bush	334,196	2,531	5,188	263,029	341,915
" Flour of wheat brls	39,619	15	721	7,434	40,355
Oatmeal, lbs.	5,211	22	22	1,073	5,255
Hay, tons		6,306		654	6,306
Malt, bush		205,263		257,469	205,263
Potatoes, bush	28		10	59	38
Seeds, other	83,548	5,711	10,197		99,456
Tobacco leaf, lbs.		2,743		11,383	2,743
Vegetables, other		2,999	9		3,008
Other articles	765	4,552			5,317
Manufactures.					
Agricultural implements.	15,885	225			16,110
Books, pamphlets, &c	3,028	5,749	180		8,957
Biscuits cwt	41			4	41
Candles, lbs		16		50	16
Carriages, wagons &c	556	1,933	2,550	70	5,041
Clothing &c.	58	195			253
Cordage, twine, &c.		283			288
Cottons	619	19			638
Furs	40	177			217
Glass and Glassware		3,349			3,349
Hats and caps	976				976
India rubber		1,382			1,382
Iron stoves, No	36	130		11	166
Iron castings	101	60			161
Iron, scrap		11,652			11,652
All other	577	526	200		1,303
Junk and oakum		17		2	17
Leather—Boots and shoes, pairs		281	2,324	3,428	2,605
" Harness and saddlery	90	1,147	45		1,282
" Sole and upper	2,510	12	9		2,531
" Other manufactures	395	185	11		591
Liquors—Ale, beer &c , galls		53	592	1,840	645
" Whisky, galls		808		1,047	808
" Other spirits, galls.		2,410		4,969	2,410
Machinery	4,076	12,136	24		16,236
Musical Instruments—					
Organs		420		6	420
Pianos		1,829		6	1,829
All others, No		300		3	300
Rags		1,761			,761
Oil, galls	3,293			6,604	,293

EXPORTS—*Continued*

ARTICLES	To Great Britain	To United States	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
Manufactures—Continued	Value $	Value $	Value. $	Quantity	Value $
Sewing machines, No		265		11	265
Soap, lbs			389	9 600	389
Steel manufactures of	610	301			811
Stone, wrought and marble		69			69
Tobacco, stems and cuttings, lbs		1,802	485	43,656	2,287
Wine galls.	15	293		260	308
Wood, household furniture	213	1,572			1,885
" Other manufactures of	5,456	1,097	1 943		8,496
Woollens	1,106	383	1,597		3,086
Other articles	10,018	137 654	103		147,775
Miscellaneous Articles					
Drugs.		63			63
Ice		3 067			3,067
Mineral Water	8				8
Paper, printing		404			404
Paper, tissue		1 130			1,130
Trees for planting			4		4

EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS CLASSIFIED.

	1880	1879	1878.	1877
Produce of the mine	$ 637	$ 1,869		25
Produce of the fisheries	1,326	921	1,930	7,510
Produce of the forest	431 046	179,229	69,466	92 611
Animals and their produce	859 567	1,279 365	1 148 332	785 808
Agricultural products	1,895,660	1,734 889	1 634 022	1,151 017
Manufactures	250 880	203,912	204 044	248,526
Miscellaneous articles	4 666	274	8 781	
Total	$3,443,782	$3,401 450	$3,066,595	$2,285,497

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

As per Custom House Returns

	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.	Grand Total.
Total exports 1880	$3 373 734	$70 048	$3 443,782
" " 1879	3 345,389	56,061	3,401 450
" " 1878.	3,000 260	66 335	3,066,595
" " 1877			2,285,497
" " 1876			1,272,568

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION BY COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	83 474,320	81 139,708	83 372,719	67,288,948	80 307 286
United States	75 386,909	77 087,914	73 876 637	70,904 720	62 696 857
France	2,384 812	1 730,062	1,754 394	2 247 066	1 928 670
Germany	608 355	404,318	521 380	552,999	532 028
Spain	445,451	340 757	325 245	324 443	297,245
Portugal	199 195	175 425	145 941	161,258	201 642
Italy	163,199	242 942	205 171	181,933	323,205
Holland	297,895	296 860	268 764	210 288	273 837
Belgium	374 880	318,724	305 632	219 461	837,897
Newfoundland	2,075 477	2,753,748	2,767 247	2,280 823	2 032,261
British West Indies	3,017 337	2,835,355	2,528 549	2,605 471	3,114 875
Spanish West Indies	1 777 289	1 847,826	1,456 985	1 813,567	3 031 050
French West Indies	340 153	185,234	368 424	237 120	232,857
Other West India Islands.	156 674	163,242	144 038	96 732	110 475
South America	975 762	956,596	669 804	745 830	1 073,421
China and Japan	971 314	455,755	486 244	590 513	831,457
Switzerland	56 168	62 066	61 178	94 781	64 225
Australia	78 693	185 610	370 723	292,613	141,782
South Africa	314 328	120 564	91 384	162,107	218 853
Other Countries	1 370 467	1 165 560	904 425	847 079	953,784
Totals	175,699 653	172,176,876	170 523,244	151,832,963	159,693,807

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

Value of total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion with the Duty collected thereon, for thirteen years.

		Exports	Imports.	Duty	
		$	$	$	cts.
Fiscal year,	1868	57 567 888	73 459 644	8,819 431	63
"	1869	60,474 781	70 415 165	8,298,909	71
"	1870	73 573 490	74 814 339	9 462,940	44
"	1871	74,173 618	96 092,971	11 843,655	75
"	1872	82,639 663	111 430 527	13 045 493	50
"	1873	89 789 922	128 011 281	13 017 730	17
"	1874	89 351 928	128,213 582	14,421 882	67
"	1875	77,886,979	123,070 283	15 361 382	12
"	1876	80 966 435	93,210 346	12,833 114	48
"	1877	75 875 393	99 327 962	12,548 451	09
"	1878	79 323 667	93 081 787	12,795 693	17
"	1879	71 491 255	81 964 427	12 939 540	66
	1880	87 911 458	86 489 747	14 138 849	22
Aggregate for thirteen years		1 001 026,477	1 259 582 061	159 527 074	61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

1867	$ 93,046,051
1868	96 896,666
1869	112,361,998
1870	115,993 706
1871	115 492,682
1872	122 400,179
1873	129 743 432
1874	141 163,551
1875	151,663 401
1876	164,204 687
1877	174 675 834
1878	174 957 268
1879	183,974 758
1880	199 125,323

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following statement shows the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States during the past five years

	Canada.	United States
1880	$ 5,194 000	$74,643,400
1879	7 159 000	77,703,700
1878	5 950 500	64 315 900
1877	23 261 000	68 264,800
1876	9 145 200	64 630 600

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The following table, showing the estimates of area, quantity and value of the United States wheat crop for ten years, may be found of interest

Years.	Acreage.	Yield per acre	Total products.	Price per Bush.	Total value of product.
		Bush	Bush.		
1871	19,943,893	11.5	230,722,400	$1 25 8	$290,411,820
1872	20,858,359	11.9	249,997,100	1 24	310,180,375
1873	22,171,676	12.7	281,254,700	1 15	323,594,805
1874	24,967,027	12.3	308,102,700	0 94 1	291,107,895
1875	26,381,512	11.0	292,136,000	1 00	294,580,990
1876	27,627,021	10.4	289,356,500	1 03.7	300,259,300
1877	26,277,546	13.9	364,194,146	1 08 2	394,695,779
1878	32,108,560	13.1	420,122,400	0 77 7	326,346,424
1879	32,545,899	13.7	448,756,118	1 10 8	497,008,803
1880	36,037,950	13.3	480,849,700	0 95 8	460,597,000

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF TORONTO, 1881

MAYOR

W. B. McMURRICH.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.—Aldermen H. E. Clarke, Mitchell, and Farley

ST. DAVID'S WARD.—Aldermen Blevins, Adamson, and Lobb

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.—Aldermen A. R. Boswell, Ryan and Walker

ST. JAMES WARD.—Aldermen Love, Steiner, and Jas. B. Boustead.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.—Aldermen John Kent, Irwin, and Fleming

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.—Aldermen Thomas Davies, Hallam and Taylor

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.—Aldermen John Ball, Evans and Baxter

ST. STEPHEN'S WARD.—Aldermen Crocker, Denison and W. Bell.

ST. THOMAS WARD.—Aldermen Carlyle, Trees and John N. Lake.

TORONTO HARBOR.

	1880	1879
No. of vessels frequenting the harbor	2 221	2,221
Steamboats loaded	645	554
Steamboats light	128	110
Propellers loaded	226	245
Propellers light	47	43
Schooners loaded	846	1 106
Schooners light	318	163
No. of vessels wintering here	54	59
Tolls received	$6 451 37	$ 8.859 36
Total receipts	9,482 19	11,422 56
Total expenditure	9 461 96	8,774 53

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Toronto Post Office for the past two years, ending December 31st in each case

REVENUE.

	1879	1880
Postage stamps, post cards, etc	$140,589 00	$151,904 25
Unpaid postage	1,216 35	1,185 99
Newspapers and periodicals from office of publication	10,992 00	13,372 81
Box rent and keys	2,626 57	2,045 42
Commission on money orders	2 528 19	2,390 27
	$157 952 71	$170 898 74

EXPENDITURE.

	1879	1880
Salaries	$55,559 24	$60,268 71
Commission to stamp vendors	4 119 23	4,551 58
Miscellaneous	6,201 06	8,084 19
	$65,879 55	$72 904 49

MONEY ORDERS

	1879	1880
Total number issued	10,884	12 052
Value of same	$183,207 13	$208 734 75
Number paid	44 982	50,137
Value of same	$1 036 674 23	$1 108 701 74

P O SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

	1879	1880
Deposits	$235,648 00	$230 257 00
Withdrawals	193,675 13	195,122 30
	$429 323 13	$425,379 30

REGISTERED LETTERS

	1879	1880
Total number passing through P O	526,365	555 175

DELIVERED

	1879	1880
Number of letters delivered	2 068,456	2,190 552
Number of post cards delivered	361 400	465 400
Number of circulars delivered	—	114 192
Number of parcels delivered		31 720
Number of books delivered	—	15 184
Number of samples delivered		18,928
Number of newspapers delivered	766,792	832,104
Number of dead letters, etc	67,673	82 592

FORWARDED

	1879	1880
Number of letters forwarded	6 507,488	6,649 448
Number of post cards forwarded		1 046 344
Number of circulars forwarded	1,117 272	1,370 720
Number of parcels forwarded	15,288	32,448
Number of newspapers forwarded	8,703 346	10 488,708

The number of letter-carriers was 35 in 1879 and 43 in 1880, the number of corresponding offices 251 and 274, and the weight of books in pounds, 370 562, and 368 056

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different kinds of Coal imported into Toronto by water

	1878.	1879	1880
Hard coal, tons	85,571	89,827	70,051
Soft coal, tons	72,726	36,081	15,481
	158,297	125,908	85,532

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

The number of persons as near as possible that are engaged in the different trades and professions in this city during 1880 was as follows:

Architects	29	Manufacturers	193
Auctioneers	12	Medical Men	124
Bakers and Confectioners	101	Painters	63
Bankers and Money brokers	8	Photographers	22
Barbers	59	Plumbers and Gas fitters	42
Blacksmiths	67	Printers and Publishers	50
Boat builders	15	Wholesale Merchants	194
Builders and Contractors	162	Retail Merchants	1,491
Cab Owners	24	Banks	12
Clergymen	70	Building and Loan Companies	17
Commission Merchants	84	Insurance Companies	63
Hotel and Saloon keepers	201	Telegraph Companies	2
Insurance Agents and Accountants	135	Consumers Gas Company	1
Judges	14	Toronto Street Railway	1
Lawyers and Solicitors	148	Theatres	2
Lumber Merchants	49		
		Total Trades and Professions	3,455

TORONTO WORKMEN

The following statement gives the number of Workmen employed in this city, and the times at which they are paid:

At noon every Saturday	663
At 2 o clock every Saturday	70
At 3 o clock every Saturday	92
At 4 o clock every Saturday	1,661
At 5 o clock every Saturday	402
At 6 o clock every Saturday	252
Every other Saturday	1,280
Weekly—other days than Saturday	3,979
Monthly	1,913
Total number employed	10,312

PUBLICATIONS

Daily	4
Weekly	21
Monthly	14

W. D. MATTHEWS & CO.

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 26 FRONT ST. EAST

COR. OF SCOTT ST.

TORONTO, ONT.

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & CO.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

30 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.

THOS A. CRANE HUGH N BAIRD JAS CARRUTHERS.

CRANE & BAIRD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Commission Merchants

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Corn Exchange Buildings, MONTREAL.

Cor. Scott & Wellington Sts. TORONTO.

JAMES GOODALL,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GRAIN, GRASS SEEDS, &c

83 Front Street, - *TORONTO, ONT.*

CHAPMAN & SON,

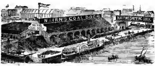
PRODUCE FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

91 Front St. East, - **TORONTO.**


NAIRN'S COAL DOCK
NAIRN'S COAL DOCK
NAIRN'S SHIPPING DOCK
CHURCH ST

A. & S. NAIRN,

Wholesale Shippers of Coal

Direct Shipments from Mines to all Points at Lowest Rates.

LOCAL ORDERS FILLED FROM OUR YARDS In TORORTO

Offices—4 King St. East, cor Yonge St., Nairn's Docks, foot of Church St.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

ALL KINDS OF

Machine and Burning Oils

AT

LOW TRADE PRICES.

Price Lists sent on Application

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

OFFICE

33 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

WORKS 21 and 23 Princess Street,

P. O. BOX, 1075. TORONTO, ONT.

V.T.C

VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF TORONTO
(LIMITED)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF
FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory.—122 and 124 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO.

BUTLER COAL.

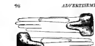
COAL
FOR
ELIAS ROGERS & Co.
TORONTO.

BEST QUALITIES OF
COAL AND WOOD
AT LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES: Dominion Bank Buildings, cor. King and Yonge Sts. Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts. Cor. Niagara and Douro Sts. 33 Adelaide St. East. Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.

All Offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS



STOREY'S "EUREKA"
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT^D

W. H. STOREY & SON,
ACTON, ONT.,
Glove Manufacturers.

The best descriptions of GLOVES & MITTS in every variety of material and style are manufactured by us.
We are also Patentees and Inventors of Storey's Eureka Spring Glove Fastener, justly acknowledged the most perfect fastener in use. Patented in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

FOREIGN OFFICES: Spruce Street New York, U.S.A., Lime Grove, Birmingham, Eng.

CASTORINE MACHINE OILS
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
[TRADE MARK]
CASTORINE
[REGISTERED]
MANUF'D BY TORONTO OIL CO^Y
25 SHERBORNE ST.
TORONTO

D. GUNN & Co.,
Packers and General Provision
MERCHANTS,
76 and 78 Front Street East, Toronto.

ELGIN PORK PACKING HOUSE,
AYLMER, ELGIN CO., ONT.
JEHIEL YORKE, PROPRIETOR.

Packer and curer of Heavy and Thin Mess and Navy Pork, C. C. Breakfast and Roll Spice Bacon. Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Pork Sausage, etc., made wholly from
CANADIAN CORN FED HOGS.

The "YORKE BRAND" of Sweet Pickled Short Cut Hams acknowledged superior to any other Canadian Brand.

Aylmer is situate on the Air Line Division of the G. W. Ry., in the best hog producing section of Canada, and in direct communication with Toronto and all points north and east.

Thos. Johnston & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Liberal Advances made to Consignors of Butter, Cheese, Grain, Flour, &c.

WM. RYAN,

NO. 5 MANNING'S BLOCK.

OFFICE 83 CHURCH STREET

TO MILLERS, BAKERS AND MERCHANTS:

WHEAT, CORN,
FLOUR IN BARRELS AND BAGS,
MESS PORK, BEEF,
HAMS, BACON,
LARD, BEANS,
DRIED APPLES, ETC., CHEAP,
Delivered at all points

Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Butter, etc

JAMES & FURNESS,
72 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO,
Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON, HAMS, DRIED FRUIT, CHEESE, POULTRY, &c.
HOPS A SPECIALTY.
☞ *Consignments Solicited Advances made against Consignments* ☜

JAMES PARK,
41 to 47 St Lawrence Market, Toronto,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PROVISION DEALER AND CURER OF BEEF HAMS,
Importer of Rennets and Sausage Cases for the Trade
Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams Lard, Dairy Packed Butter, &c, constantly on hand.
Also, Importer of Finnan Haddies Bloaters and other Smoked Fish ☞ TERMS CASH

JNO. HARTE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES
PARLOR GRATES,
HOLLOW WARE, &c.
MACHINERY and SMALL CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER
14 to 26 ESPLANADE STREET EAST

LYMAN BROTHERS & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

TRADE MARK

Office and Warehouse: Chemical Laboratory and Mills

71 and 73 Front St East, 147 and 149 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT.

—— DEALERS IN ——

WHITE LEAD,

COLORS (Dry and in Oil),

OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS, and

WOOLLEN SUPPLIES,

And every requisite for the Retail Drug Trade.

ELLIOT & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS

AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

OFFICE: No. 3 FRONT STREET.

Mills and Laboratory—Beverley Street,

TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil, Oil Cake, White Lead and Colors in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, Nitrate Silver, &c., &c.

ALL GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES ARE WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE

CRUDE DRUGS,

SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS

Every Requirement of the Retail Drug Trade.

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION BY THE TRADE

COOPER AND SMITH

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

Boots & Shoes,

36, 38 AND 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO, ONT.

THIS HOUSE was established in 1850 by Mr J D Sessions and Mr V E. Carpenter, under the style of Sessions, Carpenter & Co, in a modest way It has from the first made steady and satisfactory progress, and is now doing the largest business in the line in the Dominion

Though Mr Sessions died in 1868, and his interest in the business ceased from that date, yet his name continued at the head of the firm until last year, when the style was changed to that of Cooper & Smith, Mr Carpenter having previously retired

Messrs Cooper & Smith's Factory and Warerooms, on Front Street, are large and commodious, and some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that it employs upwards of 500 hands in manufacturing, besides purchasing very largely of ready made goods, rubbers, etc.

All the goods manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Smith are stamped with their own name, and have acquired the highest reputation with the consumer None but the best material is used, and only the best workmen are employed

Remember the Address,

Cooper & Smith,

36, 38 and 40 Front Street West.

SMITH AND KEIGHLEY

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS,

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,
9 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR
NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

General Groceries.

A FINE STOCK OF

REFINED SUGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND

ALSO,

Green and Black Teas

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TO SUIT CLOSE BUYERS.

A. M. SMITH. W. W. KEIGHLEY.

[illegible] & Co.,

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

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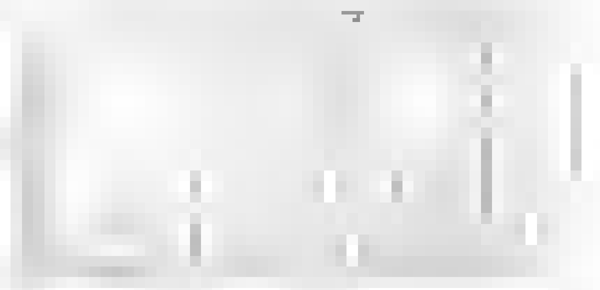

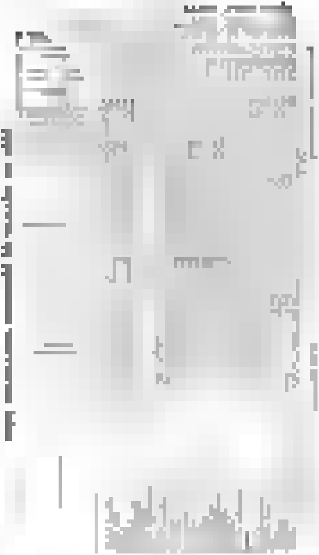

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LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO

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Men's, Youths & Boys Clothing

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WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

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WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

TORONTO.

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Clothing Manufacturer

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DRY GOODS

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GILLESPIE, ANSLEY & CO.

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Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c.

Wellington Street, TORONTO.

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LADY

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Straw Goods, Millinery

and

Fancy Dry Goods

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Ladies' Straw Hats,
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats
Millinery, [illegible]
Silk Trimmings,
[illegible]
[illegible] and Feathers
[illegible] and Laces
[illegible] Embroidery,
Collars, Cuffs and
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Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

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TORONTO
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D. McCALL & CO

(IMPORTERS)

Wholesale Milliner

and

Fancy Dry Goods

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Lace Warehouse

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LACES AND LACE GOODS.

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The Lace Warehouse

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WHITE & COMPANY

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Briggs & Dunnet,

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Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

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36 Front Street West, TORONTO.

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WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY

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Hardware and Earthenware Merchants,

[illegible]

EARTHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

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French and English China.

GLASSWARE.

[illegible] &c.

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WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

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BARBER & ELLIS

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General Stationery

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ACCOUNT BOOKS,

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AND ENVELOPES

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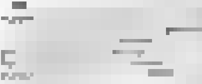

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L. Coffee & Co.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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CRANE & BAIRD,

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Commission Merchants

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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MONTREAL. TORONTO.

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CHAPMAN & SON

PRODUCE FACTORS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[illegible]

Where is a Steamboat Gong

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

[illegible]

Machine and Burning Oils

AT FAIR PRICES

[illegible]

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

[illegible]

VTC

[illegible]

FINE TOBACCOS.

[illegible]

PITTSTON COAL.

COAL AND WOOD

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thos. Johnston & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WM. RYAN,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat, Corn,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchants,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

STOVES

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & C°

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ELLIOT & CO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND

Manufacturing Chemists

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Linseed Oil, Dry Colors, White Lead and Colors
in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, [illegible]
[illegible], &c., &c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COOPER & SMITH

[illegible]

Boots & Shoes,

[illegible]

TORONTO, ONT.

[illegible]

COOPER & SMITH,

[illegible]

SMITH & KENNALEY

[illegible]

TEAS

[illegible]

General Groceries,

[illegible]

REFINED SUGARS

[illegible]

Green and Black Teas

[illegible]